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TEUTONIC NAME-SYSTEM.

THE

TEUTONIC NAME-SYSTEM

APPLIED TO THE

FAMILY NAMES

OF

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FRANCE, ENGLAND, & GERMANY.

BY

176-17.

ROBERT FERGUSON,

AUTHOR OF "THE RIVER-NAMES OF EUROPE," "SWISS MEN AND SWISS MOUNTAINS," &c.

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TO

JOHN ANSTER, LL.D.,

FROM HIS FRIEND

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

The present work, though founded on one previously published by me under the title of "English Surnames and their place in the Teutonic Family," is so entirely changed, not only in its general principle but also in all its details, that it cannot be considered in any other light than that of a new work. Even the former title, as inadequately describing its present contents, has necessarily been abandoned.

It is now put forward as an attempt to connect the family names of France, England, and Germany—so far as the ancient Teutonic element in each is concerned—as members of one common family, and to form them into a definite system in accordance with the nomenclature of the old Germans. It undertakes to shew that as the Saxons and other German tribes in the names of England and Germany, so are the old Franks represented in the present names of France. And it further undertakes to shew that in each case this correspondence does not consist merely in the casual resemblance here and there of individual names, but is to be traced in the coincidence of a

complete and connected system common both to the old peoples and the new.

The basis of my theory is the Altdeutsches Namenbuch of Förstemann, in which the ancient names of Germany are collected, arranged, and in most cases explained. Of this work, which I fear is not so well known in England as it deserves, I cannot speak in terms more suitable than those in which Mr. Taylor refers to the companion volume on the names of places, as a work "which even in Germany, must be considered a marvellous monument of erudite labour."

But Förstemann draws the line of the Old German period sharply at the end of the 11th century, and as has been shewn by Stark in a little work containing some observations and criticisms on the Altdeutsches Namenbuch, an extension of the survey over the three centuries following would throw much additional light upon the subject. From this little work (which I have unfortunately mislaid and of which I am consequently not able to give the precise title) are taken the few ancient names which are of a later date than the 11th century.

A more important supplement to the Altdeutsches Namenbuch will be found in the names which I have introduced from our own early records, and in particular from the Codex Diplomaticus of Kemble, and the Liber Vitæ or list of benefactors to the shrine of St. Cuthbert at Durham. The latter record commences about

the ninth and is continued up to the thirteenth century, but the names which I have introduced may be taken to be generally of the early period. For the names of later date taken from the Hundred Rolls drawn up in the reign of Edward 1st I am indebted to the Patronymica Britannica of Mr. Lower.

Though the explanation of Old German names is a subject which has engaged the attention of almost all the leading philologists of Germany, and though conclusions have in many cases been arrived at which have met with general acceptance, there still remains much which is unsettled and obscure. And further—there are many names now for the first time brought to light through the labours of Förstemann, of which in some cases he has offered an explanation and in others not. Though as a general rule I have adopted the conclusions of the German scholars, I have in some instances ventured to express a difference of opinion, and in a still greater number of cases I have been thrown upon my own resources for the explanation of names not dealt with by any other writer.

The English names, with very few exceptions, are taken from the London Directory, the two works of Mr. Lower, and that of Mr. Bowditch. The little work by Mr. Clark called "Surnames metrically arranged," and which, by the way, is executed with no little ingenuity, contains a few names not found elsewhere. The French names

are taken from the directory of Paris, and the Modern German names from the works of Förstemann, Pott, and the other writers elsewhere enumerated. It has not always been an easy task to ascertain the nationality of a name, particularly as the directory of Paris does not generally give the christian names, which might be a guide in a doubtful case. The same remark applies to Suffolk Surnames, some of the names of which look very much like German in an English guise. The interchange which has taken place between the respective countries at a comparatively recent period, as for instance the immigration of Frenchmen into England at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and of Scotchmen at an earlier period into France, must also be taken into account. This introduces an element of uncertainty which must to a certain extent modify the particular classification of modern names, though not affecting the general theory of their origin.

In the arrangement of the different groups I have taken, first the simple form or the stem-name, and then the various forms which have grown out of, or which have been built upon it. It will be observed that while there are some groups, as at pages 115, 202, 231, 289, 454, which shew the connection between the ancient and modern names in a very complete form, there are many others which exist in a more or less fragmentary state—the system which I have adopted allowing the missing links, as they may turn up,

to fall into their respective places. It follows, therefore, that a random reference to any particular group might be by no means convincing, and that my theory must be judged as a whole. The dates which I have affixed to the Old German names, and for which I am indebted to Förstemann, shew the earliest period at which that particular form has so far been found—as to the real antiquity of the name of course they are no guide whatever.

In conclusion, while expressing my obligation to the scholars of Germany for the standing point on which to form my theory, I may perhaps not be thought presumptuous in expressing a hope that I have done at least something to pay off the debt which I have incurred—no such systematic attempt having as yet been made even in Germany to connect the past and the present in men's names as will be found in these pages.

R. F.

Morton, Carlisle.

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Directory of London is perhaps the crowning wonder of that wonderful place. There may have been in ancient times—who knows?—cities as great. There may be even now an uncounted population as prodigious at Pekin. But was there ever a city so registered, and classified, and chronicled, as is this teeming Babylon of ours? No poor man in a dark corner can turn his face to the wall and give up the key of his house unnoticed—no petty shop be shut—no humble name be painted out. As surely as the place which knew him knows him no more, ere many months can pass there is a new name in the Domesday of London.

Here it is—the book of the Modern Babylon—bound in her own scarlet too—two thousand two hundred and sixty pages of names! How dreary seems the catalogue, and yet what a world of hidden history is there within the pages of this book! For of all these thousands of names not one has been given in vain. There are deeds of forgotten valour that are summed up in a word—there are trivial incidents that have named generations of men—there are good Christians that are called after heathen gods—there are gentle women

that are called after savage brutes—there are names on the signs of Regent Street that were given in the unhewn forests of Germany.

Truly then the question, "Who gave you this name?" if it could be answered rightly—and in many instances it can—would give us interesting records. One might say—"Eight centuries ago an Anglo-Saxon* bravely withstood the Norman usurpation, and so harassed their forces by his stratagems that he was surnamed Præt, or the crafty—therefore it is that I am called PRATT." Another might say—"A Northman had a son mischievous and full of pranks, so that he was called Lok, after the god of mischief. Steady enough our family has become since then. We have produced the most sober of philosophers—one of the most practical of engineers—yet still we bear the name of LOCKE† from the mischief of our ancestor." And a third might say—"See you yon white horse cut on the turf of the southern down—whence came that white horse came my name. The great Roman historian tells us how our ancestors held the white horse sacred. Hence, when the early invaders wrested the soil from its British owner, they stamped it with this as the sign at once of their victory and of their faith. And, unconsciously as the Wiltshire peasant does reverence to the heathen symbol

* One of the companions of the Saxon hero Hereward.

† This may obtain in some individual cases, but I do not think, on consideration, that it is the general origin of the name.

when he annually clears away the grass from the outlines of the white horse, as his fathers have done for perhaps a thousand years before him, so do I, good Christian as I am, preserve a record of that same pagan superstition in my name of HINCKS."*

The etymology of proper names is the only branch then of the subject which can in any sense be called popular; for most men, even of those who care not to enquire the origin of the language they speak, feel some interest or curiosity in knowing the meaning of the names they bear.

In the investigation of this subject tradition gives us little or no assistance. Not but that there are many traditions as to the origin of names, but in almost all cases they are worthless and delusive. Indeed it is rather curious how tradition, in matters of history so often substantially correct, in matters of etymology is generally sheer invention.

Thus I have no faith in such legends as that which derives TURNBULL from a man having turned by the head a wild bull which ran against Robert Bruce. Or in that which derives BULLSTRODE from an ancestor of the family, having, along with his followers, sallied forth to a conflict mounted upon bulls. Or in PURSEGLOVE from a man having found, at a time when he much

* HINCKS seems to be a corruption of Hengist or Hingest, which signifies a stallion. Some traditions make Hengist a Frisian, in which language the word is *hingst*, which approaches near to HINCKS. In the names of places Hengist has become changed into Hinks, as in Hinksey, Berks.—Ang.-Sax. Hengestesige.

needed it, a purse of gold wrapped up in a glove. Or in LOCKHART, from an ancestor of the family having accompanied Sir James Douglas to the Holy Land with the heart of the Bruce.

Nor do I give much more credit to the German story which accounts for the name of the poet Saphir in this wise. The grandfather of Saphir, a Jew named Israel Israel, being required, in conformity with an ordonnance of the Austrian government, to change his name, expressed his own perfect indifference on the subject, and his readiness to take any name which the authorities might recommend. "You have a very handsome sapphire ring," said the official, "have you any objections to let Saphir be your name?" "Not the least in the world," replied this accommodating Jew, and so Saphir became his name. Now I cannot take upon myself to say unhesitatingly that this story is a myth, but it is at least suspicious, and a different origin can readily be suggested for the name.

Neither is much value to be attached to the old Latinization of names. When we find the Ang.-Sax. Goodrick rendered "De bono fossato" —Godshall, the Old German Gottshalck, "De casa Dei"—when we find Armine, the glorious old hero Arminius, made into a "Sancta Ermina,— when we find such childish attempts as Dimoak, "De umbrosa quercu"—Salvein, "De salicosa vena," we see clearly that these are simply guesses —perhaps not unworthy of the age in which they

were formed, but certainly of no account in this.

Archæology and genealogy will do a great deal, and what they will do has been well done by Mr. Lower in his two works on English Surnames, which will always remain standard books of reference on the subject. It is to him that the credit must be given of being the first to bring to bear on the subject the researches of modern science.

The history of Christian names, which, according to my view, is to a great extent the history also of surnames, has received a most valuable contribution in the recent work of Miss Yonge, which does much to place the subject on a more solid basis than heretofore. And from the other side of the Atlantic we have a work, Suffolk Surnames, by Mr. Bowditch, which, though without pretensions to etymological research, contains the most curious catalogue of names that has yet been published.

With respect to the names of France, there is, as far as I know, no work on the subject which does much more than skim the surface. That by Salverte is elegant and philosophical, but does not go much into etymological detail, and is not always to be depended upon when it does.

In Germany, family names have received a large share of attention, and the same system of patient analysis which has raised the character of German philology has been applied to them. The preliminary step has been to collect all the ancient

names, and arrange them under their respective roots. This gives a firm standing-ground for the investigation of modern names. In this department the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch* of Förstemann is a most complete, solid, and trustworthy work, extremely well arranged, and throwing, indirectly, more light on English names than any other book I know. This, as the latest work, is the best and the most complete, but the works of Graff and others which it supplements, are of the highest value and importance. Grimm, himself, the father of Teutonic philology, has, in his various writings, supplied knowledge upon which all others have drawn. Professor Pott's book on Modern German family names is also one of great learning and research, and the want of an index, which sadly diminished the debt of gratitude on the part of whose who had to consult him, has at length been supplied.

The study of English names embraces a wider field than that of the English language, because we have no longer the same Ang.-Sax. starting point. The dialects of the various tribes who came over to this country were fused into one common language, and that was Anglo-Saxon—but there was no such fusion of their names. In all their dialectic variations the names of those early settlers still stand in the London directory. Certainly there did spring up in after times a nomenclature properly Anglo-Saxon, formed in accordance with the general Teutonic system, but

still having its own distinctive character. But this nomenclature, as I am inclined to believe, never pervaded the mass of the people, who still held on to the old sort of names which they had brought over with them, and which they carried through Anglo-Saxon times up to the present day.

A word then on the antiquity of our English names. How far some of them may remount we cannot even guess. All we know is that when the dim light of history first shows us the German tribes battling in their rude strength against the legions of imperial Rome, the names they bore were such as are current now. Among some of those mentioned by Tacitus are Verritus, a prince of the Frisians, same I take as our WERRITT and VERITY. Sigimer, the father of Arminius, is the same as our SEYMOUR; and Segimund, his brother-in-law, as our SIGMUND and SIMMONDS. Arpus, a prince of the Catti, is the same as our HARP—VIBELLIUS, a general of the Hermanduri, as our WIPPELL. Then there are several compound names, as Inguiomer, Cariovalda, Maroboduus, and Molorix, of which we have the simple forms, which we may fairly suppose to have been the first in use. This leads me to remark that many of our short and simple names are, as being such root-names, among the most ancient that we have. And not a few there are, which in the changes and chances of this mortal life have become of small account, yet which were names of honour

in the days—aye, and long before the days—when the Redeemer walked the earth. There is a name in the directory, SIGGS—it has no very distinguished sound, and its owner is but a worker in tin plate—yet it is older than the Sigimer, and the Segimund of Tacitus. NIBBS and NOBBS are not names which command respect, yet they are probably the parents of the Nibelungs renowned in German song—of the courtly Nevilles, and, according to a German writer, of the mighty Napoleon. Then there are other names apparently honourable—yet thrice honourable when their meaning is made clear. Thus ARMINGER has been supposed to be a corruption of Armiger —that is, "one entitled to bear arms." Entitled —aye, well entitled to bear arms!—no herald's college needs to furnish them—for he bears the spear of Arminius.* Generally speaking, the names derived from war are among the most ancient—probably also some of those derived from animals, as the bear, the wolf, and the boar—and some of those of which the meaning is simply "man." Such names as SUN and MOON we must also include—we do not meet with them before the fourth or fifth century—but the thought is an oriental one,—and there are no names which might more probably have been brought with them by the wanderers from their ancient eastern home.

* ARMINGER is a compound of Armin (Arminius), and *ger*, spear.

In referring to the high antiquity of some of our English names, it is necessary to call attention to their two-fold origin. They are derived in part from original surnames, and in part from ancient single or baptismal names. The term "baptismal" must be understood in a modified sense, as implying a name bestowed in infancy, and probably with some attendant rite or ceremony, for many of these names are in reality older than Christianity. The former of these two classes of course cannot be older than the period at which surnames became hereditary—a period not earlier than the Conquest, or if earlier, only in some very exceptional cases. The latter—those derived from ancient baptismal names—may remount to the highest Teutonic antiquity. For those names were not, like surnames, coined as the occasion required, but handed down from generation to generation, perhaps even in some cases, as I have elsewhere suggested, without any reference to their meaning. It will be my object to prove, throughout the present work, that a very much larger proportion of English names than has been generally supposed, are from the latter origin.

I have already made the remark that while the dialects of the various tribes who came over to this country were fused into one common language, which was Anglo-Saxon, their names still retained all their dialectic variations. To the period from Anglo-Saxon times to the present

day the same principle applies. English names have not shared *pari passu*, with the changes which have taken place in the English language. The reason of this must be obvious to any one who considers the subject. When a word changes, it changes altogether, because there is only one standard of the language. But this is not the case with names; one man's name is no rule for another's, and each name separately resists innovation on its own account. Names do change—because the same principles of phonetic mutation affect them—but only individually and partially. Hence we have them in all stages, pure Anglo-Saxon, wholly English, and half-way between the two. In our names NAGLE and NAIL, we have the Anglo-Saxon *nægel*, and the English nail—in our names WEGG and WAY we have the Anglo-Saxon *weg*, and the English way—in our names GUM and GROOM, we have the Anglo-Saxon *guma*, and the English groom. And in the names FUGGLE, FUEL, FOWELL, and FOWLE, we have all the stages of mutation from the Anglo-Saxon *fugel* to the English fowl.

In one respect names have been subjected to an influence from which the English language has been exempt; they have frequently been corrupted from the desire to make sense out of them. Of course all names have originally had a meaning; I speak of cases in which the ancient meaning has become obsolete. When a name has no approach towards making sense, men are content

to let it alone, but when it is very nearly making some sort of modern sense, it is very apt to be corrupted. Thus, ASHKETTLE is no doubt the Danish name Asketil; GOODLUCK is very probably a corruption of Guthlac. There is a place in Norwich called Goodluck's close, formerly Guthlac's close. We have the name THOROUGHGOOD, and we have the name THURGOOD. The latter is a Danish name, and at once suggests to us that the former is a corruption. So also probably GRUMBLE and TREMBLE for Grimbald and Trumbold, HALFYARD for Alfhard, INCHBOARD for Ingobert, GUMBOIL for Gundbald, &c.

This principle, which is indeed natural to man, pervades also Modern German nomenclature. Thus the name of Maria Theresa's minister was corrupted from its original form of Tunicotto into Thunichtgut, which she again, thinking there *was* something in a name, changed into Thugut.* Our friend Todleben, who gave us so much trouble at Sebastopol, and whose name appears to be such a paradoxical compound,† is another example. The name is in fact, as I take it, formed of two words of the same meaning, both implying affection, and would be more properly Todlieben.

It is to be noted, however, that there are not a few cases in which names have come to us in a corrupted form. We have a name, ARCHAMBAUD, and the French have the same name,

* Thunichtgut, "do not good." Thugut, "do good."

† *Tod*, death, *leben*, life.

ARCHAMBAULT. This is a corruption of an old German Ercanbald, but as a corruption it is nine hundred years old, being found in the 10th century in the form of Archembald. And upon the whole, English names are much less corrupted from their ancient forms than might be expected.

Independently of names which have been corrupted to a meaning, it follows almost as a matter of course from my theory that I should believe a large proportion of the apparent meanings of English names to be merely coincidences. This I do to a very considerable extent, both in regard to our own names, and also, as elsewhere stated, to those of France. In many of these cases there is a *primâ facie* probability in favour of the alteration. Thus, when I suggest that BASTARD, PARAMOUR, HARLOTT, WANTON, OUTLAW, SCULLION, COWARD, VASSALL, are not what they seem, but on the contrary ancient names of the highest respectability, the reader, already puzzled to account for the transmission of such disreputable titles, will be disposed to fall readily in with the amendment. Again, when such names as PURCHASE, WEDLOCK, FLATTERY, MELODY, PARDON, POWER, and such as VINEGAR, MARIGOLD, DANDELYON, are referred to ancient compounds, there will not be much objection, because the English meaning is not very satisfactory. But when I go on to argue that PILGRIM is an Old German name, and that it does not mean one who has made a pilgrimage, some of those who have

followed me thus far may begin to draw back. "Why," it may be said, "meddle with a name which has already so good a meaning? What can be more natural than that a man who had visited the holy places, and come back an object of wonder and reverence to those around him, should from this, the one great event of his life, derive a name to be transmitted to his posterity?" All this I grant—Pilgrim, in this sense, might naturally—might very naturally—become a man's name. But in the sense which I propose it *was* a man's name. And the best of "might be's" is not so good as a "was." Again, the system which thus explains PILGRIM explains also PILL, PILLOW, BILLOW, BILKE, BILLET, BILLIARD, and a number of other names, both English and French. Not but that I recognize the possibility, both in this and other cases, of two different origins for the same name.

With respect to the period at which surnames became hereditary in England I am inclined to concur with Mr. Lower in the probability of their being in occasional use before the Conquest, though I do not feel so sure that the particular document on which he relies for proof (a grant of land to the Abbey of Croyland, dated 1050) is sufficient to bear out the conclusions which he draws from it.

There is a document quoted from the MSS. Cott. by Mr. Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, in which we find an Anglo-Saxon family

with unquestionably a regular surname. "Hwita *Hatte** was a keeper of bees in Hæthfelda; and Tate *Hatte*, his daughter, was the mother of Wulsige, the shooter; and Lulle *Hatte*, the sister of Wulsige, Hehstan had for his wife in Wealadene. Wifus, and Dunne, and Seoloce, were born in Hæthfelda; Duning *Hatte*, the son of Wifus, is settled at Wealadene; and Ceolmund *Hatte*, the son of Dunne, is also settled there; and Ætheleah *Hatte*, the son of Seoloce, is also there; and Tate *Hatte*, the sister of Cenwald, Mæg hath for his wife at Weligan; and Ealdelm, the son of Herethrythe, married the daughter of Tate. Werlaf *Hatte*, the father of Werstan, was the rightful possessor of Hæthfelda, &c."

This document, which is numbered 1356 in Mr. Kemble's collection, is without a date, but has every appearance of being earlier than the Conquest, and if so, HATT is the oldest surname we have on record.

But at a much earlier period we may observe a sort of approach to a family name in particular instances. Mr. Kemble (*Names, Surnames, and Nic-names of the Anglo-Saxons*), refers to the manner in which the first word of a compound is reproduced in some Anglo-Saxon genealogies. "I think it evident that a great family often desired to perpetuate among its branches a noble name, which was connected with the glories of

* What a curious name this would be in English—"White Hatt!"

the country, and had been distinguished in the arts of war or peace, by military prowess or successful civil government. . . . Of the seven sons of Æthelfrith, king of Northumberland, five bore names compounded with Os, thus Oslaf Oslâc, Oswald, Oswin, and Oswidu. In the successions of the same royal family we find the male names Osfrith, Oswine, Osrîc, Osræd, Oswulf, Osbald, and Osbeorht, and the female name Osthryth : and some of these are repeated several times." Here Os, which signifies demi-god, is a sort of family title, and contains a claim to a divine lineage. And the various compounds Oslaf, Oslâc, &c., seem to be formed with a view of preserving this title, and at the same time giving distinctive names, by adding to it suffixes in common use.

But in the Polyptyque de l'Abbe Irminon, compiled in the time of Charlemagne, I find still stronger instances of the individual yearning after a family name. Thus a man called Hildebodus gives to his two sons the names of Hildoardus and Hildebodus, and to his daughter the name of Hildeberga. One Nodalricus calls his son Nodalgis, and his two daughters Nodalgrima and Nodaltrudis. In other cases the mother's name shares in the family nomenclature. Thus, a man's name being Ermengardus, and his wife's Sicleverga, one son is called Ermengaudus after his father, and the other Sicledulfus after his mother. In another instance, a man's name being Ercan-

fredus, and his wife's Ermena, the two sons are called Ercanricus and Ercanradus after the father, and of the two daughters one is called Ercantrudis after the father, and the other Ermenberga after the mother.

CHAPTER II.

SIMPLE FORMS.

As the basis of the etymological system which it is my object in the present work to construct, must be taken the class of names which consist of a single word, without any other modification than the vowel-ending usual in men's names. This class of names we may presume to be the most ancient of all—perhaps indeed it may have been originally the most common, though in the earliest Teutonic records that we possess, we find a decided preponderance of compounded names. At the same time, the remark of Miss Yonge that Teutonic names "were almost all compounds of two words," is certainly too strong.

These names appear very rarely indeed in ancient times without the ending *a*, *i*, or *o*, though at present in the family names both of England and Germany, it is very frequently lost. Thus we have variously, with and without such ending, the names ELL, ELLEY, and ELLA, COLL, COLLEY, and COLLA, HANN, HANNEY, and HANNA, MILE, MILEY, and MILO. When I further adduce BILL, BILLY, BILLOW, PILL, PILLEY, PILLOW, as variations of one single name, with and without this ending, it will be seen how great a revolution my theory, if it can be sus-

tained, must create in the received notions on the subject.

In the next place we have to consider what was the value of this termination. We know that the Anglo-Saxon had the property, by the addition of *a* to a noun, of forming another word implying connection with it. Thus from *scip*, a ship, is formed *scipa*, a sailor,—from *hûs*, a house, *hûsa*, a domestic. This principle is more fully carried out in proper names; by the addition of the Teutonic terminations *a*, *i*, or *o*, a name would be formed out of a noun, or an adjective, or a verb. And it is still a living principle among us. Thus, when we hear a man with a remarkable nose called in vulgar parlance "Nosey," we have a name formed according to Teutonic analogy. Nurse-maids carry it still further, and form a name out of a verb—thus a child given to screaming they would call "Screamy." *This principle lies at the bottom of Teutonic names.* And thus it is that a man from the South is called Southey.

Of these three terminations *a* is the most ancient. It is that found in Gothic names, as Wulfila, Amala, Totila, though in after times it became changed among the High Germans into the weaker form *o*. It also prevailed among the Old Saxons, and descended from them to the Anglo-Saxons. But among both, the weaker ending *i* was also common, and it is evident from the names in Domesday and in the Liber Vitæ of

Durham that there was a large infusion of it among the tribes who settled in this country. In the latter record, for instance, we find such names as Tydi, Bynni, Terri, Betti, Tilli, Cuddi, Cynni, Locchi, every one of which is still existing at the present day. Indeed this is the form which is most in accordance with the genius of the English language; that is to say, if we had to form names now, we would, as it appears to me, form them in that manner. And as this ending is now much more common in English names than the regular Anglo-Saxon form *a*, it seems to me very probable that the process of change from *a* into *i* may have been still going on. The ending in *o* is also not uncommon in our early history; in Domesday, for instance, we have Dodo, Baco, Bugo, Odo, Wido, Heppo; and there are not a few still remaining among our family names.

The termination in *a* sometimes appears in its simple form, as in COLLA, ELLA, Saxon names without change—sometimes in the form of *ay*, as in HANNAY and HAYDAY. The termination in *i* is sometimes *y*, as in BRANDY—sometimes *ey*, as in ATTEY—sometimes *ie*, as in LOCKIE. The termination in *o* appears most frequently in its simple form, as in HADDO, CUTTO, but sometimes in *oe*, as in PARDOE, sometimes in *oh*, as in SCOTTOH, and sometimes in *ow*, as in HADOW.

CHAPTER III.

DIMINUTIVES.

A diminutive in the language implies smallness. Thus manne*kin* is a little man—stream*let* a little stream—satch*el* a little sack. But in proper names, I take it—at least as the general rule—that the sense is that of affection or familiarity expressed through the medium of smallness.

The English language is not strong in diminutives; in this respect the Scottish language, which in such a phrase as "wee bit lassie," can string three diminutives together, has much more power of expression. English names, on the other hand, are very rich, both in the number and variety of their diminutives, almost every Teutonic form being represented.

The principal diminutive endings contained in our proper names are, according to my estimate, seven, viz., that in *k*, that in *l*, that in *kin*, that in *lin*, that in *s*, that in *ns*, and that in *m*. There are certain other endings, elsewhere referred to, which may be in some cases diminutives.

The diminutive in *k*, *ek* or *ock* is common to all the Germanic branch. Hence from GARE we have GARRICK, from LOVE we have LOVICK, from

FIZ we have PHYSIC.* From JELLY we have JELLICOE, from SIM we have SIMCO—these have the old German termination in *o*. From MANN we have MANNICO and MANNAKAY, with the two terminations in *o* and *a*; from WILLEY we have WILKIE (Williki) with the termination in *i*.

The French diminutive in *et* appears to some extent in our language to have superseded the Saxon form in *ec*. Thus we use linnet instead of the Ang.-Sax. *linece*. But there is a continual tendency among the uneducated to substitute—or rather to retain—the old form. Thus when our friend Jeames, of immortal memory, contributed to the pages of Punch what he was pleased to call a "sonnick"—he merely substituted one diminutive for another. Let us then forbear contempt when we hear this vulgar form—it is a relic of that stern old struggle which preserved us our glorious language.

The diminutive in *l*, *el* or *il* is common to both the Germanic and Scandinavian branches. In the latter, as well as in the English language, it is much used in verbs. In all such words as quarrel, wrangle, squabble, scuffle, shuffle, wriggle, higgle, smuggle, grumble, tinkle, tipple, the sense of pettiness is more or less prominent. In this form, from BENN we have BENNELL, from DUNN we have DUNNELL, from HASE we have HASELL.

* Here is an instance of the way in which names turn up, and missing links are supplied. In the former edition I had to say "from an old German Fizo we have PHYSICK." But there comes a new directory, and it brings us an English FIZ.

From BARR, BARRY, BARROW, we have BARRELL, BARLEY, BARLOW.* Grimm refers to an Old German Runilo as a diminutive of Runo; we have a name, RUNICLES, which seems to be a double diminutive, viz., this and the former combined. This double form obtains sometimes in Old High German.

The diminutive in *kin* is of later growth, and is more common in Modern German than in Old German names. It is not, as has been supposed, cognate with German *kind*, child, but is more probably formed by the addition of a phonetic *n* to the diminutive in *k*. From DUNN we have DUNKIN, from BENN we have BENKIN, from PARR we have PARKIN, from WILL we have WILKIN, &c.

The diminutive in *lin* is probably formed in a similar manner to the preceding by the addition of a phonetic *n* to the diminutive in *l*. Hence we have CATTLIN, TOMLIN, EVELYN, &c., and in the form *ling*, which also appears both in ancient and modern names, BUTLING, WATLING, DOWLING, &c. Neither the diminutive in *kin*, nor that in *lin*, are, like the more ancient forms in *ek* and *el*, found with the endings *a*, *i*, or *o* (except with the first as a female ending.)

The diminutive in *s*, like those in *k* and *l*, is of great antiquity, being found in the name Cotiso, of a Dacian mentioned in Horace. This

* The endings in *ley* and *low*, though sometimes from this diminutive, are doubtless in some cases local, from *ley*, a meadow, and from *low*, a mound.

name—elsewhere referred to—I take to be a High German form of the later name Godizo, and to be still surviving in our GODSOE. From the Old German names Milo, Willo, Walo, Rico are formed with this diminutive Milizo, Wilizo, Walizo, Richizo, whence our MILLIS, WILLIS, WALLIS, RICHES. I think also that this diminutive is frequently represented in our names simply by a final *s*, and that MILLS, WILLS, WALLS, RICKS are probably the same as the above, though an *s* final is no doubt often added only phonetically. With the ending in *i* we find in Domesday Copsi and Brixi (Bricsi), which we still have as COPSEY and BRIXEY. A Saxon bishop of Worcester was called Leofsy, and an archbishop of York Cynsy; these two names still exist as LOVESY and KINSEY. But there enters here an element of doubt on account of these Saxon names sometimes appearing with the ending *si* or *sy*, and sometimes with *sige*, as if from *sig*, victory. Thus the Archbishop Cynsy signs in a charter as Cynsige; Wynsy, bishop of Lichfield, appears as Winsige; Albsi as Ælfsige, &c. Has the guttural been added in the one case, or has it been lost in the other? The former supposition would be most in accordance with analogy, for as diminutives, Cynsy, Wynsy, Albsi, Leofsy would correspond with the Old Germ. names Cuniza, Winizo, Albizo, and Luviz.

Occasionally, though very rarely, the form *s* becomes *sc* in ancient names. More frequently

in English names, as BURNISH, MELLISH, VARNISH, for it is in accordance with the character of the language. Indeed, I am inclined to think that the diminutive in question is that which we still use in adjectives, as small*ish* and brown*ish*.

The ending *ns* I take also to be diminutive, and to be formed by the addition of a phonetic *n* to the preceding. Hence from an Old German Custanzo we have CUSTANCE; from the Old German Cholensus we COLENSO and COLLINS.

The ending *m*, which I take to be also diminutive, is supposed by Förstemann, who finds it to prevail especially among the West Franks, to be in some cases of other than German origin. And so, in some present French names, as BONAMY and BELLAMY, we can hardly help thinking of *ami*, friend. And yet, when we find this ending to prevail most extensively at present among Friesic names, where it can hardly be otherwise than German, and when we find the names BONNEMA and BALLEMA corresponding with the above, it suggests the possibility, even for these, of a common German origin. Another instance of coincidence between the Friesic and the French is found in the name of the well-known tragedian TALMA, which corresponds with the Friesic TIALLEMA and TIALMA.

Among English names we have JESSMAY, WHITMEE, IVYMEY, and WAKEM, which seem to be from this origin, and to correspond with the ancient names Gisoma, Widomia, Ivamus, and

Wakimus quoted by Förstemann. To this source also I am inclined to refer the names YOUNGMAY, MILDMAY,* and CRICKMAY, the first of which corresponds with a Friesic JONGMA, and the second possibly with a Friesic MELLEMA. I before took the ending in these names to be from Ang.-Sax. *mæg*, Old Eng. *may*, maiden, for which there seemed a reasonable probability in each case—the name CRICKMAY being referred to *krieg*, war, and supposed to be connected with the war-maidens of Odin—while the others seemed too natural to require explanation. But the forms in which this ending is found in ancient names seem irreconcileable with this theory. Among other names from this origin may be mentioned that of the Dutch painter HOBBEMA.

The ending *sm*, which is also found in some Frankish names, Förstemann seems more decidedly to consider as not German. But here again its prevalence in present Friesic names seems to me to militate against this opinion. Can it be the Ang.-Sax. *smea*, small, delicate, used like the Danish *lille* as in Tove*lille* (Dovey), Rosa*lilla* (Rosie)? The fact of its being anciently used more especially in the names of women, and of its always appearing in the form *sma*, seem rather in favour of this opinion. And the fact of its being added to *compound* names, as in the case of the scholar HALBERTSMA, stamps it with

* Mr. Lower says (*Pat. Brit.*) that "the family are traced to 1147, and the name to Mildmé."

a different character to that of the other diminutives. Among the few English names which seem to be from this source is BALSAM, which compares with the ancient name Balsmus. I have also found in Lancashire the name ERASMUS; it seems not to be a new name in England, for in the *Liber Vitæ* there is an Ærasmus; it seems curious that in both these cases, as well as that of the well-known scholar, the name should be in the Latinized form. I rather think that the French name DOUSSAMY may be from this source, representing the Old Frankish name Teodisma, and comparing with the present Friesic names DIUDESMA, DOYTSEMA.

The termination *et*, as a German ending there is no ground for thinking to be a diminutive. But as a French diminutive it is frequently added to German compound names, as in the French names HENRIQUET, HENRIOT, BERNARDET, &c.

The same rule applies to the ending in *en*, which is often added as a French diminutive to German names. Probably in this manner are formed the French names GIRARDIN, BERNARDIN, GUILLOTIN, LAMARTINE, from GERARD, BERNARD, GUILLOT, LAMART, all likewise French names in use. Pure German names do not thus form diminutives out of compounds—they resolve them first into their simple forms—thus Willi*co*, according to Pott, is a Frisian diminutive of Wilhelm. When therefore we find *en* or *in* added to a compound name, as in GIRARDIN, we may, I think,

take it to be the French diminutive. But when we find it added to a simple form, as in WALLEN, it must be taken to be from the origin referred to in next chapter.

The ending in *let* may probably be in some cases the French diminutive *et* added to the German *el*. But in other cases it is no doubt the second part of a compound name.

There is no doubt that in the English language *ey* or *ie* is a diminutive form. It is more particularly common in the Lowland Scotch, which has such words as doggie, mousie, lassie, dearie. It is of Teutonic origin, and occurs also in the Dutch and in the Swiss. Hence might be such names as MINNEY, DEARY. But more probably they are only the ending of men's names in *i*.

The ending in *cock*, as in HANCOCK, WILCOCK, is included by Mr. Lower among diminutives. It is found in French names as well as English, as, for instance, in BALCOQ, BILLECOQ, VILCOCQ, VIDECOCQ. But nothing that I have met with in the study of ancient names helps me to throw any further light upon the subject.

CHAPTER IV.

PHONETIC ADDITIONS.

By a phonetic addition we mean something which is added to a word only for the sake of sound, and which leaves the sense exactly where it was before. There are two kinds of phonetic additions common in Teutonic names—one in the middle of a word, and the other at the end, the former occurring only in compound, and the latter only in simple names.

The favourite sound employed at the end of a word is *n*, and thus from the Old German names Godo, Hatto, Lando, Waldo, Aldo, Baldo, are formed Godino, Hattin, Landina, Waldin, Aldini, Baldin; and the corresponding English names GODDEN, HATTEN, LANDON, WALDEN, ALDEN, BOLDEN.

Now as proper names are of course subject to all the tendencies of the language to which they belong, we may expect to find in the popular speech a parallel principle to that which I have assumed for names. Or rather, I should say, it is *because* I find this principle in the popular speech, that I feel warranted in applying it to proper names. Now, if we compare the German rabe with the English rave*n*, and conversely, the English bow with the German bog*en*, we find that

while, in meaning, the two words are in each case perfectly identical, there is an ending added which serves as a finish or rounding off of the word. So also in the provincial word ratt*en* for rat, and many other cases.

A similar office is also performed by the letter *r*. Thus 𐌅 the simple form contained in the Gothic *wato*, while all the Scandinavian dialects add *n*, as in Swedish *vatten*, all the German add *r*, as in English *water*. We have examples in our own provincial dialect; for, as Mr. Latham observes, "wolfer, a wolf, hunker, a haunch, flitcher, a flitch, teamer, a team, fresher, a frog, are north country forms of the present English." The ending *er* in our names (so far as they are derived from Old Teutonic names), is generally to be referred to Gothic *hari*, warrior, but there are cases in which the form of the ancient name is incompatible with this derivation. At the same time, the phonetic origin of *r* is not so clear when it occurs as an ending, as when it occurs in the middle of a name.

When a phonetic addition is made in the middle of a name, it comes in between the two words of the compound, and generally consists of one of the liquids, *l*, *n*, or *r*. Thus Godulf becomes Godenulf, whence, I take it, our GOOD-ENOUGH. So Godehar becomes Godelhar, whence probably the French GODELIER. Godeman becomes Goderman, whence the French GAUDER-MEN; and also Godalmand, whence perhaps our

GODLIMAN. Thus when I find the names SYCAMORE and SICKLEMORE, the former of which corresponds with the Old German name Sicumar, I know how to account for the second, since, though the particular name to correspond does not turn up, I see that the phonetic *l* is very frequent in the ancient names of that group. So also, finding the ancient name Siginiu, I can at least suggest an origin for SIGOURNEY. The above forms of phonetic addition seem to be found chiefly in Old Frankish names.

CHAPTER V.

PATRONYMICS.

Of the two patronymic forms, *ing* and *son*, the former is more properly German, and the latter Scandinavian. The form *ing* was discontinued about the time of the Conquest, and consequently all the names in which it appears are carried back to Anglo-Saxon times. (In some few cases the termination *ing* may be local, from *ing* a meadow, and not a patronymic.) Many apparently adjective and participial forms, such as WILLING, LIVING, DINING, PANTING, are from this origin, the simple forms being found as WILL, LIVEY, DINE, PANT.

The termination *son* is a characteristic feature of all the Scandinavian countries, while in Germany on the other hand it is of comparatively rare occurrence. So well is this distinction understood that a writer on "Nationality and Language in the Duchy of Sleswick and South Jutland" advances the frequency of names ending in *son*, as an argument for the Danish character of the population. Of the twelve most common names in the directory of Copenhagen, there are only two, Moller and Smidt, that are not patronymics. The most common of all are Jansen, Johnsen, or Hansen, Petersen, Andresen or Andersen, and

Nielsen. Verstegan, in his "Restitution of decayed intelligence," refers to a tradition "among some of our country people that those whose surnames end in son, as Johnson, Thomson, Nicholson, Davison, Saunderson, and the like, are descended of Danish race." Either he mistakes the tradition, or the tradition overstates the truth. Some of these are no doubt Scotch, and others are German—though the termination itself may be of Scandinavian origin. Many of our names, however, correspond altogether with current Danish names—as HANSON, NANSON, JEPHSON, ERICKSON, GUNSON, IVERSON, JESSON, HEBSON, HIPSON, LOWSON, ANDERSON, with Hansen, Nansen, Jepsen, Ericksen, Gunnesen, Iversen, Jessen, Ebsen, Ipsen, Lauesen, Andersen, names common over the whole of Denmark. It does not follow that all the above names are exclusively Scandinavian, but I do take it that the prevalence in England of names in *son* is a relic of the Danish conquests.

It is to be observed that when a name ends in *s*, we cannot be certain of the patronymic form. Thus JESSON and MASSON may not be JESS-SON and MASS-SON, but JESS-EN, and MASS-EN.

The final *s* so frequently added to names, as Wills for Will, Watts for Watt, Box for Bock, may be sometimes a patronymic form. It is so used in Frisian names, according to Pott. In other cases I take it to be a diminutive, see p. 22. But in the majority of cases, and particularly

when it is added to compound names, I take it to be merely a phonetic addition.

CHAPTER VI.

COMPOUNDS.

Almost all the names which occur in simple forms occur also compounded with other words. The extent to which these compounds are translatable, or in other words, to which they have a meaning, seems to me an exceedingly doubtful point. Some of our highest authorities hold the affirmative opinion. Thus Mr. Kemble, speaking of Anglo-Saxon names, says, "These compound words are translatable, intelligible, in other words their conjoint meaning depends upon the separate meanings of the words which unite to form them." And Mr. Turner, on a similar principle, translates Anglo-Saxon names—thus Æthelwulf, "the noble wolf," Dunstan, "the mountain stone," &c. The earlier German writers, as Wiarda and Beneken, certainly followed the same rule, and I think that the principle is also recognised by the modern school of German philologists. I therefore feel bound to use all deference in suggesting a doubt whether Teutonic compound names are in all cases translatable, and formed with a meaning. I am of opinion, however, that even simple names were in most cases bestowed in ancient times without reference to their meaning. There can be no doubt that the first man who was called

Wulf was named directly after the animal. But of the thousands of men who were called Wulf in the long centuries after, I think that the most part must have been called after *other men.* Much on the same principle, I take it, as that on which baptismal names are given now they were given then—sometimes after a relative or friend, sometimes after a name of popular renown—the word itself becoming in such cases, as regards sense, an abstraction. If this theory be correct, it will follow as a matter of course that compound names must also have been formed without a meaning.

It is true that in many cases a certain sort of sense may be screwed out of such compounds, yet even to get any kind of a meaning we are often driven to great shifts. Thus though Frithu-ric as "powerful in peace" may be held to have a sufficient meaning, yet Frithu-gar, as "the spear of peace" would have to be explained in a sort of metaphorical sense. Again Frithu-bald, "bold in peace," seems rather satirical. And as to Fridegunt, "the peace of war," and the Old Norse Snae-frid, "the peace of snow," let those find a meaning who can. Mr. Turner appears to see this difficulty when he observes that Anglo-Saxon names are frequently "rather expressive of caprice than of appropriate meaning."

But to my mind the strongest argument against giving a meaning to compound names is not so much the difficulty of making sense in any

particular case, as the fact that there is a certain set of words with which almost all names are compounded. And it does not seem consistent with reason to expect that promiscuous words, with all sorts of meanings, should make sense when compounded with a set of a dozen or twenty particular words.

But if compounds were not formed with a meaning, what was their value or intention? One of the principles upon which they might be given may perhaps be traced in Old Norse names. Thus Ketel was a very common Scandinavian name; its meaning can hardly be anything else than English "kettle," and Grimm suggests a mythological origin. Ulf, signifying wolf, and Björn, signifying bear, were also common names. In Ulfketel and in Ketelbjörn, these names are severally joined together. Now there can be no possible sense or meaning in such compounds as these—they are in fact not two *words* joined together, but two *names* joined together. And the principle upon which such names were formed might be the same as that on which a father might now call his son John Henry Smith, combining the names of two relatives, or persons whom he respected. Or it might be for the sake of distinction—Ulf and Ketel both being common names—Ulfketel would, without travelling out of the customary range, be sufficiently distinctive. It seems probable that many German names are, on the same principle, not two words compounded,

but rather two names joined together. Such, for instance, as those which contain the names of two animals, as Arnulf, Ebarulf, Wolfpirin, Wolfraban, respectively "Eagle-wolf," "Boar-wolf," Wolf-bear," "Wolf-raven." All these were common names singly.

Again, perhaps another principle may be traced in such a name as the Old German Zeizolf. This, if we translate it, means "darling wolf." But if we suppose "wolf" to have been used as a common name, and without reference to its meaning, then the idea of darling would attach rather to the child that was called Wolf than to the abstract meaning of wolf.

But that there were compound names with a meaning I do not for a moment doubt, only it seems to me that it was not the universal, nor, perhaps, the ordinary rule.

Again, there are many names which are simply compound words taken bodily out of the language. Thus, GARWOOD is the Anglo-Saxon *garwudu*, "spear-wood," a poetical or pleonastic expression for a spear. And ASKWITH is "ash-wood," a similar expression for a spear—spears being made of that wood. So also SKIPWITH, "ship-wood," a ship. (*With*, as compared with *wood*, is the Gothic form instead of the Saxon.) Again, BONIGER seems to be from the Anglo-Saxon *bon-gar*, a fatal spear. These, then, are not compound names, but compound words adopted as names.

Almost all the words which appear in compounds are found also as substantive names, and will therefore find their places under the various heads into which I have distributed them. But for the sake of facility of reference, I introduce in this place a list of the principal terminations of those English names, which may be referred to ancient compounds.

Am, Iam, as in WILLAM, WILLIAM, HILLAM, HILLIAM. Ang.-Sax. *helm,* helmet. This was a common postfix, but in our names it is difficult to separate it from the local ending, *ham,* home, and from the ending *m* referred to p. 24. It is probable, however, that more names than are suspected are from this origin. The French generally have it as *aume* or *eaume.* Hence the French ALLAUME, ALLEAUME, are probably the same as our ALLAM, ALLOM, ALLUM.

Aud, Aut as in RENAUD, RENAUT. *Aud,* the Gothic form of Ang.-Sax. *ead,* prosperity. This is very common in French names, but in English, following the Saxon form, it becomes more frequently *et* or *ot,* and is very liable to mix up with other words.

Bert, as in HERBERT. Ang.-Sax. *beort,* bright, illustrious. *Pert,* as in Rupert, is the High Germ. form.

Bold, Ball, Ble, as in RUMBOLD, RUMBALL, RUMBLE. Ang.-Sax. *bald,* bold.

Bull in many cases is the same as the above. Thus our CLARINGBULL is no doubt the same name as CLARINGBOLD.

Bault, in French names, as HERBAULT, GERBAULT, the same as bold.

Brand, as in HILDEBRAND, GILLIBRAND. Ang.-Sax. *brand*, sword, Eng. "brand."

Brown, as in GOREBROWN, PHILLIBROWN. Either brown, *fuscus*, or cognate with Eng. "burn" in the sense of fiery or impetuous.

Burn, as in OSBURN. Old Norse *björn*, Old Germ. *bern*, bear.

Pern, as in ASPERNE, is the High Germ. form.

Butt, *Bott*, *Body*, as in GARBUTT, TALBOT, PEABODY. Anglo-Saxon *boda*, Old Norse *bodi*, Germ. *bote*, envoy or messenger.

Cough, *Copp*, as in AYSCOUGH, WHINCOPP, I take to be Ang.-Sax. *côf*, strenuous.

Day, as in LOVEDAY, HOCKADAY. Anglo-Saxon *dæg*, day. Grimm suggests the sense of brightness, glory.

Dew, *Die*, *Dy*, as in INGLEDEW, PURDIE, ABDY, French ABBADIE. Old High German *dio*, servant.

Er, *Ery*, as in WARNER, GUNNERY, HILLARY. *Har*, *hari*, warrior.

Forth, as in GARFORTH. Perhaps Anglo-Saxon *ferhth*, life, spirit. Perhaps in some cases a corruption of *frith*, peace. There is also a root, *farth*, *faerd*, travel, but it is uncertain whether it occurs as a termination.

Fred, Frey, as in MANFRED, HUMFREY. Anglo-Saxon *frith,* peace.

Gar, Ger, Ker, as in EDGAR, RODGER, HARKER. *Gar, ger, ker,* spear.

Gill, as in HARGILL. Old High German *gisal,* hostage. Or local, from "gill," a ravine.

Good, as in HARGOOD, BIDGOOD. God, deus, good, bonus, and perhaps Goth as the people's name, are difficult to separate.

Hard, Ard, as in BERNHARD, BERNARD. Ang.-Sax. *heard,* hard, strong.

Kiss, as in ATKISS, HADKISS, WATKISS, is from *gis,* which Grimm thinks the same as *gisal,* hostage.

Lake, Lock, as in WEDLAKE, HAVELOCK. Probably Ang.-Sax. *lacan,* Old Norse *leika,* to play, in a war-like sense.

Land, Lond, as in GARLAND, DOLLAND. Ang.-Sax. *land,* Eng. land. It is also no doubt sometimes a local termination. And also sometimes a corruption of *lind,* probably shield.

Let, as in HAMLET, HARLOT, may be from Ang.-Sax. *lâd,* Old Sax. *lêd,* in the sense of terrible. In some cases it may be a diminutive.

Love, Liff, as in CUTLOVE, MANLOVE, RATLIFF. Ang.-Sax. *leof,* dear.

Man, as in HARMAN, REDMAN. Ang.-Sax. *man,* Eng. man.

Mer, More, as in MUTIMER, PHILLIMORE. Goth. *mer*, Ang.-Sax. *mâr*, famous.

Mot, as in WILLMOT, HICKMOT, Old High Germ. *môt*, Mod. German *müth*, courage.

Mond, Ment, as in REDMONT, GARMENT. Ang.-Sax. *mund*, protection.

Nant, Nan, as in REMNANT, PENNANT, QUILLINAN. Goth. *nanthjan*, to dare.

Ney, as in RODNEY, GOLDNEY. Ang.-Sax. *niw*, Dan. and Swed. *ny*, new, in the probable sense of young.

Not, Net, Nut, as in HARNOTT, HARNETT, DILNUTT. Ang.-Sax. *nôth*, bold.

Ram, as in BERTRAM, OUTRAM, INGRAM, seems, from the ancient forms in which it appears, to be a corruption of *hraban*, raven.

Rand, as in Eng. BERTRAND, WALROND. Ang.-Sax. *rand*, shield.

Red Rat, Ret, as in ALFRED, TANCRED, GARRETT. Ang.-Sax. *red*, Old High Germ. *rat*, counsel. Some terminations of *wright*, as ARKWRIGHT, are evidently corruptions of *rat*. But there is also an ancient termination *rit*, apparently of the same meaning as Eng. *ride*.

Rick, Rich, Ridge, Ry, as in FREDERICK, ALDRICH, ALDRIDGE, BALDRY. Ang.-Sax. *rice*, Old High Germ. *richi*, powerful. In some cases *bridge*, as in GROOMBRIDGE, may be from this origin.

Ron, Ren, as in WALDRON, CALDERON, CHILDREN. This termination, which is exclusively feminine, Grimm derives from *rûn,* socia, amica. In French names it is often a corruption of *raban,* raven.

Sant, Sent, as in HERSANT, MILLICENT. Old High Germ. *sind,* via. Or perhaps in some cases a corruption of *swind,* vehement.

Stone, Stin, as in FREESTONE, GARSTIN. Ang.-Sax. *stân,* stone, in the sense of firmness.

Thus, Tuss, Tiss, as in MALTHUS, FELTUSS, ANSTISS. Goth. *thius,* servant. See also *dew* and *thew.*

Thew, as in WILLTHEW. Anglo-Saxon *theow,* servant, corresponding with Goth. *thius,* and High Germ. *dio.*

Ulph, Olph, as in BIDDULPH, RANDOLPH, MUSTOLPH. Ang.-Sax. *wulf,* Old Norse *ulf(r),* wolf.

Ward, Wart, as in HOWARD, SEWARD, TEWART. Ang.-Sax. *weard,* guardian.

Wald, as in OSWALD. Ang.-Sax. *weald,* power. The terminations in *old* are from the same origin.

Way, Wick, Vey, Vig, as in HATHWAY, HARVEY, HARVIG. *Wig, wih,* war. The termination in *wick* is probably in most cases local.

Win, Wine, as in BALDWIN, BRIGHTWINE. Ang.-Sax. *wine,* friend.

Wood, With, Weed, as in GURWOOD, ASKWITH, DIGWEED. Ang.-Sax. *wudu,* Goth. *vid(s),*

wood. Förstemann also suggests Old High Germ. *wit*, wide, which may obtain in certain cases. This ending is no doubt also often local.

Out of the above list there are many which do not often occur, and the range of really common terminations is not more than about twenty.

The terminations *a*, *i*, *o*, are not found in compound names, and such names as Ricardo, Alphonso, Grimaldi, though of German origin, are Italian or Spanish as regards the termination.

CHAPTER VII.

LETTER CHANGES.

The greater part of the letter changes which occur in our names are to be accounted for by the differences of Teutonic dialects, and, in particular, by the variations between High and Low German. The High German prefers aspirated and hard—the Low German soft and liquid sounds. The former may be taken to be represented generally by the present German, and the latter by the present English, though it is to be observed that the standard language of Germany does not present the extreme phases of High German. Take, for instance, the range of names of which the root is Germ. *geban*, Eng. *give*, and from which we have GIEVE, GIBB, GIPP, and KIPP. The two former, GIEVE and GIBB, show the form contained in English and in German, the difference between which is a Low German *v* for a High German *b*. But in the name GIPP we have another point of difference in favour of the High German, viz., *p* for *b*. While the last name KIPP shows the extreme point to which, in that word, the High German can go, by changing *g* into *k*. In addition to the four forms above quoted, we have also four others, viz., JEBB, JIPP,

KIBBE, and CHIPP, the last form being, I think, Frankish. Nor yet do these eight names exhaust the permutations of this little word—there being also, as will be seen in its place, a vowel change which scarcely comes within the range of the present chapter.

Another of the most common interchanges is that of *d* and *t*. The latter is High German, as in Germ. *laut*, Eng. *loud*, Germ. *bette*, Eng. *bed*. Hence we have DODD and TODD, DANDY and TANDY, DENNISON and TENNYSON, &c.

The High German frequently changes *t* into *s* or *z*, as in Germ. *süss*, Eng. *sweet*, Germ. *salz*, Eng. *salt*. Hence our SUSE and SUSANS may correspond as High German forms with SWEET and SWEETEN. And our name SALT may be the same as the Mod. Germ. name SALZ. So also our GROTE and GROSE may be respectively Low German and High German forms of great.

Another High German form is *sch* for *s*. This is very common in Mod. German names—thus, German Schmidt, Eng. Smith, German Schwann, Eng. Swan, Germ. Schneider, Eng. Snider, Dutch Snyders. This form is very uncommon in English names, because it is of comparatively modern growth in Germany.

These are for the most part the common variations of High and Low German. But there are other peculiarities of ancient dialects which are not without their effect upon our names. In the Frankish dialect of the Merovingian period it is a

peculiarity to change *h* at the beginning of a word into *ch*, or sometimes into simple *c*. Hence the names of the Merovingian kings Childibert and Childeric for Hildibert and Hilderic. This seems to be the origin of some of our names, such as CHILLMAN (in the Hundred Rolls Childman), for Hildman—CHARMAN for HARMAN—CHILDREN for Hilderannus or Hilderuna—CHILLMAID for Hildimod, &c.

This peculiarity of the Frankish dialect has had the effect of prefixing *c* to many names beginning with *l* and *r*, in the following manner. Several of these names anciently began with *hl* and *hr*: this *h* was aspirated, or in other words, it had something of a guttural sound. The Frankish dialect, increasing the guttural, made this *h* into a *c*. In English, this guttural sound of *h* at the beginning of a word is altogether lost. On the other hand, when it has been so completely defined as to become a *c*, it has preserved itself by its own strength. The result is that we have in English the same names variously, as CROAD and RODE, CROTCH and ROTCH, CROOK and ROOK, CROAGER and ROGER, CLOUD and LOUD, &c. Hence also the French names CLODOMIR and CLOVIS still existing, and the Christian name CLOTILDE.

Another point to be noticed is that in some German dialects *g* is prefixed to words beginning with *w*. We have an instance of this in the name of our gracious Sovereign, GUELPH for Welp. So

we have GWILLAN for WILLAN, GWILLAM for WILLIAM, GWALTER for WALTER, &c. Hence comes, I take it, the name of the Italian painter GUIDO, corresponding with our WIDOW. Perhaps also GUIZOT, if it be the same as a Guizo found in the 11th century in the *Niederrheinisches Urkundenbuch*. The High German prefixing *c* instead of *g*, gives us many names beginning with *q* (which is only *c* added to *w*). Thus we have QUIN for WINN, QUARRELL for WARRELL, QUARRIER for WARRIER, QUILL for WILL, QUILLAN for WILLAN, QUILLIAMS for WILLIAMS. Hence comes QUILLINAN from an Old German Willinant. Hence also QUARITCH, known to bibliophilists, from an Old German Wericho, also found, with the other prefix, as Guerich.

On the other hand, as *g* is sometimes added, so it is much more frequently lost. As a termination this is very commonly the case in English, as in Anglo-Saxon *lag*, English "law," Ang.-Sax. *bog*, Eng. "bow." Hence as names we have WAGG and WAY, BOGUE and BOWE, BUGG and BEW; perhaps BEGG and BEE, BIGG and BYE. But this occurs also in Anglo-Saxon and other ancient dialects. Indeed the *g* in such cases can hardly be said to belong to the root; it does not seem to occur in the parent Sanscrit, but to be a hardening of the sound which has accrued in the Gothic languages. Again, *g* between two vowels, or between a vowel and a liquid, is very commonly dropped. Thus we have MEGEN and

MAYNE, BAGLEY and BAILEY, BEAGLE and BEALE, BUGLEA and BEWLEY, DAGLEY, and DALY. This again is common also in ancient names—thus we have Old German names Meginhard and Mainhard, Reginhard and Rainard, Raganar and Reinher, Ragingar and Raingar. Hence our MAYNARD, RENARD, RAYNER, and RANGER.

Another change of frequent occurrence in Old Frankish names is that of *n*, before *b*, *p*, or *m*, into *m*. We may trace the same tendency among the French at present in their change of Edinburg into Edimbourg. The few names that we have in which it occurs, such as GIMBERT for Ginbert, WIMBLE for Winbald, may not, however, always be due to French influence, but to a natural principle of euphony. It is more common, however, in French than in English, as in MASIMBERT for our MASSINGBERD.

The vowel changes are less capable of being reduced to definite rules. But as a general principle the Low German prefers simple vowels, while the High German is partial to diphthongs. Take the German *taube*, English "dove." The difference here is, first, *d* for *t*—secondly, *v* for *b*—and thirdly, the simple vowel for the diphthong. So our name STRUTT may be the same as the German STRAUSS—*ss* for *t*, as before noted, and the simple vowel for the diphthong. I have before referred to GROSE and GROTE as respectively High and Low German forms of the same name.

But the German *gross*, great, is in some High German dialects *grauss*. So that while GROSE and GROTE are High and Low German, we have another name GROUSE, which may be extra High German.

With regard to the simple vowels, there is in proper names—and has been from the most ancient times—an interchange which it would be difficult to refer to any strict rules.

But Weinhold (*Deutsche Frauen*), sets forth something of a more definite principle, and supposes that a variation of the vowel was sometimes employed for the perpetuation of a family name. "Thus if the father had a name with a simple sound, the son takes the same name with an augmented vowel. The Germans share this peculiarity with the Indians (*Grimms geschichte der Deutschen sprache* 441.) Thus, if a German mother were called Ada, the daughter might be called Ida; the mother Baba, the daughter Buoba; the mother Tata, the daughter Tuota; the mother Wada, the daughter Wida, &c." I do not think, however, that this amounted to anything like a general principle.

It is to be observed that the quantity of a vowel often varies in the same name; thus we have GODDING and GOODING, GODMAN and GOODMAN, GODRICH and GOODRICH, GODWIN and GOODWIN, &c. We have only, for an instance of this, to cross the border, and we shall often find Tōm and Bōb for Tom and Bob.

CHAPTER VIII.

OUR NATURAL ENEMIES.

That a large proportion of French Christian names, as Albert, Adolphe, Edouard, Frederic, Guillaume, Henri, Robert, &c., are of German origin, is a point about which there can be no dispute. The extent to which the present family names of France may also be referred to a German origin is a subject which has not hitherto been investigated. A few there are, such as ARBOGAST, ARMENGAUD, CLODOMIR, GRIMAULT, and ISAMBERT, which, as corresponding with names of historical Franks, carry their own origin on their front. It is not difficult, again, to trace in DAGBERT and DEGOBERT the name of the Frankish king Dagobert—in FERMOND and FERMENT that of Faramund—in CHARMOND and CHARMONT that of Charimund—or to find in GOMBAULT a form of Gundobald less perverted than our own GUMBOIL. But the names of historical personages are few, and the comparison serves rather to suggest, than to fulfil an enquiry. Nor are the materials of investigation wanting, for in the two Polyptyques whose titles I have elsewhere quoted, will be found a register of thousands of men and women of the Frankish period, and chiefly of that class which history allows to live and die un-

noticed. Further, as the Frank and the Saxon, and all the other members of the Teuton race were branches of one common family, cognate in the names they bore as well as in the dialects they spoke, so all such records, of the one or of the other, find their mutual parallels in each other. The result then of the enquiry which I propose in these pages to make, will be to show, as I believe, that a very large proportion, indeed I may almost say the staple, of French, as of English names, is German in its origin. And may not mutual sympathies be encouraged, and mutual antipathies be rebuked, if it can thus be shown that there is more in common between the two races—perhaps even than is suspected by ethnologists—certainly than is present to the minds of people in general. And why, after all, should we be surprised if the French turn out to be—what their name describes them—Franks?

It must not be forgotten, however, that a second Teutonic element, of great political importance to them and to us, has entered into the composition of French nationality. We shall, I think however, be disappointed if we expect to find any strongly-marked Scandinavian element in French names. If that element had been more distinct, it might have remained more conspicuous; as it is, though it may not have been without its effect in modifying the nomenclature, yet it seems essentially to have been absorbed in the predominant element of the Frankish. And thus,

though here and there we find names, such as ODIN, ANQUETIL, RAOUL, which seem more particularly to bespeak a northern origin, yet such names are not sufficient to give a character to the nomenclature.

With very few exceptions, I have taken the modern French names from the *Annuaire de Paris*, and following the analogy of the language, have in all cases adopted the spelling and not the pronunciation.

The Frankish dialect being more nearly allied to the High German than to the Low, the differences between French and English names will, to a considerable extent, be the differences between High and Low German, as referred to in last chapter. Thus, though the French Christian name happens to be fixed as Edouard, yet the form most in accordance with the Frankish language would be Audouard. And AUDOUARD, AUDEVARD, &c., is in fact the form which in French family names is the most common. So also AUDOUIN, AUDIGUIER, and AUDIBERT, prevail rather than Edwin, Edgar, and Edbert.

The most common ending for simple names, among the French, as among the Old Franks, is *o*, or with the usual superfluous letters, *eau*. Thus French COUTEAU corresponds, as I take it, with Eng. COOTE—the same name with the ending and without. And as I have before observed that the ending in *i* is that which is in accordance with the genius of the English language, and

that, if we had to form names now, we would give them that ending, so the same remark applies to the French and the ending in *o*.

It has been remarked that names derived from trades are more common in France than in England. I should rather say that it is the termination in *er* which is more common, and that among a multitude of names with this termination there are many which *accidentally coincide* with names of trades. I do not for a moment doubt that there are names derived from trades both in France and England, but what I say is that in a number of cases these names may be accounted for—and often more satisfactorily—otherwise. This view is confirmed by the fact that many French names correspond with *English* names of trades. M. de Gerville has noticed one, French HOUELLEUR, English WHEELER, and he has been driven to the shift of supposing that "it was introduced into Normandy during the thirty-two years occupation by the English in the fifteenth century." Truly the French must have been apt to learn, or the lesson must have been sharply taught. For they have also COLLIER, TANNIERE, MILLER, GLAESER, BRAZIER, KRIER, RINGIER, TASCHER, CARTIER, POTTIER, PACQUIER, corresponding with our COLLIER, TANNER, MILLER, GLAZIER, BRAZIER, CRYER, RINGER, TASKER, CARTER, POTTER, PACKER. Now my theory is that all these are, or may be in some cases, ancient compounds, and as I shall elsewhere show,

we have in almost all cases, both in French and English, names which contain the roots, and names which form other compounds.

Regarded from this point of view, French and English names mutually throw great light upon each other. When I doubt whether our POTTER means a maker of pots, it very much strengthens my suspicion to find not only a French POTTIER, but also POTERIE, with a corroborative termination. So when I doubt whether the French NOTAIRE means a notary, an English NOTTER is at hand to back me out.

In another point of view French and English names throw light upon each other—it often happens that the group is more complete in one language than in the other, and there is always a double chance of a missing link being supplied.

It seems natural to expect that at a transitional period in France there might be a certain mixing up of Teutonic and Romanic forms. And we find accordingly that there are some names which, though they run through a range of Teutonic compounds, do not themselves appear to be of Teutonic origin. Such are *barb, dulc, just*, which seem to be French or Latin, and yet which are found with the usual German endings, such as *bert, hard*, &c., appended to them. So also some words of Christian import, as Crist, Sanct, &c., seem to have been treated in a similar manner, in order to make German names of them. These forms, however, are not very common, and

it is not always certain that the word in question is not German.

This chapter may not inappropriately be concluded by an argument to prove that the present ruler of the French may have a name of German origin—that BONAPARTE in fact may be an Old Frankish name, come back, after long exile, to its native land. The case stands thus. Bonibert in the 7th and Bonipert in the 9th century, appear as Frankish names. In that part of Italy which was subdued by the Franks I find the present Italian name Boniperti—it is—or was—that of a jeweller at Turin—and there is no doubt that it is the same name as the Frankish Bonipert. Now from the same part of Italy came originally also the Bonapartes, and the question is simply this—May not the name Bonaparte be nothing more than an attempt to shape the other name, Boniperti, to something of an Italian meaning? Still, the name may be German, and yet not Frankish, for the Lombards, who held that part of Italy before them, were also Germans, and may have had the same name Bonipert. Curiously enough too, from the other side of the Atlantic the name comes back to us in a Saxon form, for the BONBRIGHT quoted by Mr. Bowditch—Anglo-Saxon *briht*=Old High German *pert*—is evidently the same as Bonipert.

As to the etymology of the name, it may be taken to be from *bana, bona,* a slayer, and *bert* or *pert,* famous.

A famous slayer indeed was he who called men "food for powder!"

CHAPTER IX.

MAN AS THE TYPE OF POWER.

There are several names of which the etymological meaning is simply Man. And there appear to be some—but generally these are not so certain—of which the meaning is simply Woman. Into many of the names signifying man there enters no doubt something of a higher sense—that of manliness or heroism. And the words appear to be used *par excellence*, as we apply the terms manly and manful. Something of this sense appears in the line of Burns'—

"A man's a man for a' that."

Still there are cases in which it is difficult to trace any other sense than that of mere sex.

At the head of the list is MANN, which is in a more direct manner connected with hero-worship than the rest, if, as is probably the case, its use as a name is to be traced up to the Mannus of Tacitus, the fabled son of the hero or god Tuisco, and founder of the German nation. We do not, however, meet with the name in after times, at least in its simple form, before the 7th cent., though in a compound form, it is found as early as the 4th. Two other forms are Men and Mon, the latter of which was Anglo-Saxon, and is still used in the Lowland Scotch.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Man. Homo. Old Germ. Manno, Manni, Meni, 7th cent. Ang.-Sax. Mann, Manni, Mon. Eng. MANN, MANY, MENNE, MENNIE, MENNOW. Modern German MANN. French MANN, MANY, MANEAU, MENNE, MENY, MENEAU, MONNY, MONNEAU. Ital. MANNI.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Mannila, Manili, 6th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Mannel—Eng. MANNELL, MANLEY—Manlay, *Roll of Battle Abbey*—Modern Germ. MANNEL, MENNEL—French MANLEY, MENEL. Old Germ. Manniko, Mannic, 9th cent.—English MANNICO, MANNAKAY, MANCHEE, MANNIX—Mod. German MANECKE, MANNECK—French MANEC. Old Germ. Mannikin, Mennechin—Eng. MANCHIN.—Modern German MANNIKIN, MANNCHEN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Friesic Manninga—English MANNING—French MANINGUE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Frid*, peace) Old Germ. Manfrit—Eng. MANFRED—Mod. German MANFRIED—French MANFRAY, MONFRAT—Italian MANFREDI. (*Gar, ger, ker*, spear) Old Germ. Mangar, 8th cent.—Eng. MANGER,* MONGER? MONCUR. (*Here*, warrior) English MONERY—French MANNIER, MENIER, MONNIER. (*Liub, leof*, dear) Old German Manaliub, 7th cent.—English MANLOVE. (*Hard*, fortis) Modern German MANHARDT, MANNERT—French MONARD. (*Gold, galda*, virere) Old German Managold, 7th cent.—Eng. MANIGAULT,† MANGLES —Mod. Germ. MANGOLD—French MANGAL. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Manold, 8th cent.—French MANALT, MENAULT.

In the former edition I thought that OMAN might be from Old Norse *omannr*, a nobody, *o* negative and *mannr*, a man. But it is more probably the same as HOMAN, from *hoh*, high. (See

* If this is pronounced like the English word "manger," it is probably the same as an Old Germ. Meginger.

† MANIGAULT, a South Carolina name, may be of French origin.

what it is to drop our h's !) ORMAN again, which I thought might be from the corresponding Ang.-Sax. negative particle *or*, is probably the same as an Old Germ. Oraman of uncertain meaning.

Another word signifying a man, a male, is Ang.-Sax. *carl*, Old High Germ. *charal*. This was a very common name, both German and Scandinavian, and is found as early as the 7th cent., but it does not seem, like most other words, to occur often in a compound form. A notable exception, however, is that of the Frankish king Carloman, the combination in whose name of two words both signifying man, gives, as in the Old Norse *karlmenni*, the sense of hero.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Karol, Carolus, 7th cent. Ang.-Sax. Cearl. Old Norse Karl. Eng. CARL, CARLEY, CHARLES, CARROLL, CARLOSS, CARLESS (Carolus ?) Mod. German KARL. French CAROL, CHARLE. Span. CARLOS. Carl. Man.

A third root signifying man is Ang.-Sax. *gûm*, *gom*, Old High German *gomo*, *como*, *chomo*, perhaps cognate with Latin *homo*. Hence comes the Eng. "groom," assuming a phonetic *r*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Goma, Como, Chomo, 7th cent. Old Dan. Gummi. Eng. GUMMA, GUMMOE, GOMM, GUMM, GROOM, COMBE. Mod. German GOMM, KOMM, KUMM. French GOM, GOMME, COM, CHOMEAU, GRUMAY. Gom, Gum, Com. Man.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Rice, Riche*, powerful) Old German Gumarich, Gomarih, Komerih—English GROOMBRIDGE, COMBRIDGR,* GOMERY,

* Hence the Scotch name MC.CAMBRIDGE quoted by Lower.

COMRIE—Modern German GUMMRICH—French GOMBRICH. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Gummund, Cummunt—Eng. GRUMMANT, COMONT—French GOMANT, COMONT. (*Leih*, carmen) Old Germ. Gomaleih, Comaleih—English GUMLEY, COMLEY. (*Mar, mer*, illustrious) Old Germ. Gummar, Kummar—Eng. GUMMER, COMER—French GOMER, CHAUMER.

Seeing the interchange of *c* and *g* in this root, it may be worth while to enquire whether our word "comely," for which there is no quite satisfactory etymon in the dictionaries, may not be from *gom* or *com*, a man, in the sense of manly beauty.

From the Gothic *aba*, man, Förstemann derives the following group of ancient names. Stark, however, recommends to go back to the root-meaning, as found in the lost verb *aban*, pollere, referred to by Grimm. But if we suppose the sense to be that of man as the impersonation of power, we may, I think, as well take that meaning as the abstract one. Whether the root *ib* should be included also in the group, is not so certain.

SIMPLE FORMS

Ab, Eb, Ib, Man.

Old Germ. Abbo, Abbi, Abba, Appo, Appa, Ebbo, Hebo, Heppo, Ibba, Hibba, Ippo, 5th cent. Ebba, queen of the South Saxons, A.D., 678. Ibbe, an Ang.-Sax. *(Kemble.)* Ebbi, a Northman *(Ann. Isl.)* Abo *(Domesday Linc.)* Eng. ABBE, ABBEY, ABBA, APP, HAPPEY, EPP, HEBB, HEPPEY, HIPP. Mod. Germ. ABBE, APPE, HEB, IBE. Mod. Dan. EBBE, ERBA. French ABBÉ, APPAY, HABAY, HABY, HAPPE, HAPPEY, HIPP.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Abiko, Eppiko—Eng. APPACH, EBBIDGE—Mod. Germ. ABICH, EBBECKE—French HABICH, HAPPICH.

Old German Ibikin, Ipcin—English HIPKIN. Old German Abbilin, Appulin—Eng. APPLIN. Abissa, son of Hengest—Eng. ABBISS, APSEY—French HABEZ.

PATRONYMICS.

English ABSON, HEBSON, IBISON, HIBSON—Dan. EBSEN, IPSEN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Dio*, servant) English ABDY—French ABBADIE, HABDEY. (*Bert, pert*, bright) Old Germ. Ibert—English EBERT, HEBBERT, HIBBERT—Mod. German EBBRECHT—French ABERT, HABERT, APPERT, HAPPERT, EBERT, HEBERT, IBERT, HIBERT. (*Wald*, power) Eng. APPOLD—French ABAULT. (*Wid, vid*, wood) Old Germ. Abuid—Eng. HIPWOOD—French ABAVID. (*Beado*, war) Old Germ. Ibed, Ibet—Eng. ABBOTT, EBBETTS, IBBETT, HIBBITT—French ABBETTE, ABIT, HABIT.

A fifth root signifying man is the Old High Germ. *bar*, which however it is very difficult to separate from Ang.-Sax. *bar*, a bear, with which in its root, it is probably allied. I place the following here.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Paro, 10th cent. English BARR, BARRY, BARROW, PARR, PARRY. Barre, Bary (*Roll Battle Abbey*). French BARRE, BARRY, BARREAU, BARRÉ, PARRA. Bar, Par. Man.

DIMINUTIVES.

English BARLOW, BARLEY, BARRELL, PARRELL—French BARELLE, PARLY. Eng. PARKIN—French BARACHIN. Eng. BARLING. Eng. BARRAS, PARIS,* PARSEY, PARISH—French BARRISS, PARISSE, PARISEAU.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Frid*, peace) Old German Barfrid, 8th cent.—English PARFREY. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Baroald, 7th cent.—French BARAULT. (Goth. *thius*, Old High German *dio*, servant) Old German Paradeo, Paradeus—English PARADAY,

* Robt. Parys, one of the "good men of London."—Pell Records, *temp.* Ed. 3.

PARDEW, PARADISE?—French PARADE, PARADIS? (*Man*) Eng. BARREYMAN, PARMAN—Swiss BARMAN. (*Wine*, friend) French BAROIN. (*Rat*, counsel) Eng. BARRETT, PARROT—French BARRATTE, BARRET, PARRETTE.

From the Goth. *faths*, man, Förstemann takes the following Old Germ. name, which is the only one that we find. And to the same source we may perhaps venture to refer the following modern names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Fatto, 8th cent. Eng. FATT, FATTY, FADDY, FETT. French FATH.

COMPOUNDS.

Eng. FATMAN? FETMAN?

The names signifying woman are attended with more difficulty and doubt, owing to the manner in which men's names intermix, sometimes from the same apparent root. Thus there are several which appear to be from Ang.-Sax. *wif*, Old High Germ, *wîp*, Mod. Germ. *weib*, wife or woman. But among the ancient names there are some that are those of men,* and Förstemann thinks that the root of *weban*, to weave, intermixes. Or, I should rather suggest, Old Norse *vippa*, to move rapidly, Eng. "whip." Wippo was the name of a mythical Frankish king, (*Grimm's Deutsch, Myth.* 277.)

SIMPLE FORMS.

Wibb, Wipp. Woman?

Old German Wippo, Wippa, Wibi. English WHIPP, WHIPPY, WIBBY. Mod. Germ. WIEBE.

* If the principle which I have before suggested be admitted, viz., that anciently names were often given without reference to their meaning, it would be quite conceivable that a name of which the literal meaning was woman might, of course in a masculine form, be borne by a man, and *vice versâ*. At the same time I think it probable that there is an intermixture of roots in this group.

DIMINUTIVES.

Vibill*ius*, a general of the Hermunduri in Tacitus.—Old German Wipilo.—Old Norse Vifill.—Wivell, Roll of Battle Abbey.—Eng. WIPPELL, WEIBLE, WHIBLEY.—Mod. Germ. WIPPEL, WIBEL—French WIBAILLE. Old Germ. Wiviken —Eng. WIPKIN.—Mod. Germ. WIBKING. Eng. WEBLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Dag*, day, or *dio*, servant) Eng. WHIPDAY. (*Wald*, power) Eng. WYFOLDE.

Then we have QUIN and QUEEN. It seems very doubtful whether these are from Goth. *qwina*, Ang.-Sax. *cwên*, a woman, Eng. "queen." For an Old German Quino comes before us as a man's name, and Förstemann takes it to be an aspirated form of Wino, from *wine*, friend. This we have also in many other names, as QUILLIAMS for Williams, &c.

It might seem fair, however, to give women's names the benefit of the converse. For we have a name QUOMMAN, which on the same principle might be an aspirated form of woman. But more probably it is the Gothic form of COMMIN, from Goth. *quama*, *quuma*, Ang.-Sax. *cumma*, guest, stranger.

Then DOLL, DOLLING might be from Old Norse *döll*, a woman (Eng. doll ?) This seems rather probably the meaning of the name of a female serf, "Huna et soror illius Dolo," in a charter of manumission, *Cod. Dip.* 981. But we have several compound names which are evidently

from a different source, probably Ang.-Sax. *dolh*, a wound, and these two might be the same.

In the former edition I thought that PEGG and PIGG might not improbably be from Ang.-Sax. *piga*, Dan. *pige*, a virgin, particularly from finding Pega or Pegia as the name of an Anglo-Saxon woman, the sister of St. Guthlac, A.D. 714. But on further consideration I think they are more probably, by the interchange of *b* and *p*, the same as BEGG and BIGG.

So also I thought that FANN, FANNY, FANNING, might be from Friesic *faen*, *fana*, Ang.-Sax. *fæmna*, a maiden. And that FENN, FENNING, might be from *femne*, another Ang.-Sax. form of the same. But the Old High Germ. *fanna*, an ensign, seems, upon the whole, to be an etymon more in accordance with the general character of our names.

There is another name, DISS, which I before thought might be from a female origin, but which is at any rate uncertain. The Old Norse *dis* signified a goddess, but originally, according to Grimm, simply a woman, and in proper names, the sense probably wavered between the two. Dis by itself occurs as a woman's name in the Landnamabok, and it was very common in compounds, one of which was Aldis. Hence I thought might be our names DISS and ALDISS. But there is an Old German Diss, Disso, a man's name, which Förstemann refers to Goth. *deis*,

wise—hence may be our DISS. And ALDISS may be Ald-iss, the diminutive form referred to in Chap. 3.

Lastly we have the names VERGE, VIRGIN, and VIRGO—apparently the French *vierge*, Eng. *virgin*, Lat. *virgo*. But these are only a few names out of a group, the root of which I am rather inclined to take to be *wearg*, a wolf, *würgen*, to worry.

Upon the whole then it will be seen that names signifying woman are certainly not common, and in most cases uncertain.

A word as to family names apparently from the christian names of women. These have been supposed to indicate illegitimacy, and if any of them have been given in comparatively modern times, this may be the case. But with regard to such surnames as ANNE, BETTY, MOLL, PEGG, SALL, LUCY, I have elsewhere given reasons for supposing them not to be women's names at all, but ancient men's names. That we have some names of female origin I do not doubt, and in the origin of surnames, I can see no reason why they might not in some cases, without any injurious imputation, be taken from the mother. We find that it was so in the case of christian names, as, for instance, in the *Pol. Irm.*, where a woman is called Scupilia, and her son Scopilius, an instance of the vowel change referred to by Weinhold, p. 49.

There are one or two names, such as MANHOOD and MANSHIP (Ang.-Sax. *manscipe*, manhood), which seem to contain an abstraction. We have also MAHOOD, which may be either maidenhood or boyhood (Ang.-Sax. *mæg*, Old Eng. *mey*, maiden, Goth. *magus*, puer). But the ending *heid* or *hait* (Mod. Germ. *heit*, Eng. *hood*), is found in many ancient names, particularly among the West Franks, and in the 8th and 9th centuries. Thus we have Adalheid, = noble-hood, *i.e.*, nobility. So also Williheid, which seems to be equivalent to resolution, and Billiheid, which, according to the meaning of the root suggested by Grimm, would be gentleness.

CHAPTER X.

THE BRUTE AND ITS ATTRIBUTES.

Names taken from animals form a very numerous and important list—many of them being of the highest Teutonic antiquity. Several of them are also closely connected with Northern mythology, for as certain animals were consecrated to certain deities, so we find that these are the animals which were most in favor for the names of men. Thus the wolf was sacred to Odin, the bear to Thor, and the boar to Frey. And the names of these three animals, consecrated respectively to the three principal Northern deities, were among the most honourable and the most common names of men. Indeed Björn, signifying a bear, was one of Thor's own names, and I am very much inclined to think that we have here some vestiges of an older worship, superseded by, and incorporated with the more recent Odinic faith. Throughout the whole of Northern Europe we have traces of a sort of superstitious respect paid to this animal, which, according to a Swedish proverb, has twelve men's understanding and six men's strength.* Hence

* Horrebow, in his natural history of Iceland, gives an account of the bear in which the Icelandic estimate of his mental capacity seems by no means in keeping with the Swedish. If a man, according to his story, is attacked by one of these animals, he has nothing to do but to throw him something to amuse him till he can get out of the way. Nothing is better for this purpose than a glove, "for he will not stir till he has turned every finger of it inside out, and as they are not very dexterous with their paws, this takes up some time, and in the meanwhile the person makes off!"

one of the heroes of Northern romance, fabled to have been the offspring of a woman and a bear, is described as surpassing other men in wisdom, as well as strength. In the former edition I suggested this as the possible origin of our name BARWISE (*i.e.* "bear-wise"), but retracted it in the addenda, assigning the name to an Old Germ. Berwas, Ang.-Sax. *hwæs*, keen, bold. But I overlooked the fact that there is also an Old German Berois,* which may probably be from *wis*, wise. And the decided form of our name BARWISE claims connection with this rather than with the other. So that, if the compound were formed with a meaning, the reputed wisdom of the bear might be the idea intended to be conveyed.

The king of the Northern forests was much in favour on the Scandinavian peninsula, and also among the Saxons of the continent. But among the Germans generally, and also among the Anglo-Saxons, names from the wolf were much more common.

There are two forms—the simple and older form *ber*, and the extended form *berin*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ber, Per. Bear.

Old Germ. Bero, Pero, 6th cent. English BEAR, BEER, PEAR, PEER, PERO, PAIRO. Mod. Germ. BAHR, BEER, BER. French BER, BEER, BIÉRE, PÉRE, PEYRE, PERREAU.

* In Old Frankish names, of which this is one, *oa* and *oi* stand for *wa* and *wi*, as indeed is the case also in modern French.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Berila, 8th cent.—Eng. BERRILL, BURLEY, PEARL, PERLEY—French BÉRAL, BERILLE, BERL, BERLY, PEROL, PERRELLE, PERILLA. Old German Berico, Berrich, 9th cent.—English BERRIDGE, PERRIGO—Modern German BÄRECKE—French BERICH, PERICHE, PEROCHEAU. English PERKIN—French BERQUIN, PERICHON. English PURLING—French BERILLON, PERLIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear), Old German Bereger, Pereker, 8th cent.—Eng. BERGER—Modern German BERGER—French BERGER. (*Gis*, hostage) Old German Perakis, 9th cent.—Eng. PURKIS, PURCHES, PURCHASE. (*Grim*, fierce) Old Germ. Peragrim, 8th cent.—English PARAGREN, PARAGREEN, PEREGRINE? (*Hart*, hard) Old German Berhard, 9th cent.—Eng. BARE-HARD—French BÉRARD, PERARD. (*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Beriher, Bercher—Eng. BERRIER, PURRIER, PERCHER—Mod. German BIERCHER—French BERRYER, BERCHER, PERRIER. (*Helm*, helmet) Old German Perrhelm, 8th cent.—English PERRIAM, PERRAM—French BERHEAUME. (*Land*) Old Germ. Perelant, 9th cent.—English PURLAND. (*Man*) Old Germ. Berman—Eng. BURMAN, PEARMAN—Modern German BERMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Bermar, 9th cent.—Eng. BARMORE, PARRAMORE, PARAMOUR? (*Mard*, reward?) Old Germ. Beremard—French BERMARD. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Berimund, 5th cent.—French BERMOND, BERMONT. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Perrat—English BERRET, PERROTT—French BEROT, PERROT. (*Dio*, servant) Old German Biridio, Peradeo, 6th cent.—English PERDUE—French PERODY, PEYREDIEU. (*Wald*, power) Old German Beroald, Berolt, 7th cent.—French BERAULT, PERAULT—Ital. BEROALDUS. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Berewin, 8th cent., Beroin—Eng. PEROWN—French PERROUIN. (*Geltan*, valere) English PURGOLD—French PERIGAULT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Beroward, Perwart, 8th cent.—Eng. BERWARD, PERWORT. (*Wis*, wise) Old German Berois, 8th cent.—Eng. BARWISE, PURVIS.

Perhaps to this root may belong the name of the well-known fanatic BAREBONE, with which may correspond a French BARABAN (*bana* or *bona*, a slayer). Another English form is BEAR-BENN.

The following are to be assigned to the extended root *berin*, with which corresponds the Old Norse *björn*. The Anglo-Saxon *beorn*, chief, hero, may mix up with this root. It will be seen in this and the former, how close a connection there is between the roots of bear and man.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Berin, Bern. Bear.

Old German Berno, Berino, Bern, Pern, Pirin, 8th cent. Old Norse Björn, Birna. Ang.-Sax. Beorn. Eng. BIRNE, BURN, BIRNEY, PURNEY, BYRON, PERRIN. Modern German BEERIN. French BERNE, BERNEY, PERNY, BIRON, PIRON, PERRIN. Ital. BERNI.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Birnico, 8th cent.—Eng. BURNIDGE—Mod. German BERNICKE. English BURNELL, PURNELL—French BERNELLE, PERNELLE. Old German Berinza, Berniza, 10th cent.—Eng. BURNESS, BURNISH?—Mod. Germ. BEHRENS.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Berning, 9th cent.—Eng. BURNING.—Mod. Germ. BERNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Beringar, 8th cent.—English BERINGER, BERRINGER—Mod. German BERRINGER—French BERINGER, BERANGER. (*Hard*) Old German Berinhard, 8th cent.—English BERNARD—Mod. German BERNARD—French BERNARD—Span. BERNARDEZ. (*Here*, warrior) Old German Berinher, Berner, Bernier, Pernher, 8th cent.—Eng. BIRNER,

PERNER—Mod. Germ. BERNER—French BERNIER, PIRNIER. (*Wald*, power) Old German Berneold, Bernolt, 8th cent.—Eng. BERNOLD—French BERNAULT.

As the bear was sacred to Thor, so was the wolf to Odin, and by his two wolves, Geri and Freki, he is represented as always accompanied. I scarcely know how to account for it that though of all German names this was one of the most common, it is not particularly so in English names, and in French names rather the reverse. As a prefix in our names it generally loses the f, as in WOOLGER for Wulfgar.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Vulf, 5th cent.—Wolf, 8th cent.—Ου"λιφος *Procopius*. Ang.-Sax. Wulf. Old Norse Ulfr. English WOLF, ULPH, ULP. Mod. Germ. WOLF. French VOLF, OULIF. Wulf, Ulf. Wolf.

DIMINUTIVES.

Ang.-Sax. Wolfsi—English WOLSEY (*see p.* 23). Old Germ. Wulfico, 8th cent.—Eng. WOOLFOLK. Old German Vulfemia, 9th cent.—Eng. WOLFEM, VULLIAMY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old Germau Wolfbert, 8th cent.—English WOOLBERT. (*Frid*, peace) Old Germ. Wolffrid, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfred—Eng. WOOLFREYS. (*Gar*, spear) Old German Wolfgar, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfgar—English WOOLGAR. (*Gaud*, goth ?) Old Germ. Wulfegaud, 8th cent. —Ang.-Sax. Wulfgeat—Eng. WOOLCOTT. (*Heid*, p. 66) Old Germ. Wolfheid, 8th cent.—Eng. WOOLHEAD. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Wolfhard, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfhard—Eng. WOOLLARD—Mod. Germ. WULFERT. (*Here*, warrior) Old German Vulfhar, bishop of Rheims, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax.

Wulfhere—Old Norse Ulfar—Eng. WOLPER—Mod. Germ. WOLFER. (*Hath, had,* war) Old German Wolfhad, bishop of Bourges, 9th cent.—Eng. WOOLLATT—French WOILLOT. (*Helm*) Old German Wolfhalm, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfhelm—Eng. WOOLLAMS—French WOILLAUME. (*Hoh,* high) Old Germ. Wolfhoh, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfheh—Eng. WOOLLEY. (*Mar,* famous) Old German Wolfmar, 8th cent. —Ang.-Sax. Wulfmer—Eng. WOOLMER. (*Noth,* bold) Old Germ. Vulfnoth, 9th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfnoth—English WOOLNOTH. (*Raban, ram,* raven) Old Germ. Wolfhraban, Wolfram, 7th cent.—English WOLFRAM (perhaps of German origin). (*Rice,* powerful) Old German Wulfrich, 8th cent.— Ang.-Sax. Wulfric—Eng. WOOLRYCH—French WULVERYCK. (*Stan,* stone) Old Germ. Wolfstein—Ang.-Sax. Wulfstan— Eng. WOOLSTON.

Though in Old German names this was the most common of all post-fixes, yet it is by no means frequent either in English or French. We have the following.

Wulf, Ulf. Wolf. as a post-fix.

(*Ead,* prosperity) Old German Audulf, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Eadulf—Eng. ADOLPH—Mod. Germ. ADOLPH—French ADOLPHE. (*Beadu,* war) Old Germ. Badulf, 8th cent.—Old Norse Bödolph—English BIDDULPH, BUTOLPH ? (*Bardi,* giant ?) Old German Bartholf—English BARDOLF. (*Gand,* wolf) Old German Gandulf, 7th cent.—French GANDOLPHE. (*Fast,* firm) Old German Fastulf, 8th cent.—Eng. FASTOLF,* FASTAFF. (*Rand,* shield) Old German Randulf, 8th cent.— English RANDOLPH. (*Rag,* counsel ?) Old German Ragolf, Raholf, Raulf—English RALPH—Mod. German RALPHS. (*Hroc,* giant) Old Germ. Rocculf, Roholf, Roolf—Old Norse Hrolfr—Eng. ROLF—Mod. Germ. ROLF. (*Stede,* steadfast) Old German Stadolf, 8th cent.—Eng. STIDOLF. Our name

* I do not find this as a present English name, but there was a Sir John Fastolf, the supposed prototype of Shakespere's Falstaff, who belied his etymology by running away from Joan of Arc.

BALFE, Pott makes a contraction of Badulf. But I think that it is more probably the same as the Ang.-Sax. Beowulf, perhaps from *beag, beah,* bracelet; hence, same as an Old Germ. Baugulf.

Wulf or *Ulf* was the honourable name of the wolf. It was the wolf as the servant of Odin—the attendant on the battle-field—the brave, patient hunter. But the wolf has another character—that of the midnight robber—the ruthless devourer—the curse of the shepherd—the terror of the mother. In this character his name was *wearg* or *varg,* which also means assassin. The wolf himself seems to have had an aversion to this name, for in the old days when animals could speak, he is represented in Northern fable as saying—

"Callest thou me Varg, I will be wroth with thee."

But what was not good enough for a wolf seems to have been good enough for a man, for WEARG was the name of a Solicitor-General in the last century. The names VERGE, VIRGO, and VIRGIN I should also be rather inclined to bring in here—referring them to *wearg,* a wolf, or the verb *würgian,* to worry. However, there is uncertainty about this group; Förstemann finds a root *werk* to which he gives the sense of *opus.*

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Wargus, Wergio, 9th cent. English WEARG, WERGE, VERGE, WERK, WORKEY,* VERCO, VIRGO. Mod. Germ. WERCK. French VERGE, VERGÉ. Werg. Wolf.

* In a charter of manumission, *Cod. Dip.* 981, we find Wurci as the name of a serf. It seems probable that this is a sobriquet, and that it means literally "one who works," *i.e.*, with a will. Perhaps then the above name WORKEY ought rather to be associated with it.

PHONETIC EXTENSION.

Eng. VIRGIN. French VERGEON, VERGNE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari, her*, warrior) Old Germ. Wevchari, Werkher, 8th cent.—Eng. VERGER—Modern German WERKER—French VERCHÈRE. (*Man*) Eng. WIRGMAN, WORKMAN? (*Noth*, bold) English WORKNOT—French VERGNAUD, VERGNOT. (*Wine*, friend) French VIRQUIN.

Another name for the wolf in Old Norse was *gandr*, to which Förstemann assigns the root *gand, gant, gent, kant, kent*, in Old German names. To this I add *chand, chant*, as a form common in French names, though *chanter*, to sing, probably mixes with it.*

SIMPLE FORMS.

Gand, Gant, Cant. Wolf.

Old German Gando, Ganto, Canto, Gento, son of the Vandal Geiserich, 6th cent. Old Norse Gandr (surname.) Eng. GANDE, GANDY, GANT, CANT, CANTY, CANDE, CANDY, CHANT, GENT. Mod. Germ. GANTE, KANT, GENT. French GAND, CANDA, CANDY, GENTE, GENTY, CHANTEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Gantala, Cantulo, 9th cent.—Eng. GANDELL, CANDALL, CANTELO, CANTLE, GENTLE? Modern German GENEDL, KENDEL—French GANDELL, GENTIL? CANDELLE, CANTEL, CHANDEL. English CANDELIN—French GANDILLON, CANTILLON, GENTILLON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Ganthar, 8th cent.—English GANDER, GENDER, GANTER, CANTOR, CHANTER—Mod. Germ. GANTER, KANTER—Swiss GANDER—French GANDIER, GANTER, CANDRE, CANTIER, CHANTIER. (*Rad, rat*, counsel) Old German Gendrad, 8th cent.—French GENDROT, CHANTROT.

* As in the names Chanteclaire and Chantoiseau.

(*Rice*, powerful) Old German Gendirih, Cantrih—English GENTERY, GENTRY, CHANTREY, KENDRICK, KENDRAY—Mod. Germ. GENDERICH—French GENDRY, CHANTERAC. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Gandulf, 7th cent.—French GANDOLPHE. (*Wine*, friend) French GANDOIN.

Another word signifying wolf is Old Norse *sâmr*. We find this as a man's name in the Landnamobok, and as a dog's name in the Nial-saga. The root *sam* in Old German names Förstemann refers to Old High Germ. *samo*, Eng. "same," in the sense of "equal." But I think that the above derivation is to be preferred.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Samo, 6th cent. Old Norse Sâmr. English SAM, SEMY. Modern German SAHM, SEMM. French SEMÉ, SEMEY. Sam, Sem. Wolf.

DIMINUTIVES.

English SAMKIN. French SEMICHON.

The boar, which was sacred to Frey, the third of the principal deities, was also in very common use for the names of men. As the Anglo-Saxon *beorn*, the original meaning of which seems to have been "bear," was used in the sense of prince, hero—so the Old Norse *jöfurr*, signifying boar, was employed in Northern poetry in the same sense. The root of the word seems to be the same as that of the group *ab, eb*, p. 60, viz., Sansc. *abhas*, powerful, and the lost Teutonic verb *aban*, pollere. From the Old High Germ. *eber*, Ang.-Sax. *efor* and *ofor*, Old Norse *jöfurr*, are the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eber, Ever, Over. Boar.

Old Germ. Ebur, 6th cent. Ibor, Lombard prince, 4th cent., not certain. Old Norse Jöfurr, Ivar. English EBER, HEBER, EVER, HEAVER, HEIFER, OVER. Modern German EBER, EVERS. French HIVER, HEVRE, OUVRÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Euerlin, 8th cent.—Mod. German OBERLIN —French EBERLIN. English EBORALL, EVERALL, OVERALL —French EBERLI, OBERLÉ, IVOREL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Ebarhard, Everhard, Everard, 8th cent.—English EVERARD—Mod. German EBERHARD—French EVRARD, EBRARD, OUVRARD. (*Man*) Old German Ewurman, 8th cent.—Eng. HEAVERMAN—Modern German EBERMANN. (*Rad, rat*, counsel) Old German Eburrad, 8th cent.—Eng. EVERED, EVERETT, OVERED, OVERETT—French EVRAÏT. (*Rice*, powerful) Old German Eburicus, king of the Suevi, 6th cent.—English EVERY, IVORY, OVERY, OUVRY—French EVERICKX, IVRY, OBRY. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Eburacar, 8th cent.—Eng. OVERACRE? (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Evremar, 8th cent.—Eng. OVERMORE?

Galt. Boar pig?

The Old Norse has *galti*, a boar pig, whence "galt," a word still in use in the North of England. Galti occurs both as a baptismal and as a surname in the Landnamabok, and hence may be our GALT. But the root *galt* in Old German names Förstemann refers to *geltan*, valere.

In the former edition, I derived SUGG from Ang.-Sax. *sug*, a sow. But I now think that this root is both deeper and wider, and have introduced it elsewhere. HOGG also is not to be referred to the animal, but to Anglo-Saxon *hog*,

prudent, thoughtful. There was a Thurcyl surnamed Hoga (*Cod. Dip. Ang.-Sax. No.* 743), which Mr. Kemble explains as "the wise or considerate." So also PIGG is to be connected with PICK, and by the interchange of *b* and *p*, with BIGG and BICK, from a root signifying to slash. The Old Norse *gris*, a little pig, occurs both as a baptismal and as a surname in the Landnamabok. Hence might be our GRICE, and the diminutive GRISSELL. But the Old High Germ. *gris*, grey, (or perhaps grisly) is more probably the general root of our names, and also of the French GRISARD, GRISOL, &c.

The horse seems to have been held in especial veneration by the Ancient Germans. Tacitus informs us that they kept white horses, which they regarded as sacred, and by whose snortings and neighings, when yoked to the sacred chariot, they prognosticated future events. Some trace of this worship or respect may perhaps be found in the use, referred to by Grimm, of white horses in solemn or state processions. Perhaps also in the frequency with which they appear as the signs of inns in Germany and Switzerland, and, though not to the same extent, in England. In London alone there are about 50 inns or public houses with the sign of the White Horse. The eating of horse flesh seems to have formed a part of heathen festivals, and hence was coupled by the Christian missionaries along with any other idolatrous ceremony, and interdicted as such.

Nor does the attempted revival, among our somewhat whimsical neighbours, seem to have met with any very signal success. We do not find that in the Northern system of mythology the horse was dedicated especially to any particular god, but twelve horses, belonging to different deities, and each distinguished by its particular name, are enumerated in the Eddas.

The names of Hengist and Horsa, the leaders of the first Saxon invasion of England, are both derived from the horse. The former is from Ang.-Sax. *hengst*, Old High German *hengist*, Old Fries. *hingst*, Low Germ. *hangst*, a stallion. The last word is still in use in some parts of Westphalia to denote a horse in general. Hengist seems to have been anciently by no means a common name. It occurs as the name of a Jutish chieftain (identical or not with the above), in the Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf. The only other instance is that of a Hengest in the Monumenta Boica, A.D. 1042. But Hengst is a name still in use among the modern Frisians. And it is found in names of places in Germany, as Hengistfeldon and Hengistdorf. In the names of places in England it is generally corrupted into Hinks, as in Hinksey, Berks., Ang.-Sax. Hengestesige. So that our HINCKS may probably be the same name. We have also HINXMAN and the local HINGESTON.

Hinks. Stallion.

The word *hors* is common to almost all the

Teutonic dialects. An Old High Germ. form is *ors*, and an Old Fries. form is *hers*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Orso, 10th cent. Sax. Horsa, 5th cent. English HORSEY, HEARSE, HERSEY. French ORSAY, HERSE, HERCE. Horse, Herse. Equus.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Orsicin, 10th cent.—English HORSKINS, ERSKINE ? Eng. HORSELL—French ORSEL.

COMPOUNDS.

Old Germ. Ursiman, 7th cent.—Eng. HORSMAN. (There is also an Old German Horscman, 9th cent., *hòrsc*, nimble.)

From the other form *hros* may be the following. But Grimm also suggests a word *ros*, red, which may intermix. And our name Ross may of course also be local.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. ROSS. French ROSSI. Ross. Horse.

DIMINUTIVES.

Roscelin *(Lib. Vit.)*—Eng. ROSLING—French ROSSELIN, ROSLIN. French ROSSEL, ROSLY. Eng. ROSCOE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Rospert, 10th cent.—English ROSBERT. (*Hari*, *her*, warrior) English ROSSER, ROSIER, ROSERY—French ROSSER, ROSCHER. *(Man)* Eng. ROSOMAN —French ROSÉMON. *(Kel* for *Ketel ?)* Old Norse Hrosskel —Eng. ROSKELL.

From the Ang.-Saxon *mœre*, *mere*, Old High Germ. *marah*, a horse, Eng. "mare," are probably MARE, MEERS, MEARING, MARA, and perhaps MARY. There may be other names, but it is Mare. Horse.

difficult to separate this root from *mar*, *mer*, illustrious. One or two compounds, such as MARYMAN or MERRIMAN, which would correspond with HORSMAN, HINXMAN, seem more naturally to belong to this.

From the Old High Germ. *marah*, *march*, a horse, Förstemann derives the root *marc* in Old Germ. names, observing that *marka*, a boundary, may also intermix. MARK may of course also be in some cases Scriptural.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Mark, March. Horse. Old German Μαρκιας, Gothic leader in Procopius. Marco, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon March, *Cod. Dip.* No. 971. Eng. MARK, MARKEY, MARCUS, MARCH. Modern German MARK, MARCH. French MARCQ, MARC, MARCUS, MARCHÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Marclin, 9th cent.—French MARCILLON. Eng. MARKLILE.† French MARCOL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Old German Marcher—Eng. MARKER, MARCHER—Modern German MÄRKER—French MARCHIRE, MARQUERY. (*Mar*, illustrious) Old German Marcomer, 2nd cent. (*Aurel Vict. de Cæs.*)—Marcamar, Frankish prince, 4th cent.—Eng. MARRAMORE.* (*Leif*, superstes) Old Germ. Marcleif, Marclef, 6th cent.—Eng. MARKLOVE—Mod. Germ. MARKLOFF. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Marcuard, 8th cent.—Modern German MARKWARDT—French MARCUARD. (*Wig*, *wic*, war) Old German Marcovicus, 6th cent.—English MARKWICK.

† Can this be the Danish diminutive *lille*, as in Tove*lille*, North. Eng. *lile*? The name is found in the Danish county of Lincolnshire.

* Several Old German names from this root appear both as Marah and Mark Thus Marahsind and Marcsind, &c. The High Germ. *h*, however, must be taken to represent something of a guttural sound.

I do not think that STALLION is from the animal, but, along with the French STALIN, from *stahl*, steel, which enters into some Old German names.

PALFREY seems also doubtful. It may be from the Old Germ. Baldfred or Paldfred—*fred* in Eng. generally making *frey*, as in Godfrey and Humfrey. But PALFRIMAN cannot be so explained.

COLT is, I doubt not, the High Germ. form of GOLD. So also COLTMAN corresponds with GOLDMAN and COLDMAN. Other compounds are COLTER, COLTART, &c.

These four animals then, the bear, the wolf, the boar, and the horse, all possess obvious attributes which would make them in favour for the names of men. The bear, with his power, his tenacity, his secretiveness, and his imputed wisdom—the wolf, with his ferocity, his endurance and his discipline—the boar, with his vindictive sturdiness—have always been favourite types for the Teutonic race : the horse, with his noble and generous spirit, has had an attraction for all men in all time.

But the cow—the innocent and ungainly cow—what is there in her useful and homely life that could inspire sentiments of reverence in a fierce and warlike people? The honour which was paid to her was from a more ancient and a more deeply-seated source. From the time when Israel, tainted with Egyptian superstition, set up a

golden calf and said "These be thy gods, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt"—and from who can tell how many ages before that time, the cow, as the type of the teeming mother earth, has been an object of human idolatry. In the Northern system of mythology she is not, like the bear, the wolf, or the boar, sacred to any particular divinity, but appears—in what seems to be a fragment of a more ancient myth—as mysteriously connected with the first cause and origin of all things. Grimm has remarked (*Deutsch. Myth. p.* 631), that the Sanscrit root *gô* signifies both ox or cow, and also earth, country, district. Hence, on the one hand the Old High German *chuo*, Ang.-Sax. *cû*, English cow—and on the other Gr. γᾶ, γῆ, earth, German *gau*. He further remarks upon the connection which *rinta*, the earth, and Rindr, wife of Odin, may have with Germ. *rind*, ox.

Both of the above two words, *gow* or *cow*, and *rind*, are found in our names, and we have the choice of the above two meanings. But, upon the whole, the meaning of land, country, seems more in accordance with the general character of Teutonic nomenclature.

I do not take BULL to be from the animal, though, as elsewhere stated, I am not certain, while preferring a different derivation, that it is not from the same root.

There is a root, *ur*, found in several Old Germ. names, which Förstemann refers to Ang.-

Saxon, Old High German, and Old Norse, *ûr*, buffalo.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Urius, Uro, 4th cent. English URE, URIE, HURRY. Modern German UHR. French OURY, HOUR, HUREAU, HUREY, HURÉ, HEURÉ. Ur. Buffalo.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. HURREL—French HUREL, French HUREZ.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Urinch, 10th cent.—English YOURING.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) Old Germ. Urard, 11th cent.—French HURARD. (*Here*, warrior) French URIER, HURIER. (*Wald*, power) Old German Urold, 9th cent.—French HURAULT. (*Wine*, friend) Eng. URWIN. (*Wig*, war) Eng. URWICK.

Calf was not an uncommon name among the Northmen; there are several men called Kalfr in the Landnamabok and elsewhere. The Old Norse *kalfr*, though primarily signifying the young of the cow, was applied in a more extended sense to the young of various animals. And there is a Northman in the Landnamabok with the name of Selakalfr (seal-calf.) Förstemann has one Old Germ. name Çalpho, which he takes to be a transposition of Claffo (name of a Lombard king). But I do not feel at all certain that this, along with a seemingly English name KALVO in the London directory, and a French name CALVO, are not to be referred to the Goth. *kalbo*, calf. We have also CALF and the Germans have KALB and KALFS, which Pott, though I

think unnecessarily, supposes to be a contraction of some compound name ending in *leib* or *leif*.

There are very few names derived from the dog. DOGGETT, which I before classed under this head, I must now withdraw, as I think it belongs to the root of Ang.-Sax. *dugan*, to be of use or value. Also BICK, and the more *prononcé* name BITCH found in Bowditch, which I take to be from *bicken*, to slash.

Hund, Hunt. Dog.

HUND and HUNDY, corresponding with an Old Germ. Hundo, 8th cent., are probably from *hund*, a dog, Eng. "hound." HUNT, Mr. Lower derives from "hunt," a chase or hunting ground, as a local name. And Mr. Arthur from "hunte," used by Chaucer for huntsman. It is possible that both these derivations, and particularly the latter, may obtain in some cases. But as the general rule I think that HUNT, corresponding with an Old German Hunto, Mod. Germ. Hundt, is only the High Germ. form of HUND. In a roll-call of German officers given by Mameranus, A.D. 550, are the names Hundt, Huntus, and Hontus, the last of which is explained "Georgius canis seu Hontus." Hence HUNTING, French HONTANG, as a patronymic form, belongs more certainly to this last. The Hundings (Hundingas), are a people mentioned in the Scôp or Bard's song, and are supposed to have been the people of Hundland, which the editors of the Copenhagen edition of the Edda place in Jutland.

Though the fox was much mixed up with the popular superstitions of the Middle Ages, it does not seem to have been common in the names of men. Indeed no ancient names come before us, and the word appears first in the Hundred Rolls as a surname, Le Fox. Fox. Vulpes.

DEER might be from the animal, though perhaps rather in the wider sense of the German *thier*, signifying any wild animal. But it is impossible, even in the ancient names, to separate it from *dear*, carus, Germ. *theuer*, which I take to be the preferable sense.

RAIN might be in some cases from Old Norse *hreinn*, a rein-deer, the name of three Northmen in the Landnamabok. But as a name of German origin it is to be referred to Goth. *ragin*, counsel.

Of other names I take STAGG, BUCK, HART, GOAT, RAM, EWE, to be derived otherwise than from the animals.

Lamb was not an uncommon name among the Northmen—little suited as it may seem for those ferocious warriors. It occurs twice as a baptismal name, and thrice as a surname, in the Landnamabok. There was also an Erik Lamb, King of Denmark, A.D. 1139. The High Germ. form of *lamb* is *lamp*, and there is an Old Germ. Lampo, 10th cent., but Förstemann thinks lamb, agnus, an improbable root, and suggests Old Norse *lempa*, moderari, or Ang.-Sax. *limfan*, Old High Germ. *limpan*, evenire, convenire. But in the face of the above Scandinavian names, I hardly Lamb, Lamp. Agnus.

think that his objection can be maintained. It seems probable, however, that there may be an intermixture of another root, Old Norse *lemia*, to beat, whence in the Cumberland dialect "lam." Again, there are some names, such as LAMBERT, in which *lam* is a corruption of *land*.* But upon the whole I think that the following may come in here.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Lamb. Agnus.

Old Germ. Lampo, 10th cent. Old Norse Lambi. Eng. LAMB,* LAMBEY, LAMP, LAMPEE. Modern German LAMPE, LAMM. Dan. LAMPE. French LAMBIE, LAMY, LAMPY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Lampulo, 9th cent.—Eng. LAMBOLL—Modern Germ. LAMLE—French LAMBALLE, LAMBLA. Eng. LAMELIN —French LAMBELIN, LAMBLIN. English LAMPKIN—French LAMBQUIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. LAMPSON. Eng. LAMPING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Frid*, peace) Old German Lempfrit, 8th cent.—English LAMPREY ?—French LAMFROY ?†

The noblest animal with which the Teutonic nations were familiar was the bear;—if they came in contact with the lion, it must probably have been some inferior animal of the species. Yet names from this origin, though not very common, are of considerable antiquity, being found as early as the 6th cent. There are two forms—the

* Perhaps we may also bring in here LUMB, LUMP, LUMPY, and LUMPKIN (*Bowditch.*)

† Or might be, as Pott has it, from Landfred.

simple root *leo, lew, low,* (Old High German and Old Saxon *löwe, leo,* Old Fries. *lauw,*) and the extended root *lion, lewon.* These I take separately.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. LEO, LEW, LEWEY, LOWE, LOWY. Modern German LEUE, LAUE. French LÉO, LEWY, LOUÉ. Lew, Low. Lion.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Wald,* dominion) Old Germ. Leoald, 6th cent.—Modern German LEWALD—French LIOULT, LOUAULD. (*Wolf*) Old Germ. Lewolf, 8th cent.—Eng. LEOWOLF.

EXTENDED ROOT *leon, leuon.*

Old Germ. Leon, Leuan, 9th cent. Eng. LEWEN, LION, LOWEN. French LION, LOUIN. Leon, Lewen. Lion.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Leonza, 9th cent.—Eng. LYONS ? LOWANCE—French ? LIONTZ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old German Leonard, 6th cent.—Eng. LEONARD, LENNARD—Modern German LEONHARD, LENHARD—French LEONARD—Ital. LEONARDI.

LEOPARD I take to be the Old Germ. name Liubhart, Leopart, Leopard (*liub,* love, and *hart,* hard.) And PANTHER, along with PANTER, PANDER, BANTER, and perhaps PAINTER, I refer to the root *band, bant, pant,* (Ang.-Saxon *bænd,* crown.)

It is probable that our LINK, LYNCH; the French LINK; and the Mod. German LINCK; are from Old High German *linch,* lynx. There is an Old German Linco, 8th cent., which Graff and Förstemann refer to this origin. The Ang.-Sax. Link. Lynx.

word is *lox*, whence may be our LOSH, while from the form *luchs*, found in Mod. Germ., may be our LUSK and LUSH, and the Mod. Germ. LEUCHS.

Among the names derived from beasts of prey must be included that of our gracious Sovereign —Guelph being a dialectic form of Welph, Eng. "whelp," signifying the young of beasts of prey.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Welp, Welf. Whelp.

Old German Huelp, Hwelf, Welf, 9th cent., Guelf, 11th cent. Welp, *Domesday Yorks.* English WELP, GUELPA,* VALPY? Mod. Germ. WELF. French VELPEAU, GELPY?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Walpulo, 9th cent.—Eng. WELPLEY. Eng. WELLFLIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) Old German Welfhard, Welfart, Welfard, 7th cent.—English WALFORD, WELFORD—French VALFORT, WALFERDIN *(dimin.)*

Oliphant. Elephant?

Upon the whole I take OLIPHANT to be, as generally supposed, from the animal. Both the two forms, *elifant* and *olifant*, are found in High as well as in Low German. The former I have never met with in English names, but a writer in *Notes* and *Queries* adduces an ÆNEAS ELIPHANT from a list of the society of writers to the signet in Edinburgh for 1711. The name in this form is found in Germany as early as the 8th cent. At least I take it that the Old German names Helfant, Helphant, Eliphand, Eliphant are from

* A Boston surname, but whether of English origin or not Mr. Bowditch does not say.

that origin. I once copied from a Wiesbaden visitors' list an "Eléphanty, aus London,"—a name which looks like French.

I do not think that CAMEL is from the animal. There is a root *gamal* or *camal*, found in several ancient names, and which is probably from Ang.-Sax. *gamal*, old.

Ass, for which Mr. Lower has authority as an English name, and which corresponds with a French ASSE, may perchance have to be elevated from a donkey to a demi-god. It may be the Old Norse *âs*, Anglo-Saxon *ôs*, semideus, whence Old Germ. names Aso and Asi, Old Norse Asa. Or if it be the same as HASS, it will correspond with Old Germ. names Hasso and Hassi, of which the meaning is probably Hessian.

HARE I take not to be from the animal, but either to be classed along with HARRE, HARRY, HARROW, from *hari*, warrior; or with AIR, AIRY, from Goth. *ara*, eagle. And HASE I take not to be from the Germ. *hase*, hare, but along with an Old Germ. Haso, from *hath*, war.

RABBIT, along with the French RABOT, RABOTTE, I take to be a corruption of an Old Germ. Radbot, or Ratbod. As an ancient name this appears variously as Radbod, Rabbod, Ratpot, Rappot. There is a Rabbod mentioned as a "duke of the Frisians" in Roger of Wendover's Chronicle.

BADGER I take to be either a compound of *bad*, war, and *ger*, spear; or of Ang.-Sax. *beag*,

Eng. "badge," and *hari*, warrior. Another name, BADGERY, is more evidently the latter compound.

I also doubt BROCK, which corresponds with French BROCQ and BROCA, being from "brock," a badger. Even if from the same root, the derivation seems too narrow. In Ang.-Sax., Old Norse, and Old Eng., the word signified a husbandry horse, which sense obtains in the North of England at the present day. The origin seems to be Old Norse *brocka*, to go with a heavy and jolting gait. Brock was the name of a dwarf in Northern mythology, and he being a wonderful worker in metals, the above derivation may perhaps suggest a comparison with the lame Vulcan. The name then might have a mythological origin, but I think on the whole that it may be better accounted for. Förstemann has nothing to throw light upon it, but Stark supplies the deficiency, and produces Old German names Bruocho and Bruogo, and Ang.-Sax. Brôga, with compounds Brôcardus and Brôchard, all of which he refers to Anglo-Saxon *brôga*, terror. I think, however, that there may be also a root *broc*, from Ang.-Saxon *brocian*, to afflict, persecute, a sense quite in accordance with the character of ancient names.

It seems rather probable, upon the whole, that BEAVER is from the animal. No doubt there is a root *bef*, *bif*, *biv* (Old Norse, *bif*, movement), which enters into a number of names, and of which it might be a compound. But the forms

in which it appears seem to be too extensive and complete to be thus accounted for. There are three forms—the Low German *bever*, the High Germ. *biber*, and the Old High Germ. *pipar*, all represented in our names—there is also a mixed form *pever*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bever, Biber, Pipar. Beaver.

Biber (*Hund. Rolls*). English BEAVER, BIBER, PIPER, PEFFOR, PEEVOR. Modern German BEVER, BIEBER, PIPER. French BEVAIRE, BIBER, PIPRE, PIEFER, PIVER.

DIMINUTIVES.

English PEVERALL—Pevrell, *Roll. Batt. Abb.*—French PEUVRELLE.

I do not think it probable that OTTER is from the animal. There are Old Germ. names Other, Oddar, Mod. Germ. Oder, which Förstemann refers to *aud*, prosperity, and there is an Old Norse Ottar, which he classes along with these, but for which I prefer the derivation of Haldorsen, from Old Norse *ôtta*, to strike with fear.

The cat, from the earliest times, seems to have been connected in the Teutonic mind with magic and witchcraft. The Icelandic Sagas relate that Thorolf Skegge, a celebrated magician, had twenty large black cats, which came to his assistance in time of need, and were each nearly a match for a man.

It seems certain that the Northmen had names derived from the cat. Weinhold (*Altnordisches Leben*), refers to the names of two brothers, Kött and Kisi, as both having this meaning. Kött

again appears as a surname in the Landnamabok. In the Eyrbiggia Saga there is an account of a witch called Katla, a name which seems probably from a similar origin, and which, but that we find it borne by several other women, we might be disposed to connect with her magical character. But as in Northern mythology the chariot of the goddess Freyia is represented as drawn by two cats, this might be the most probable reason for its adoption in proper names.

We do not find any Old Germ. names which can with certainty be referred to this origin. The word *cat* in some very ancient names, as Catumer and Catualda, though by some writers supposed to be from the cat, is referred by Grimm to *hath*, war. And with respect to our own names, and those of France; though I think it probable that such may occur, yet in all cases there are other roots which present themselves, and render it more or less doubtful.

RATT and MOUSE are both English names, and RATTE and MOUSSE appear also in the directory of Paris; I have placed both of them elsewhere.

Lastly, we have MOLE, which along with MOLL, and the French MOLE and MOLL, I refer to Old Norse *mola*, to beat, English "maul." And now, having run the quadrupeds to earth, I must turn to the birds.

BIRD itself seems doubtful, and there are two other roots which I think more suitable than bird,

avis. One is Old Norse *byrde*, German *bürde*, an extended root of which is Ang.-Sax. *byrthen*, Eng. "burden." The idea of strength seems to have been associated with this root. In Old Norse, *burdir*, *(plur.)*, signified strength, vires, and *burdalaus* signified weak. This might be a sense present in proper names. Another, and perhaps a still better derivation, is Old Norse *burdr*, Anglo-Saxon *byrd*, birth, which obtained anciently a sense precisely similar to that which it has at present in such a phrase as "a man of birth."* And there appear to be other roots with similar meaning in proper names. In some few cases, however, *bird* is no doubt a corruption of *bert* (famous). And there is one name, BURDEKIN, which I am rather inclined to take to be from the bird.

From the Goth. *fugls*, Ang.-Sax. *fugel*, Germ. *vogel*, fowl or bird, are the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Fugal, 9th cent. English FUGGEL, FUEL, FOWELL, FOWLE, VOWELL, VOWLES. Mod. Germ. VOGEL. French FAUCIL? FOULLEY? Fugel, Fowl. Avis.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Fukelin, Fugaling, 11th cent.—English FAULLON—French FOCILLON. French VOULQUIN.

FAIRFOUL, as Mr. Lower observes, seems paradoxical. But spell it FAREFOWL, and its mean-

* Since writing the above, I find that Stark, referring to an Old Germ. name Burdo, not explained by Förstemann, proposes the latter of the two meanings which I have suggested.

ing is explained at once, "bird of passage." Such names were common among the Northmen. A Summerfugl and a Winterfugl, "Summer-fowl" and "Winter-fowl," are among the names on the coins minted by Scandinavian coiners at York, *(Worsaae, Danes and Norwegians.)* SOMMERVOGEL is found at present in the directory of Paris, and if French, may be a legacy of the Northmen. A similar sort of name is our SUMMERSELL, the Sumersul in the Domesday of Yorkshire, which appears to be from Old Norse *sula*, explained by Haldorsen as a sort of pelican. In the genealogy of the kings of Northumbria occurs a Sæfugel, which name we still have as SEFOWL.

The eagle, as the king of birds, is at the head of the list, and furnishes by far the greatest number of names. But EAGLE itself is uncertain—it may be the same as an Old German Agil, Egil, Ang.-Sax. Aegel, elsewhere noted. So also the French AIGLE and AIGUILLÉ, the latter corresponding with an Old Germ. Aigila.

There are two forms, the simple root *ar*, (Old High German *aro*, *ar*, Old Norse *(ari)*—and the extended root *arin* (Ang.-Saxon *earn*, Old Norse *arn*, *ern*, Old High German *arn*, *erni*). The former is apt to mix up with another word, *hari*, warrior.

SIMPLE FORMS, *ar*, *aro*.

Ar. Eagle. Old German Ara, Aro, 7th cent. English AIR, AIREY, EAREE. Mod. Germ. AAR, AHR.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Arila, 8th cent.—English ARIELL, ARLE—French ARIOLI.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Fast*, firm) Ariovistus,* leader of the Helvetii, 1st cent. B.C., Arefastus, 11th cent., Arfast, Bishop of East Anglia—Eng. HARVEST?—French ARRIVETZ? (*Hard*) Old German Arard, 8th cent.—Eng. EARHEART—Mod. German ERHARDT—French ERARD. (*Had*, war) Old German Arahad, 8th cent.—Eng. EARRATT, ERRATT. (*Ward*, guardian) French EROUARD, EROUART. (*Wald*, power) Old German Arawald, 9th cent.—French AYRAULT, ARRAULT. (*Wig*, war) Eng. EARWIG?

SIMPLE FORMS, ARN, ARIN.

Old Germ. Arin, Arno, Arn, 8th cent.—Old Norse Arni. English ARN, ARNEY, ARNO, HARNEY, EARNEY, HERNE. French ARAN, ARNOU, ERNIE, HERNY. Arin, Arn. Eagle.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Arnheri, 9th cent.—English HARNOR. (*Wald*, power) Old German Arnoald, 7th cent.—Old Norse Arnalldr—Eng. ARNOLD—Mod. Germ. ARNHOLD, ARNOLD—French ARNAULT, ARNOULD, ARNOLD, ERNOULT, HARNAULT. (*Helm*) Old German Arnhalm, 9th cent.—Eng. ARNUM. (*Man*) Eng. ARNAMAN, HERNIMAN. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Arnger, 9th cent.—French ARRANGER. (*Hard*) English HARNARD. (*Bert*, famous) Old German Arnipert, Arembert, 7th cent.—French ERAMBERT. (*Dio*, servant) Old Germ. Arindeo, 8th cent.—French ARRONDEAU. (*Wulf*) Old German Arnulf, 5th cent.—Eng. ARNULPHE—French ERNOUF.

The Mod. German *adler* is formed from *ar*, eagle (or perhaps large bird in general), by the

* Förstemann considers the Germanhood of Ariovistus uncertain. The German writers in general seem, however, to consider it Teutonic, but the older explanation of *heerfurst*, "army leader," is, I think, inadmissible. Diefenbach appears to give some sanction to the above placing of mine. Arfast, the bishop, as a chaplain to William the Conqueror, was, I apprehend, a Norman.

prefix *adel*, noble. But as a name, Adler is more probably from the Old German Adalhar (*hari*, warrior.) The Dutch form is *arend*, which we find as a name of the 14th century, and whence may be our ARREND.

Hawk. Accipiter.

HAWKE (Ang.-Sax. *hafoc*), I do not find as an ancient name. In the *Pell Records* it occurs as a surname, Bene Havekin, the falconer. Hence seems to be our HAWKEN.

GOSHAWK is the Anglo-Saxon *gos-hafoc*, a "goose-hawk," *i.e.*, a hawk powerful enough to strike the wild goose. And SPARROWHAWK is a name dating from Anglo-Saxon times. There was a Sperhafoc elected Bishop of London, A.D. 1050, but ejected before consecration.

Next to the eagle, the raven, as being sacred to Odin, was of all birds the most common in the names of men. Particularly so among the Northmen, whose war-standard he formed—there being seventeen persons called Rafn in the Landnamabok. Among the Germans the name was not universally common, being scarce among the Goths and Saxons. In proper names, particularly as a termination, it often becomes *hramn*, *ram* or *ran*. The Ang.-Saxon has similar forms, *hræm*, *hrem*, *hremn*, for *hræfen*. The Old Frankish dialect, increasing the initial aspirate, makes *hramn*, *hram*, *hran*, into *chramn*, *cram*, *cran*. Hence Chramnus, son of Clothar 1st, Chrannus, (genealogy Merovingian kings.)

SIMPLE FORMS.

Raban, Ram, Ran. Raven.

Old Germ. Rabanus (Archbishop of Mayence, 9th cent.), Rapan, Ravan, Ramno, Ram, Chramnus, Chrannus. Old Norse Rafn. Eng. RABAN, RABONE, RAVEN, CRAM ? RAMM ? Mod. Germ. RABEN. Dan. RAFN. French RABAN, RABON, RABINEAU, RAPIN, RAPINEAU, RAVANNE, RAVON, RAVENEAU, RAFFIN, CRAMM ?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Hrambert, Rambert, 7th cent. French RAMBERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. RAVENOR—Modern German RABENER. (*Rice*, powerful) Old Germ. Ramnerich, Ramerich, 10th cent.—Eng. RAMRIDGE.

LOCAL NAME.

Eng. RAVENSHEAR. (Ravnsöre, "Raven's point," on the Humber ?)

Crow. Corvus.

Crâwe was the surname of an Anglo-Saxon lady, *Cod. Dip.* No. 685. And I do not find anything to indicate a different origin for our CROWE. Unless indeed it be CROWSON, which however is not certain, as it may be an extension of a root *crose*, and not the patronymic of CROWE.

Crake. Crow.

The Old Norse *krakr*, Suio-Goth. *kraka*, a crow, occurs frequently in Scandinavian names, and seems to have been generally, though not invariably, a surname. Weinhold (*Altnordisches Leben*) refers to two brothers called respectively Hrafn and Krâk (raven and crow) as instances of names of similar meaning given in a family. Craca also appears as a simple name in the *Liber Vitæ*. Hence may be our CRAKE, CRAIK, CRAIG, CRAIGIE, and CRAKELL as a diminutive.

There are some names, CORBY, CORBIN, CORBETT, which we probably have from the French, and which all appear in the Roll of Battle Abbey. For these the French *corbeau, corbin,* raven, Scotch "corbie," crow, naturally suggests itself. But there is a Corbus, son of the Frankish king Theoderic, 7th cent., for which Förstemann proposes Ang.-Sax. *ceorfan,* to cut, carve, in a warlike sense. We have, however, scarcely sufficient data on which to form an opinion.

It may be doubted whether ROOKE is from the bird, as there is a group of ancient names with which it would fall in, though in any case it is probably from the same root.

The swan seems a more natural type of woman than of man. Yet, though it was more common in female names, it was not exclusively so used. Swane appears on the coins minted by Scandinavian coiners at York. It occurs again in the Domesday of Yorkshire, and is still a name well known in that county. Mr. Worsaae remarks that "names of birds appear on the whole to have been often assumed in the old Danish part of England." The earliest name on record from this origin is that of Swanahilda, wife of Charles Martel, 6th cent. Weinhold *(Deutsche Frauen)* observes, in reference to its use in the names of women, that along with the beauty of the swan, was contained a warlike sense derived from the swan-plumage of the maids of Odin. Two other forms are *swen* and *swon,* the latter Anglo-Saxon.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Soana, 9th cent. Suanus, *Lib. Vit.* English Swan, Soan. SWANN, SOANE? Modern German SCHWANN. French Cygnus. SOUIN? SUIN?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Suanucho, 8th cent.—Eng. SWANNACK—Mod. Germ. SCHWANECKE—French SAUNAC. Old Germ. Suanila, 7th cent.—English SWANNELL, SWONNELL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Soanperht, Soamperht, 8th cent.—French SOMBRET. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Swaneburgh, 11th cent.—Eng. SWANBERG. (*Hard*) Old German Suanehard, 9th cent.—French SOINARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French SOINOURY. (*Wig*, war) English SWANWICK. (*Rat*, counsel, or *rit*, ride) Eng. SWENWRIGHT.

The nobility of the goose is not so obvious as that of the swan. Yet it was in ancient and honorable use as a man's name, if Genseric, the name of the great Vandal chief, is rightly referred by Grimm to *gänserich*, a gander. But it was no doubt the wild goose which gave the name, and if we consider, we shall see that this bird has some qualities calculated to command the respect of these early roving tribes. A powerful bird, strong on the wing, taking long flights to distant lands, marshalled with the most beautiful discipline of instinct, it formed no inapt emblem of those migratory plunderers who renewed their unwelcome visitations with each succeeding spring.

But I doubt very much whether GOOSE itself is from the bird. It corresponds with a French GOUSSE, and I have elsewhere placed them both

to an Old German Gauso. So also GOSLING, and the French GOSSELIN I include in the same group. GANDER I have already referred to a different origin, p. 74. The only two names that seem with any certainty to be from this origin are WILDGOOSE and GRAYGOOSE, Ang.-Sax. *græg-gôs*, a grey or wild goose.

Swan was usually—if not invariably a baptismal name—Goose sometimes a baptismal, and sometimes a surname, but Duck always a surname. There was a Northman surnamed Oend in the Landnamabok, and an Anglo-Saxon lady surnamed Enede in Flor, Wig. Our name AND might be from the Dan. and Swed. *and*, corresponding with the Old Norse *önd*, Ang.-Sax. *enede*, a duck. But we have also ANDOE, and this is very evidently the Old German Ando, 7th cent., from *anda*, zeal, spirit. So that AND may be more probably the same. DUCK again is not by any means certain—the Modern German DUCKE, Förstemann refers to Ang.-Sax. *dugan*, to be of use or value. So that DUCK may go along with DUGA, DUGGIN, TUCK, and other names elsewhere noticed, while DUCKLING will correspond with an Old Germ. Dugelin from the same root.

DRAKE again, along with DRAGE, and the French DRACHE, DRACQ, is most probably from a root *drac, drag, trag*, found in many Old Germ. names, and which Förstemann refers to Goth. *tragjan*, to run.

It is not at all probable that the French CANARD signifies duck. It comes in its place as one of several compounds from a root *gan* or *can*, and it interchanges with another French name GANARD, which again corresponds with an Old Germ. Ganhart.

Thus it will be seen that though there were ancient surnames from the duck, there is no name at present, in French or English, which can with any certainty be referred to that origin.

From the Goth. and Anglo-Saxon *hana*, Old Norse *hani*, Mod. Germ. *hahn*, which signify the male of all birds, but particularly of the hen, may be HANN, HANNA, HANNY, HANNELL, &c. But it is rather more probable that this is only another form of *an*, which is from a different root.

Pea. Peacock.

The names derived from the peacock must probably have been bestowed on account of the magnificence, or perhaps the ostentation of the individual. There was an Icelandic chieftain of the tenth century, named Olaf Pâ (Anglo-Saxon *pawa*, Old Norse *pâ*, pea-fowl), the splendour of whose dwelling is commemorated in the Laxdæla-saga, and who probably owed his surname to this cause. Hence might be PEA, PAY, POE, the Mod. Germ. PFAU and our PEACOCK and POCOCK, all of which I take to have been originally given as surnames.

Among the names which I think are to be otherwise explained are COOTE, same as COODE and GOOD—TEALE same as DEAL (Anglo-Saxon

deal, illustrious) QUAIL, an aspirated form of WALE—BUNTING, the patronymic of BUNT—BUSTARD, BUZZARD, MALLARD, and PARTRIDGE, which I take to be ancient compounds—and GROUSE, referred to at p. 49.

OSTRICH I have elsewhere taken to be from the Old Germ. name Austoric. In an Ang.-Sax. charter Ostrich also occurs as a corruption of the female name Ostrith.

SNIPE I cannot think to be from the bird, though it is not improbable that it may be from the same origin, Dutch and Dan. *sneb*, beak. Compare an Ang.-Sax. Cnebba, "he that hath a beak," (Kemble,—*Names, Surnames, and Nicnames of the Anglo-Saxons.*)

Names derived from small birds enter into a different category. They seem in most cases to have been *sobriquets*—perhaps often pet-names, given especially to women. So the Romans employed *columba*, *pullus*, and *passer*—"my dove," "my chick," "my sparrow." The same prevails very much at present among ourselves; indeed birds, with their pretty ways, seem a natural emblem of woman.

None more so than the dove, which appears sometimes as a pet-name, as in the case of Tovelille (little dove), the name of Valdemar of Denmark's mistress, and Dyveke (dovie), that of the German mistress of Christian the Second. Sometimes apparently as a baptismal name, though Förstemann proposes Old Norse *dubba*, to beat, in pre-

ference. However, I am inclined to place the following here, viz., to Goth. *duba*, Anglo-Saxon *duva*, Old High Germ. *tuba*, Dan. *tove*, dove. A rather common name among the early Danes in England seems to have been Tofi or Tobi.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Dubi, Tuba, Tupa, 9th cent. Old Dan. Tofi, Tobi. English DOVE, DOVEY, DOBIE, TUBB, TUBBY, TUPP, TOVEY, TOOVEY, TOBY. Modern German TAUBE. French DUBEAU, DUVEAU, DOBBÉ, DOUBEY, TOUVY, TOUVÉE. Dove. Columba.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. DOBEL—French DOBEL. English DOBLIN—French DOBELIN. Old Germ. Tubinso, 8th cent.—Eng. DUBBINS.

We have also TURTLE, corresponding with the name Tyrthell, of a bishop of Hereford, A.D. 688. This may be from Ang.-Sax. *turtill*, a turtle-dove, but it may be a question whether we should not look somewhat deeper. For we find the simple form Turta, a woman's name of the 8th cent. This seems to interchange with other women's names Truta and Trutta, and men's names Truto and Trut, 9th cent. May not then the Old High German *trût*, beloved, *trûten*, to caress, be the common origin of all these names, and also of that of the turtle-dove?

It seems probable that THRUSH, TRUSH, and THROSSELL are from the bird (Ang.-Saxon *thrisc*, *throsle*.) There are, however, two Old German names, Traostilo and Trostila, 9th cent., which Förstemann refers to Old High German, *trôst*, comfort. But the Old Norse *thröstr*, Dan. *trost*, thrush, appears in the name (Thröstr) of three Thrush. Turdus.

Northmen in the Landnamabok, which makes the former derivation more probable.

A name which I take to be pretty certainly not from the bird is LINNET. We can trace this name from an Old German Linheit, through a Saxon Liniet, to our LINNET, French LINET, LINOTTE. It is a compound from the root *lin* (probably Old Norse *linr*, mild), with *heit*, state, "hood."

Fink. Finch. FINK and FINCH, French FINK, seem to be probably from the bird (Ang.-Saxon *finc*, finch). This we find as a surname in Anglo-Saxon times; there was a Godric Finc (*Cod. Dip.* 923.)

Some other names from small birds, as BULFINCH, GOLDFINCH, CHAFFINCH, NIGHTINGALE, TITMUSS, which cannot reasonably be otherwise explained, have probably also been surnames. I do not class WREN along with these, for I think that it is the same as RENN, RENNIE, RENNO, French RENÉ (probably *rân*, rapine.)

Spar. Sparrow. Spörr (sparrow), is found as a surname among the Northmen. And to the same origin I am disposed to refer our SPARROW, SPAR, SPARLING, and SPERLING (Germ. *sperling*, sparrow.)

There is some doubt about SWALLOW, though the type would not be an inapt one in ancient times, and though there is a Modern German Schwalbe to correspond. But we have also SWALE, and we find an Old German Swala, 9th cent., along with different compounds. So that our SWALLOW might be the same name, varying

the termination. A probable etymon seems to be Anglo-Saxon *swêlan*, to burn (North. Eng. "sweel"), *swol*, heat, fire.

It is not easy to see upon what principle the cuckoo and the owl should have given us names. Yet Gaukr (Old Norse *gaukr*, cuckoo), appears as a baptismal name in the Landnamabok of Iceland, and seems to be the origin of our GOWK and GOOK. We have also CUCKOO and GOUGOU —the Germans have KUCKKUCK, and the French have CUCU and CUQU. The Old Norse *gaukr* had a contemptuous sense similar to that which obtains in the North of England at the present day, where *gowk* signifies both cuckoo and also simpleton. Either this, or the peculiar habit by which this bird evades parental responsibilities, might account for its origin as a *sobriquet*, but not as a baptismal name, of which, however, I find no other instance than the above.

Gowk. Cuckoo.

The owl is found more frequently in baptismal names, unless some other origin can be suggested for the following group than the Old High Germ. *ula*, Ang.-Sax. *ule*, owl.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Ουλίας, Procop. 6th cent. English OWLE, OWLEY, HOOLE, HOWLE, HOWLEY. Modern German UHLE. French HOULIÉ.

Ule. Owl.

DIMINUTIVES.

French ULLIAC. Old German Ulit—English HOULET, HULETT—French HOULET, HULOT.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Ulberta, 8th cent.—English HULBERT—Modern German ULBRICHT—French HULBERT.

(*Hard*, fortis) French HOULARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Ουλίαρις, Procop. 6th cent.—Eng. OWLER, ULIER—French HOULLIER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Ουλίμουν, Procop. 6th cent. —Eng. ULMAN—Mod. German ULLMANN—French OULMAN, ULMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Ulmar, 8th cent.—Ulmerus (*Domesday*)—Eng. ULLMER.

It will be seen from the foregoing pages that while the number of names derived from birds is very considerable, a large proportion of them have been originally *sobriquets*, while others are found only as isolated baptismal names, and that the number of these which have been adopted into what I may call the regular Teutonic name-system is only three or four.

Of the whole tribe of fishes I do not think that there is one which is to be found with certainty in our names. FISH itself, and FISK, are certainly not from fish, pisces, though they might be from Ang.-Sax. *fisca*, fisherman. But I have elsewhere given a reason for proposing Welsh *ffysg*, impetuous, as obtaining at least in some cases.

Of other names BREAM is the Anglo-Saxon *brême*, famous, BURT is the same as BRIGHT, SMELT is the Ang.-Sax. *smelt*, mild, gentle, and TROUT is Germ. *traut*, beloved. TUNNY and MINNOW are TUNN and MINN with the endings *i* and *o* (*Chap.* 2)—HADDOCK is a diminutive—STURGEON is STURGE with a phonetic ending (*Chap.* 4)—HERRING and WHITING are patronymics—COD is another form of GOD; PERCH and TENCH of BIRCH and DENCH (*Chap.* 7).

There may remain a few names, originally *sobriquets*, derived from, or connected with fish. I lately met with the curious name ROTTENFYSCHE, like the name ROTTENHERYNG found by Mr. Lower in an ancient record of the town of Hull. There is a Northman in the Landnamabok with the not very elegant surname of Hwalmagi (whale-belly.) Mr. Lower produces a similar English name WHALEBELLY.

With the exception of the serpent, I doubt whether reptiles or insects have contributed to our nomenclature. Perhaps, however, another exception may be WASP, which would not be an unnatural etymon. Mr. Lower, moreover, adduces from a Sussex subsidy roll for 1296, a "Roger le Waps," (Ang.-Sax. *wæps*, another form of *wæsp*.)

Owing, as we may presume, to its supposed wisdom or subtlety, the serpent was anciently a common type in the names of men. In the names of women still more so, at least among the Germans. Weinhold *(Deutschen Frauen)* classes the snake and the swan together as the two types most peculiarly feminine. Respecting the former he waxes almost poetical—"Our ancestors had a different idea of this animal to that which we have; they not only thought it beautiful, but from its insinuating and entwining habits, a type of the living woman. Moreover the mysterious power and magic craft that was attributed to it reminded them of the like mysterious subtlety

and power of woman, and thus the name Linda had nothing of that hateful sound which our word snake conveys, but everything of insinuation and enchantment that can be put into a word." I cannot but fear, however, that the original idea may have been a shade more prosaic.

From the Ang.-Sax. *wurm*, Old Eng. *worm*, Old Norse *ormr*, serpent, I take the following. Ormr was a very common name among the Northmen, there being twenty-four men so called in the Landnamabok. It does not seem to be a common name at present in Denmark.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Worm, Orm. Serpent. Old Germ. Wurm, 11th cent. Old Norse Ormr. Eng. WORME, ORME. Mod. German WURM. Mod. Dan. ORM. French WARMÉ?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bold*, audax) Eng. WORMBOLT.* (*Wald*, power) Eng. WORMALD.

Snook, Snag. Snake? The next group, SNOOK, SNAKE, SNAGG, SNUGG, is not quite so certain. They might be from Ang.-Saxon *snôce*, Old Norse *snôkr*, *snâkr*, Dan. *snog*, snake. But the Old Norse *snâkr*, *snôkr*, as well as another word, *snöggr*, also means active, nimble, in a derived, or secondary sense. There is also a verb *snugga*, increpare, which might be the origin of SNUGG. There is a Snocca, whose name is signed to a charter of

* Or this may go along with the Mod. Germ. WARMBOLD, which Pott makes the same as WARNEBOLD, from the stem, *warin*, *warn*, elsewhere noticed. Indeed I am not quite sure that the name WORMBOLT itself is not of German origin.

Cadwalha of Wessex, comparing with our SNOOK.

From the Old Norse *lingvi, lingormr*, serpent, I am inclined to take the following, though Graff and Förstemann refer to German *gelingen*, to prosper. Lingi was the name of a king in the Norse Volsungasaga.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Lingo, 11th cent. Old Norse Lingi. Eng. LINGO, LING. French LINGE, LINGÉ. Ling. Serpent.

PHONETIC EXTENSION.

Old Germ. Linguni. Eng. LINGEN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. LINGARD. (*Hait*, state, condition) Old Germ. Lingeeid—French LINGET.

Of a similar meaning may be lind, Old High German *lint*, snake, basilisk, "lindworm." But there are other words which are also suitable, and while Weinhold proposes the above, Grimm refers also to *lind*, fountain, and Förstemann thinks of *lind*, gentle. The older writers again propose *lind*, the lime-tree, the wood of which was used for shields. It is probable that there may be an admixture of these different meanings, or of some of them. As a termination, in which it is only used in the names of women, *lind*, gentle, seems to me to be a very suitable meaning. In such more modern names as English LINDEGREEN, which seems to be from the German, the sense is no doubt that of the limetree. But there is a name LENDORMI in the directory of

Paris, which seems clearly to be from the snake, and to mean lind-worm.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Lind. Serpent. Old Germ. Linto, 8th cent. Eng. LIND, LINDO, LENT. Mod. Germ. LINDE, LENDE. Swed. LIND. French LENTÉ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. LINDER—French LINDER, LENDER. (*Man*) English LINDEMAN—French ? LINDEMANN. (*Orm*, serpent) French ? LENDORMI.

Of names apparently from insects, MOTH and MOTE may be taken to be from Old Saxon *môd*, Mod. German *muth*, courage. EMMETT is from Ang.-Sax. *emeta*, quies, an ill-fitting derivation for poor Robert Emmett.

Lastly—we have BUGG, and an unpleasant name it seems. Yet there may be crumbs of etymological comfort for the BUGGS—indeed I think a good case may be made out to show that it is a name of reverence rather than of contempt. It is at all events of respectable antiquity, for Mr. Kemble (*Names, Surnames, and Nicnames of the Anglo-Saxons*), mentions an Anglo-Saxon lady, Hrothwaru surnamed Bucge, which he thinks can be derived from nothing else than the name of the odious insect. The opinion of Mr. Kemble is not lightly to be gainsayed. Still I should like to know whether there is any other proof that there were bugs in Anglo-Saxon times, or whether there is any other trace of the word in ancient Teutonic dialects. For I have heard it maintained that the bug is one of the many importations—good and bad—that we have received

during the last few centuries. In Old Eng. the word meant a spectre—"Thou shalt not be afraid of any bugs by night," in an old version of the Scriptures, referred to an imaginary, and not a real horror. The lady in question, Hrothwaru, surnamed Bucge, is described as "Abbatissa et sanctimonialis"—she was an abbess and a holy person. Now in some ages of the church a perverted self-mortification did make *un*cleanliness next to godliness, and I could not undertake to say that it was never so in Anglo-Saxon times. Yet still it does not seem very likely that the feeling of reverence, amounting often to superstition, which prevailed among that simple-minded people, would allow them to apply to a holy lady a term which could not be otherwise than one of contempt. Might not then Bucge be classed with several other ancient names, Buga, Buge, Buggo, referred to in another chapter, and probably, if it be taken to be a surname, having the meaning of bowed or bent, as with age or infirmity? In that case nothing can be more natural than that the venerable abbess should be called by a name which would at once bring to mind the reverend years,—the cares of her high office—and the self-mortification which had combined to bow down her frame.* And even if it

* This stands as I had it before. But I now doubt whether Bucge was a surname at all. It seems to have been another—and perhaps more probably—her original name. I find that Mr. Haig, in some brief, but very judicious remarks on Anglo-Saxon names appended to a treatise on the cross at Bewcastle, has taken the same objection to Mr. Kemble's opinion.

were perfectly clear that this lady derived her name from the bug and nothing else—other BUGGS, as I have elsewhere shown, may wear their name with a difference, and have no occasion to change it to Howard.

Having now gone through the names of animals, beginning with the bear, and ending with the bug, we may conclude this part of the subject with a general observation. We find that the names of the nobler quadrupeds, and of the nobler birds, have generally been assumed as baptismal names. That the names of the inferior quadrupeds, and of the smaller birds have been generally conferred as surnames. That any names that may be derived from fishes—and whether there are any is very doubtful—were also probably surnames. That—with the exception of the serpent—names from reptiles and insects, of which I know only one at all probable, were also probably surnames. And, in the exception of the serpent we may perhaps find a trace of that widely-prevailing worship or respect which was paid to that animal as the representative of evil throughout the world.

NOTE TO CHAPTER X.

To *eber* or *ever*, boar, we may put (*wacar*, watchful) Old German Eburacer, 8th cent.—Eureuuacre, *Domesday*—English EARWAKER. The only Old German name which has been distinctly recognised as having this termination is that of Odovacar, and it is creditable to the discernment of Förstemann to have suspected the same form in Eburacer—his judgment, it will be seen, being confirmed by the Domesday name of Eureuuacre (Evrewacre.) Both our own name and the Domesday are quoted from Lower. I must therefore amend the derivation of OVERACRE, and make it same as above.

CHAPTER XI.

THE GODS OF THE NORTH.

The names or titles of their deities have, among various nations and from the earliest period, been assumed as the names of men. Thus we read that Daniel was called by Nebuchadnezzar Belteshazzar, "according," as the king says, "to the name of my god." In this respect the Teutonic nations were not an exception, though, as it seems to me, the practice was more common among the Scandinavians than among the Germans. But it is to be borne in mind that the Scandinavian mythology is the only one which has come down to us in its integrity, and that of the corresponding Germanic mythology we have only fragments. There was a general, but by no means an exact coincidence between the two systems, and we are therefore not so well able to judge how far the names of their deities, the whole of which are not preserved, were assumed by the Germans as the names of men.

Before, however, entering upon the traces of the Northern pantheon, I must refer to two words signifying divinity, and both very common in Teutonic names, whose roots may go down deeper than the Odinic mythology, and perhaps even reveal to us a glimpse of an older and a purer faith.

One of these is the same as our own word God, Goth. *guth*, Old Norse *gaud*, Ang.-Sax. *god*, Friesic *goad*, *guad*, &c., Old High German *goth*. *god*, *cot* (the last the oldest form.) Various derivations have been suggested for its origin, as that of Pott, from a Sansc. word signifying to hide, as found in *gûdha*, mystery, and that of Eichhoff, from Sansc. *guddha*, pure. The word occurs first—if we set aside the fabled Gothic king Gothila mentioned by Jornandes—in the name, as I read it, of a Dacian referred to by Horace,—

"Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen."

Mr. Talbot says "The name of this Dacian, Cotison, appears to mean *Gottes sohn*, or Dei filius." Such a name, however, would be quite out of keeping with Old German nomenclature; and, moreover, I take the nominative of Cotisonis to be, not Cotison, but *Cotiso*. This brings it in at once as an Old German name, corresponding with a later Godizo—*cot*, as Diefenbach observes, being the oldest High German form—and connects it with the present names GODSOE, GODSO, &c.

The word is very apt in Teutonic names to mix up with the adjective, *guot*, *god*, bonus, which may be from the same root, and also with Goth, the people's name, a word likewise perhaps allied in its root. But the most of the forms I think come in under this head. As an ending, however, I agree with Förstemann in preferring the people's name.

SIMPLE FORMS.

God. Deus.

Old Germ. Godo, Goddo, Goda, Gotti, Gudo, Guta, Cot, Cotta, Cudo, Coutus, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Goda. Cudda, Cuddi (*Lib. Vit.*) English GOD,* GODDY, GOOD, GOAD, GOODEY, GOODDAY, GOTT, GOTTO, GUT, CODD, CODY, COODE, COOTE, COTT, CUDD, CUDDY. Modern German GÖDE, GUDE, GUTTE, KOTT, KUDE. French GODDE, GODEAU, GUDE, GOUDEAU, GOUT, GOUTÉ, COUDY, COUTY, COUTEAU, COTTE, COTTEY, COTTA, COTÉ, COTEAU, CUDEY, CUIT.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Godaco, 4th cent.—Mod. Germ. GÖDECKE—French GOUDCHAU. Old Germ. Godila, Gudila, Coutilo, 7th cent., Gothilas or Gudilas (*Jornandes*, mythical king of the time of Philip of Macedon).—English GOODALL, COTTLE, CUTTELL—Mod. German GÖDEL, GOTTEL, GÜTTEL—French GOUDAL, GODEL, GUTEL, COTEL. Old Germ. Gotichin, 10th cent.—Eng. GODKIN †—French GODQUIN, GAUDUCHON. Old German Godelenus, Godelin, 6th cent.—English CODLING—French GODILLON. Old German Cotiso (*Horace*), Godizo, 10th cent.—Eng. GODSOE, GOODESS, COUTTS—Mod. German GÖTZE—French COUTZ. Old German Chotenza—French COTTANCE, COUTANCE, COUTANSEAU. Old German Godemia, 9th cent.—Eng. GODDAM, COTTAM—French COUTEM.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Goding, 8th cent.—Eng. GODDING, GOODING, CUTTING—Modern German GÖTTING, KOTTING—French GOTTUNG.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Godebald, 8th cent.—Godeboldus, *Domesday*—Eng. GODBOLD, GODBOLT. (*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Godabert, 7th cent.—French GAUDIBERT. (*Frid*, peace) Old Germ. Godafrid, 7th cent.—English GODFREY—

* John God, the name of a writer who lived about the 17th century.

† Pott, in accordance with his general system of contractions—which, however, I cannot help thinking an erroneous one—makes our name GODKIN, as well as GOAD and GODDEN, an abbreviation of Godard or Godfrey.

Mod. German GOTTFRIED—French GODEFROID, GODEFROY, GODFRIN (French dimin. ?) (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Cuotker —Eng. GOODACRE. (*Gisil*, hostage) Old German Godigisil, Godesilus, Burgundian King, 5th cent.—English GODSELL, GOODSALL. (*Heid*, state, condition) Old Germ. Gotaheid, 9th cent.—English GODHEAD (*Manchr.*) (*Hard*) Old German Gotahard, Godehard, 8th cent.—Eng. GODDARD, GOODHEART, GOTHARD—Mod. German GODEHARD, GOTTHARDT—French GOUDARD, COUTARD, COUDERT, COTTARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Godehar, Goter, 8th cent.—English GODIER, GOODEAR, GOODYEAR, GOODAIR, GOATER, COTTER—Modern German GOTTER, GUTER, KUTTER—French GOUTHIERRE, COUTIER, COUDER. (*Gifu*, gift) Ang.-Saxon Godgifu—later Godiva—English GOODEVE—French GAUDIVEAU. (*Lef*, superstes) Old Germ. Godolef, 6th cent.—Old Norse Gudleif —Eng. GOODLIFFE—Mod. German GOTTLEIB. (*Lac*, play) Old German Godolec, 9th cent.—Eng. GOODLAKE, (*Land*) Old Germ. Godoland, 8th cent.—Godland (*Lib. Vit.*)—Eng. GOODLAND. (*Man*) Old German Godeman, 8th cent.— Godeman, *Domesday*—Eng. GODMAN, GOODMAN, GUTMAN, COTMAN—Modern German GUTTMAN—French GOUTMANN, GUTMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Godomar, Cuthmar, 5th cent.—English CUTMORE. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Codemund, 9th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Godmund—Old Norse Gudmundr—Eng. GODMUND—French GOUDEMANT. (*New*, young) Old German Godeniu, Cotini, 8th cent.—Old Norse Gudny—Eng. GOODNOW—French CODINI. (*Ram*, raven) Old Germ. Godramnus, 8th cent.—Eng. GOODRAM. (*Rat*, *red*, counsel) Old Germ. Gotrat, Cuotarat, 8th cent.—Eng. GOODERED—French GAUTROT, CODERET, COUTROT, COTERET. (*Rit*, ride) Old German Guderit, 6th cent.—Godritius, *Domesday*—English GOODWRIGHT, CUTRIGHT. (*Run*, companion) Old German Goderuna, Guterun, 7th cent.—Old Norse Gudrun—French GUTRON, CODRON, COTHRUNE. (*Rice*, powerful) Godricus, *Domesday*—English GOODRICK, GOODRIDGE, GODRICK—French GODRY, COUTRAY. (*Scalk*, servant) Old Germ. Godscalc, 7th cent.—Eng. GODSKALL, GODSCHALL

(*Ward*, guardian) Old German Godoward, 8th cent.—Eng. GODWARD. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Goduin, Codoin, 5th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Godwine—Eng. GODWIN, GOODWIN—Mod. German GUTTWEIN—French GOUDOIN, COUDOIN. (*Wealh*, stranger) Ang.-Sax. Cudwalh—Eng. GOODWILL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Godin, Godino, Gudin, Cotini, 7th cent.—Cotten (*Lib. Vit.*)—English GODDEN, GOODEN, COTTON, CUDDON. French GODIN, GODINEAU, GUDIN, GUTTIN, COUTIN.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*, *r*, *l*, *see p.* 29.

Old Germ. Godenulf, 8th cent.—English GOODENOUGH. Old German Godelher, 8th cent.—French GODELIER. Old Germ. Godalmand, 6th cent.—Eng. GODLIMAN? Old Germ. Goderman, 9th cent.—Eng. GUTTERMAN*—Modern German GÜTERMANN—French GAUDERMEN.

It is striking to observe how the names of the Deity, in the three great languages of Europe, show forth, each for itself, some one or other of his attributes. The Romanic *Dios*, *Dio*, *Dieu*, from a root signifying brightness, tells of his glory—"He dwelleth in the light whereunto no man can approach." The Germanic *God*, *Got*, if we take the meaning of Eichhoff,† speaks of his purity—"He is of purer eyes than to behold vanity." If we take that of Pott, it refers to his impenetrability—"Canst thou by searching find out God?" The Slavonic *Bog*, from a root ex-

* Perhaps this, along with some other names found in Suffolk Surnames, may be a German name anglicized.

† Diefenbach, however, seems to distrust both these derivations. Grimm observes (*Deutsch. Myth.*) that "the root-meaning of this word is a subject upon which we require to be further enlightened."

pressive of abundance, speaks of his bounty—"He giveth us richly all things to enjoy."

But there is another, and a remarkable word which was used by our Scandinavian forefathers, and which is also found, though in a sense seemingly already somewhat debased, among their German kinsmen, the Old Norse *as*, Ang.-Saxon *ôs*, Goth. and High Germ. *ans*. The word does not seem to have any immediate co-relatives in the Northern speech—can we venture to connect it with the Sansc. *as*, to be, giving it the meaning of the self-existing, and comparing it with the great "I am" of Scripture? In Old Norse *as* was a general title prefixed to the names of all the principal gods—thus Thor is called Asa-Thor, Brag Asa-Brag, while Odin is called by pre-eminence The As. In the Anses of the Goths the sense seems to be a little lower, and more that of demi-god, while the Ang.-Sax. *ôs* is rendered by Bosworth, perhaps rather under its meaning, as hero. It is probable that in the first instance the prefix *os* was confined to the names of those who claimed to be descendants of Odin, though in after times it might come to be more generally assumed. All the founders of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms claimed a descent from Odin, but it was only in the names of the Northumbrian branch that the word was common. Mr. Kemble observes "This word is nearly peculiar to the royal (god-born) race of Northumberland, and occurs rarely in the south of

England ; and when it does it is rather of Jutish or Angle than Saxon character."

It will be seen that there is in our names a considerable mixture of the two forms *as* or *os*, and *ans* ; it is probable that most of the latter have come to us through the French. The roots *haz* and *hass* are rather liable to intermix with some of these forms.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Anso, Aso, 9th cent.—Old Norse Asa. Eng. ANNS, HANCE, ASAY, ASSEY ? ASS ? French ANCEAU, HANS, HANNZ, ASSE ? Ans, Os. Divus.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ansich, Esic, 8th cent.—Eng. ENSCOE—Mod. German ESSICH—French ESSIQUE. Old German Ansila, Ansilo, Ensilo, Asilo, 5th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Esla—English ANSELL, ANSLOW, ONSLOW, ENSELL, ESSELL—Modern Germ. ENSLE, ASEL—French ANSEL, ANCEL, ASSELL. Eng. ASLIN, ESLING—French ANCELIN, ANSELIN, ENSLEN, ASSELIN, OSSELIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bern*, bear) Old German Osbern, Aspirn, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Osbeorn—Old Norse Asbiörn—English OSBORN, ASPERN. (*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Anspert, Aaspert, Aspert, 7th cent.—French AUSPERT, ASPERTI. (*Berg*, protection) Old German Asbirg, 9th cent.—Eng. ASBRIDGE, ASBERREY. (*Gund*, war) Old German Ansegunde, 7th cent.—Fr. ASSEGOND. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Ansegaud, 9th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Osgot—English OSGOOD. (*Hard*) Old German Ansard, 8th cent.—English HANSARD—French ANSART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Ansher, 8th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Oshere—Eng. ANSER, ENSER, ENZER, OSYER—Mod. German ANSER, ASSER—French AUSSIÉRE, ESSER. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Anshelm, 8th cent.—Eng. ANSELME, HANSOM—Mod. Germ. ANSELM—French ANSELME, ANCEAUME. (*Lac*, play)

Old German Ansalicus, 7th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Oslâc—Old Norse Asleikr—Eng. ASLOCK, HASLUCK. (*Man*) Old Germ. Asman, Osman, 9th cent.—Asseman *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. ASMAN, OSMAN—French ANSMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Ansmar, Osmer, 8th cent.—Osmer, *Domesday*—Eng. OSMER. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Ansemund, Osmund, 6th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Osmund—English OSMOND—French ANSMANT, ANCEMENT, OSMONT. (*Wald*, power) Old German Ansovald, Ansald, Oswald, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Oswald—Eng. OSWALD—Modern German OSWALD—Ital. ANSALDI. (*Waru*, inhabitant) Old German Ansverus, Assuerus? 8th cent.—French ASSUERUS? (*Wine*, friend) Ang.-Sax. Oswine—Eng. OSWIN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Asulf, Osulf, 7th cent.—French OZOUF.

Of Odin or Woden, the father of the gods, there are but few subsequent traces in the names of men. In the genealogies of the founders of the Saxon kingdoms, for instance, all of whom claimed descent from Woden, the name is never reproduced as is so generally the case with that of a distinguished ancestor. Perhaps it might be deemed presumptuous to assume the name of the father of the gods. "It seems," says Miss Yonge, "to have been avoided as Zeus was in Greece, and, to a greater extent, Jupiter in Rome." We find, however, one Old Germ. name Wotan, 9th cent., which seems to be from this origin. Possibly also our name WEDDON, which corresponds with the form the word has assumed in Wednesday, and in names of places, as Wednesbury, &c., may also come in here. The Scandinavian form Odin is rather more common. It is found among the names of Danish coiners in

England, and it occurs twice in Domesday. The English name ODEN is adduced by Mr. Lower, and I find three persons called ODIN in the directory of Paris. The name does not occur in the directory of Copenhagen, nor do I find the corresponding German form in that country.

One of the principal titles of Odin in the Scandinavian mythology, was Oski, from Old Norse *ósk*, a wish, and which is supposed to signify "one who listens to the prayers or wishes of mankind." Grimm *(Deutsch. Myth.)* refers, in connection with the above, to the manner in which the German minnesingers of the 13th cent. personified the *wunsch* or wish. He gives a number of examples, on which he remarks :— "In the greater number of these instances we might put Deity instead of Wunsch. . . In the first example from Gregory, the Wunsch seems almost to be ranked as a being of the second order ; a servant or messenger of the higher deity." Pott remarks that we seem to have here "a trace of the German Cupid." From the above title of Odin seems to be Osk, a Scandinavian female name in the Landnamabok. Also the Mod. German name WUNSCH and the English WISH or WHISH, showing the respective High and Low German forms of the same word. The *Edinburgh Review* for April, 1855, suggests that the surname WISHART (*hart*, hard) may also have been formed from it. It may, however, perhaps rather be the same as the name Wisu-

cart, Wisigard, of the wife of the Frankish king Theodebert. But WISHER and WHISKER, corresponding with a German WÜNSCHER, rather seem to belong to it. Possibly also WISHMAN and WHISKEYMAN (*Bowditch.*) The only Old Germ. name from this root seems to be a Wiscolo, 11th cent.

On two different occasions Odin appears in a sort of trilogy; at the creation of the world in conjunction with Vili and Ve; at the creation of mankind in conjunction with Hœnir and Lodur. These beings do not seem to have had an independent existence, but to denote, as Mr. Thorpe observes, "several kinds of the divine agency." The name Vili is from Old Norse *vili*, Anglo-Saxon *willa*, English "will," and may perhaps have here the meaning of creative impulse. According to Grimm the Anglo-Saxon *willa*, Old High Germ. *willo*, Old Norse *vili*, denote not only inclination, "voluntas and votum," but also "impetus and spiritus," the power that sets will in motion. From the personification of the will in this title of Odin, like that before referred to of the wish, may be the word *will*, so common in proper names. Miss Yonge, generally so trustworthy, has fallen into what I cannot but consider a grave error in following old Camden instead of the German philologists, and making *bil* and *fil* other forms of *will*.

Will. Voluntas, Impetus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Willo, Willa, Wilia, Guila, 5th cent. Eng. WILL, WILLOE, WILLEY, GUILLE, QUILL. Modern German

WILLE, QUILE. Dan. WILLE. French VILLE, VILLY, VILLÉ, GUILLE, GUILLIÉ, QUILLÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Willico, Willic, 9th cent.—Uillech, *Lib. Vit.* —Eng. WILLOCK, WILKIE, WILKE, QUILKE—Mod. German WILLICH, WILKE—French QUILLAC. Old Germ. Willikin, 11th cent.—Eng. WILKIN—French VILLACHON, GUILLOCHIN. Old Germ. Willizo, 10th cent.—Eng. WILLIS, WILLS—Mod. German WILLIEZ, WILZ—French GUILLES. Old German Williscus, 9th cent.—Modern German WILLISCH—English QUILLISH.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Willing, Willencus, 9th cent. English WILLING, WILLINK. Mod. Germ. WILLING, QUILLING.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Willin, 11th cent. English WILLAN, GUILLAN. French VILLAIN, GUILAINE, GUILLON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Willabald, 8th cent.—French VILBAUT, GUILBAUT. (*Bern*, bear) Old German Wilbernus, 10th cent.—Eng. WILBOURN. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Willibert, Guilabert, 8th cent.—French GUILBERT. (*Brod*, dart) Old Germ. Willebort, 11th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Willibrord—French WILBROD. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Williburg, 8th cent.—Vilburg, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WILBUR*—Modern German WILLBERG. (*Gom, com*, man) Old German Willicomo, 9th cent.—Uilcomæ, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WILCOMB, WELCOME—Mod. German WILLKOMM. (*Fred*, peace) Old Germ. Wilfrid, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Wilfrid—English WILFORD, WILFRED *(Christian name.)* (*Ger*, spear) Old German Williger, Williker, 8th cent.—French VILLEGRI, VILCÈRE. (*Gis*, hostage) Old Germ. Willigis, 5th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wilgis—Eng. WILGOSS. *(Hard)* Old German

* Hence the local name WILBRAHAM, originally Wilburgham. Pott certainly must have been napping when he derived it from Will (William), and Abraham!

Willihard, Willard, 8th cent.—Eng. WILLARD—Modern German WILLERT—French WILLARD, VILLARD, GUILLARD, QUILLARD. (*Heid*, state, condition) Old German Williheid, Willibeit, 8th cent.—Eng. WILLETT—Mod. Germ. WILLET—French VILLETTE, GUILET, QUILLET. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Williheri, Willeri, Willer, 6th cent.—English WILLER—Mod. Germ. WILLER—French VILLERIE, VILLER, GUILHÈRY, GUILER, QUILLERI, QUILLIER. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Willihelm, Guilhelm, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wilhelm, (*sixth from Woden in the genealogy of the kings of the East Angles*)—Eng. WILLIAMS, QUILLIAMS, GUILLAUME—Modern German WILHELM—Dan. WILHJELM—French VILLAUME, VILLIAME, WILLAUME, GUILLAUME, GUILHEM. To the last Förstemann places also Old German Willermus, Villerm, Guillerma, 10th cent., to which correspond French WILLERME, VILLERM, GUILHERMY; but *orm*, serpent, seems to me a possible origin, though we do not find it elsewhere as a termination. (*Man*) Old German Williman, Wilman, 9th cent.—Eng. QUILLMAN—Mod. Germ. WILLMANN—French WILLEMIN, VILLEMAIN, GUILLEMAIN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Willimar (*Swiss priest*), 7th cent.—Eng. WILLMER—Mod. Germ. WILMAR—French VILLMAR. (*Mand*, joy) Old Germ. Willmant, 8th cent.—French GUILLEMANT. (*Mot*, courage) Old Germ. Willimot, 8th cent.—English WILLMOTT—French WILLEMOT, VILLEMOT, GUILLEMOT. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Willimund, Guilemund, 8th cent.—Uilmund, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WILLAMENT—French VILLEMONT, GUILLEMONT. (*Nand*, daring) Old Germ. Willinant, 6th cent.—English QUILLINAN. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Willirat, 8th cent.—French VILLERET, QUILLERET.

Among the many titles of Odin—no fewer than 49 of which are enumerated in the Eddas—one of the principal was Grimr, from Old Norse *grîma*, mask or helmet. To this origin Grimm, and, following him, Leo, place the ancient names of the following group, and though it is highly

probable, as Förstemann suggests, that *grim*, sævus, intermixes, yet it is impossible to separate them, for the quantity of the vowel is no sufficient guide.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Grimo, Grim, 7th cent. Old Norse Grimr. Eng. GRIM, GREAM, GRIME, CREAM, CRYME. Mod. German GRIMM. French GRIM, GREMÉ, GREMEAU. Grime. Helmet.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Grimila, 5th cent. Eng. GRIMLEY. Modern Germ. GRIMMEL. French GRIMAL.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. GRIMSON, CRIMSON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis, Old German Grimbald, 8th cent.—English GRIMBOLD,* GRIMBLE—French GRIMBLOT. (*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Grimbert, 7th cent.—French GRIMBERT. (*Heit*, state, "hood") Old German Grimheit, 8th cent.—English GRIMMET. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Grimhar, Crimher, 8th cent.—English GRIMMER, CREAMER?—Modern German GRIMMER, KRIMMER—French GRIMAR. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Grimund, 9th cent.—Eng. GRIMMOND—French GRIMONT. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Grimoald, 7th cent.—French GRIMAULT—Italian GRIMALDI†—Spanish GRIMALDO. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Grimoin, 8th cent.—French GRIMOIN. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Grimwart, Grimoard, 8th cent.—French GRIMOARD.

The following names, though perhaps more immediately connected with superstitions of a later date, may in their remoter origin be traced to Nikar, a title of Odin, in which he appears as a water spirit or dæmon. Throughout Germany

* Of the 16th cent. I do not find it at present.

† Hence the naturalized Eng. name GRIMALDI.

and Scandinavia popular superstition has preserved some trace of him in this form. Iceland and the Faroe islands have their Hnikur, Norway and Denmark their Nök, Sweden its Neck, and Germany its Nix and Nickel. All these are water dæmons, appearing generally in the form of a horse, and usually obnoxious to mankind. England has its Old Nick, in which he appears directly in the form of the evil one. As the early Christian missionaries found it difficult to get rid of him altogether, they seem to have changed him into the devil. The following root Förstemann takes to be from this origin.

Nick, Neck. Water Spirit.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Niko, Necco, 11th cent. English NICK, NECK, NEX, NIX, NIXIE. Modern German NICK. French NICK, NICAISE. *(The last name seems to be the Old High Germ. nichus, whence by contraction the Mod. Germ. nixe.)*

DIMINUTIVE.

English NICKLEN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French NICAUD. *(Hard)* French NICARD.

EXTENDED ROOT=THE OLD NORSE *HNIKUR*.

Old German Nickar, 8th cent. English NICKER(SON). Dutch NECKAR. French NICOUR.

I am not sure that the father of the gods has not contributed to the commonness of the name of BROWN, for Brûni, from the Old Norse *brûn*, the brow, was one of the names of Odin, and a probable meaning seems to be that of having marked or prominent brows, which is considered to give power and dignity to a countenance.

This is what Tennyson is generally understood to mean by—

"The bar of Michael Angelo."

There are several Northmen called Brûni in the Landnamabok, and one of them was surnamed "The White," shewing clearly that at any rate his name was not derived from dark complexion.

The name of Thor, the second of the gods, from whom we have Thursday, seems also, like that of Odin, to have been uncommon as a man's name in its simple form. Finn Magnusen (*Lex. Myth.*) states that though he could reckon up about sixty compound names, he knew no instance of the simple form.

We have, however, instances of its use in our own district; there was a Thor, surnamed the Long, an Anglo-Saxon or Northman of some note about the time of the Conquest, and who was so surnamed to distinguish him from another Thor who had possessions in the same part of the country.

The name Tor occurs several times in Domesday; this is the Scandinavian pronunciation, as in Torsdag for Thursday, but it is not clear to me that this name, as well as our own TORR and TORRY, is not from another root, probably Old Norse *döerr*, spear. Thor does not occur in the directory of Copenhagen, though the patronymic THORSEN is common.

Grimm thinks that Thor is only a contracted form of Anglo-Saxon *thuner*, Old Norse *thonar*,

thunder. And, in fact, Thuner was another Ang.-Sax. form of his name, as found in Thunresdæg for Thursday. There was an Anglo-Saxon named Thuner, a "limb of the devil," A.D. 654, (*Rog. Wend.*) And we have still the name THUNDER, though uncommon.

The High German form is Donar, as found in Donnerstag for Thursday. This occurs, though not frequently, as a proper name in Germany; there was a noble family on the Rhine called Donner von Lorheim (*Grimm's Deutsch. Myth.*) Our names DONNOR and TONNOR I apprehend to be the same. There are also some Old German names compounded with it.

Names compounded with Thor were very common among the Northmen, and we have several corresponding. They seem also to have occurred, though rarely, among the Germans, and one or two are to be found in French.

COMPOUNDS OF THOR.

Compounds of Thor.

(*Bar*, bear) Thurbarus, Goth. leader 3rd cent.—Eng. THURBER. (*Biörn*, bear*) Old Norse Thorbiörn—English THORBURN. (*Gar*, spear) Old Norse Thorgeir—Eng. THURGAR. (*Gaut*, Goth) Old Norse Thorgautr—Turgot (*Domesday*)—English THORGATE, THOROUGHGATE, TARGETT? THURGOOD, THOROUGHGOOD—French TURGOT. (*Kettle*†) Old Norse

* Probably from the sacred bear by which Thor was accompanied. Hence THORBURN is similar to OSBURN, p. 119.

† According to Grimm, from the famous kettle which Thor captured from the giant Hymir for the gods to brew their beer in. (*Deutsch. Myth.*) Ketill itself was a common Scandinavian name, and hence Eng. KETTLE. The name THURKETTLE then corresponds with another Eng. name ASHKETTLE, Old Norse Asketill, Ang.-Sax. Oscytill. The French have QUETIL and ANQUETIL, probably for Ansquetil. In Denmark I only find the patronymic KETELSEN, KJELDSEN, KJELSEN.

Thorketill—Eng. THURKETTLE—French TURQUETIL. (*Kell*, a contraction of *Ketill*, according to Grimm) Old Norse Thorkell—Eng. THURKLE. (*Man*) English THORMAN. (*Môd*, courage) Old German Thurmod, 9th cent.—Old Norse Thôrmôdr—English THURMOTT. (*Stone*) Old Norse Thôrsteinn—Eng. THURSTON. (*Wald*, power) Old Norse Thôrvalldr—Eng. THOROLD—French TOURAULT? (*Vid*, wood) Old Norse Thôrvidr—Eng. THOROUGHWOOD.

The name of this god in all its three different forms appearing to be synonymous with thunder, it may not be amiss to enquire whether there are any other names which, as perhaps also signifying thunder, may contain other forms of his name. There seems indeed to me a considerable probability that the name of this god, or rather of some god wielding the thunder, is of older date than the rest of the Odinic mythology. There is a root *dun*, which in the opinion of Förstemann, is at least as probably from Old Norse *duna*, thunder, as from Ang.-Sax. *dunn*, brown. Along with this may be included *din* and *don*, Old Norse *dyn*, Ang.-Sax. *dŷne*, Belg. *don*, all having the same meaning of thunder. This, however, must be taken for nothing more than a conjecture, though an Old German name Dunitach (=Thunder-day, like Thunresdæg, Thursday?) seems rather to give a colour to it.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Duno, Duna, Dono, Dina, Tunno, Tunna, Tinno, 7th cent. Anglo-Saxon Dun, Dunna. Eng. DUNN, DINN, DONN, DONNEY, DONNO, TUN, TUNNO, TUNNAY, TUNNY, TON, TINNEY. Mod. Germ. DONN, TONNE. French DONNE, DONAY, DONNÉ, TONNE, TUNNA, TINÉ. Dun, Don, Din. Thunder?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Dunila, Donnolo, Tunila, Tinnulo, 7th cent. —Eng. DUNNELL, DONNELL, TUNNELL, TUNALEY, DINELEY, TINLEY—French TONNELLÉ, TINEL. Eng. DONELAN, TINLING—French DONNELLAN.

PATRONYMICS.

Ang.-Sax. Dunning. Eng. DUNNING, DINNING, DINING. TINNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Eng. DUNGER—Fren. DONCKER. (*Stan*, stone) Anglo-Saxon Dunstan—Eng. DUNSTONE, TUNSTAN. (*Wine*, friend) English DUNAVIN.

According to Grimm, a name under which traces of Thor are still to be found in Germany is Hamer, and which is derived, no doubt, from the celebrated hammer or mallet which he wielded. Hence may probably be the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Hammer. Malleus.

Old German Hamar, Hamari, 8th cent. Eng. HAMMER, HEMMER, AMOR? AMORY? Mod. Germ. HAMMER, HEMMER. French HAMOIR, AMORY?

The name of Bragi or Brag, the god of poetry, seems unquestionably to have been borne by men. Finn Magnusen says "Nomen Bragi sæpe viris, et non raro poetis celebribus in Septentrione contigit." There was among others a celebrated Icelandic bard named Bragi Skalld (Bragi the poet.) The English BRAGG, and the French BRAG may be from this origin, but the Eng. BRAGGER seems uncertain.

The name of Baldur, the Apollo of the Germans, seems to occur in one Old German name Baldor. Another, Baldro, 9th cent., (our

BOLDERO ?) seems less certain. There was also an Old German name Baldher, from a different origin, to which, as being more common, our BALDER, and the French BALTAR, may more probably belong.

The name of Tyr, son of Odin, in its Gothic form Tius, may perhaps be found in Teias, a Gothic leader of the 6th cent., and with which our TYAS and TYUS seem to correspond. But the Goth. *thius*, minister, an allied-word may put in a claim.

It does not seem probable that Lôk or Lôki, who represented the evil principle in the Northern mythology, would be much in favour for baptismal names. I find it only as a surname in the Landnamabok, and it might have been given for mischievousness or malignity of disposition. The group of names which we have, viz., Eng. LOCKE, LOCKIE, French LOQUE, LOCQUE, LOCH, &c., might, however, be from the same root, Old Norse *lokka*, to deceive, seduce. A title of Lôki was Loptr or Loftr, "the aerial;" this was a common Scandinavian name, and hence possibly may be Eng. LOFT. The corresponding deity among the Saxons was Sæter, from whom we have Saturday, and whose name seems to have the same meaning, Ang.-Saxon *sætere*, a seducer. I have found SATTER as an English name, though very uncommon.

Mr. Lower *(Pat. Brit.)* makes a suggestion respecting the name of FLINT, which I reproduce, without, however, being able to throw any

further light upon it. "Our Ang.-Sax. ancestors had a subordinate deity whom they named Flint, and whose idol was an actual flint-stone of large size. The name of the god would readily become the appellation of a man, and that would in time become hereditary as a surname. Such it had become, without any prefix, at the date of the Hundred Rolls (1273), and even in Domesday we have in Suffolk an Alwin Flint. The town of Flint, in North Wales, may however have a claim to its origin."

The following group Förstemann connects with the name of the goddess Frigga or Frikka, wife of Odin. The Ang.-Sax. *frec*, Mod. Germ. *frech*, bold, is also a probable root.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Frigga or Frikka. Wife of Odin.

Old Germ. Fricco, Frich, 8th cent. Ang.-Sax. Freok, *Cod. Dip.* 971. English FRICKE, FRICKEY, FRECK, FREAK. Mod. German. FRICK, FRECHE. French FRICQ, FRECH.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Old German Fricher, 8th cent.—English FRICKER—Mod. Germ. FRICKER—French FRIKER. (*Wald*, power) French FRICAULT, FRECAULT.

There are some roots which seem to be connected with the names of certain deities, though there is scarcely sufficient reason for supposing that they are derived from them. Thus the root *had, hath*, war, Grimm thinks is connected with the name of the god Hödr, a son of Odin. And the root *sib, sif*, friendship, with the goddess Sif, wife of Thor. Also the root *nand, nan*, with the goddess Nanna, wife of Baldur. And the root

fraw, fri, expressive of freedom or authority, with the goddess Freya. But if the Odinic mythology be, as some think, of no very profound antiquity—if Odin were a real personage, the founder of a kingdom and of a dynasty, it is possible that the names may have been those of men before they were those of gods.

The names of some of the Valkyrjur, maidens of Odin appointed to select the victims in battle, seem, as elsewhere noticed, to have been common in the names of women. One of these is Hrist, probably from Old Norse *hrista*, to shake (perhaps to brandish as a sword), whence seem to be Eng. and French RIST. In connection with this name a suggestion occurs to me. There is a root *crist* found in Frankish names from the 7th to the 9th cent., and which Förstemann takes to be from the name of our Lord. But some of the compounds, as those with *hild*, war, savour rather of a heathen sense, and it now occurs to me as possible that *crist* may be nothing more than the Frankish form of *hrist*, the aspirated *h* forming *c* as noticed at p. 46. To this then may belong English CHRIST, CHRISTO, CHRISTY, CHRYSTAL; Mod. Germ. CHRIST, CHRISTEL; French CHRIST, CHRISTY, CHRISTEL, or some of them. It may be objected to this theory that all the Frankish names in question occur in Christian times, but on the other hand it is from Christian records that most of the Frankish names known to us are derived. However, I only throw this out as

a suggestion, but the fact that as well as CHRIST we have also RIST and GRIST seems rather to suggest a common origin for the three.

There is a race of dwarfs or elves which frequently come before us in the Northern mythology, and the names of many of which are enumerated in the Eddas. The root *alb, alf, elf* is very common in Teutonic names, among the Anglo-Saxons as well as others ; the older German writers referred it to the mountains of the Alps, and the words connected therewith ; but Grimm and Massmann connect it with these mythological elves. Some of these beings seem to have been noted for their wisdom, and others for their mechanical skill, and this may perhaps be the idea present in some of these names, as for instance, Alfred (*rêd,* counsel.)

Alb, Alf. Elf.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Albo, Alpho, Albi, 8th cent. Eng. ALVEY, ALPHA, ALP, ELBOW, ELVE, ELVY, ELPHEE. Mod. German ALF, ELBE. French ALBO, ALBY, AUBÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Albecho, 11th cent.—Ælfech, *Domesday*—Eng. ELPHICK, ELVIDGE. Old German Albizo, Aluezo, 8th cent.—Albsi, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. ALVIS, ELVIS, ELVES—French AUBEZ. Old Germ. Albila, 6th cent.—Mod. Germ. ALBEL —Fr. AUBEL.

PHONETIC EXTENSION.*

Old German Alfan, Elbenus, Albini, Alpuni, 8th cent. Eng. ALBAN, ALBANY, ALPENNY, HALFPENNY ? Modern Germ. ELBEN. French ALBIN, AUBIN, AUBIGNY, AUBINEAU.

* The Latin root may intermix in these names.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Albinc, 8th cent. French ALBENQUE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Old German Alfger, Halbker, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Alfgar—Eng. HALFACRE? (*Haid*, state, condition) Old German Albheid, 8th cent.—Eng. HALFHEAD? (*Hard*) Old German Alfhard, Albheid, 8th cent.—English ALVERT—French AUBARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Alfheri, Albheri, 8th cent.—English ALVARY, ALBERY, ELVERY, AUBERY—French AUBIER, AUBERY. (*Man*) Old German Alpman—Eng. HALFMAN? (*Red*, counsel) Old Germ. Alberat, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Ælfred—English ALFRED—French ALBARET, ALFRED, AUBRIET. (*Run*, companion) Old German Albruna,† *Tacitus*, Albrun, 10th cent. —Fr. AUBRUN. (*Wer*, defence?) Old German Albwer, 8th cent.—French AUBOUER. (*Wine*, friend) Alboin, Lombard king, 6th cent.—Fr. AUBOUIN.

As well as the dwarfs or elves there was a race of giants which figure in the Northern mythology as at continual enmity with the gods —the foundation of the myth (if not a relic of a still more ancient one), being perhaps to be traced to the subjugation by Odin and his followers of the older and less civilized races with whom they came in contact. But I do not know that there are any names in which the sense can with sufficient reason be taken to mean more than large stature.

Many of the names derived from the weather appear to have a mythological origin. Thus Frosti was the name of one of the dwarfs or elves

† A woman mentioned by the historian as highly venerated by the Germans for her wise counsels. Among the various readings of the name, this is most in accordance with ancient nomenclature.

before spoken of; the meaning, according to Finn Magnusen, is "gelidus vel gelu ac frigora efficiens." Our nursery hero, Jack Frost, may possibly have his origin in the old northern mythology. Frosti occurs as a Scandinavian name in Saxo; and we have FROST and the diminutive FROSTICK. Frost occurs frequently in the Hundred Rolls, temp. Edw. 1. Mr. Lower observes *(Pat. Britt.)* that "one Alwin Forst was a tenant in Co. Hants, before Domesday, and his name by a slight and common transposition would become Frost." This is true, but the converse might also apply, for *forst* is an Ang.-Sax. form of *frost*. In another name, however, FROSTMAN, given by Mr. Bowditch, I should take the proper form to be Forstman.

One of the Valkyrjur was called Mist, which must be from Anglo-Saxon *mist*, English "mist." There is an Old German name Mistila, 9th cent., which Weinhold takes to be a diminutive of the above. We have MIST, and MISTER, which may possibly be a compound.

Of the same meaning and from a similar source to Mist might naturally be supposed to be FOG and FOGGO. This, however, is less certain; there is a root *foc*, for which Förstemann proposes Old Norse *fok*, flight, to which they might be put.

The name of an old, probably a mythical king of Denmark was Snio (snow.) It enters into some Old German names, and hence may be our SNOW.

I thought before that SNOWBALL might be a compound (*bald*, fortis), but on the whole I now think that Mr. Lower's derivation from a feudal tenure *(Pat. Britt.)* is to be preferred.

It seems probable that something of a mythological origin may be assumed for the English RAINBOW, the German REGENBOGEN, and the French RAINBEAUX and REGIMBEAU—the two latter names appearing to bespeak for themselves a considerable antiquity.

The system of personification which pervaded the Northern mythology, and which, extending its influence deep into the middle ages, has left its traces on the popular mind of Europe to the present day, extended to the earth, the sun, the moon, day and night, summer and winter. The sun in Northern mythology was reckoned among the goddesses, being feminine in all Teutonic languages except our own. The moon, on the other hand, was masculine, being the brother of the sun. In some parts of Germany the peasantry still give the sun and moon the title of *Frau* and *Herr*—Mrs. Sun and Mr. Moon.

I thought before that the names signifying sun and moon might be derived from this personification of Northern mythology, but I am now inclined to think that as the worship of the heavenly bodies is probably a relic of an earlier creed, so the names too may be of a date anterior to the Odinic system. From the Goth. *sauil*, Old Norse *sól*, the sun, may be the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Sole. Sun. Old German Sol, Sola, 8th cent. Also probably, as it seems to me, though Förstemann places them elsewhere, Σαούλ "Dux barbarorum," *Zosim.* 4th cent., Saul, 9th cent. Sol, Saul (*Domesday*). Sola, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. SOLE, SOLEY, SOUL, SAUL. Mod. Germ. SOHL. French SOL, SOLE, SAUL, SOULE, SOULÉ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old German Solburg, 9th cent.—Eng. SOLBERRY. (*Hari*, warrior) French SOULERY, SOLIER. (*Hard*) French SOLARD. (*Rat*, counsel) French SOLERET.

Of the same meaning, according to Förstemann, is the name Sunno, of a Frankish prince of the 4th cent., and with which may correspond Eng. SUN.

The moon, in Old Norse *mâni*, figures in Northern mythology as the brother of the sun. Mâni occurs as a Scandinavian name in the Landnamabok, but I do not find any trace of it as an ancient name among the Germans. Perhaps from this origin may be English MOON, MOONEY, and MAWNEY.

There is a root *lun*, which Förstemann, finding names of a similar sort, thinks may be from Old High Germ. *luna*, Mid. High Germ. *lune*, change of the moon. He holds the word to be related to the Latin, but not borrowed from it. Luno is mentioned in Ossian as a Scandinavian armourer, and the maker of Fingal's sword. But the name, at least in that form, could hardly be Scandinavian. None of the ancient names given by Förstemann correspond with the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Lun.
Moon change.

Eng. LUNE, LOONEY. French LUNEAU.

DIMINUTIVE.

French LUNEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French LUNAUD. (*Hard*) French (or Ital. ?) LUNARDI.

Some other names, such as English SUNRISE, SUNSHINE, German MONSCHEIN, Germ. MORGENSTERN (morning-star), ABENDSTERN (evening-star), MORGENROT (morning-red), ABENDROT (evening-red), &c., may be from a similar origin. Abendrot was the name of a spirit of light (*Grimm's Deutsch. Myth.*) I do not know what to say of such names as FAIRWEATHER and FINEWEATHER, except that the Germans have similar —*e.g.*, SCHÖNWETTER, BÖSEWETTER, &c.

The worship of the goddess Hertha (the personified earth) was no doubt of remote antiquity among the Germans. She is reckoned among the goddesses in the system of Northern mythology, but this, I take it, is a relic of a more ancient myth. A root *jord*, which seems to be from Old Norse *jörd*, terra, comes before us in some ancient names, and we seem, as below, to have it both in this and the Saxon form *eorthe*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Jord.
Earth.

Eng. EARTH, EARTHY, JURD. Modern German ERD. French JORDY, JOURDY, JOURDE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) French JORDERY, JOURDIER.

EXTENDED ROOT.

Old German Jordanes,. Jordanus, 5th cent.*—Jordan' Jurdan, *Lib Vit.* Eng. JORDAN, JORTIN. Modern German JORDAN. French JOURDAN.

The name of Rinda, one of the wives of Odin, is derived by Grimm from Old High Germ. *rinta*, Ang.-Saxon *rind*, Eng. "rind," and explained as signifying the crust of the earth. From this source may be our names RIND, RINDLE, RINDER, though *rand*, shield, is liable to intermix. There is one Old German name Rindolt, which Förstemann brings in as above.

The Old High German *himil*, heaven, occurs frequently in ancient names, where it is probably from a mythological origin. We have the corresponding Saxon word in our name HEAVEN, but it may be, as Mr. Lower thinks, only a cockney form of Evan. HIMMEL is a Mod. Germ. name and HIMELY is a French name.

From a similar mythological personification may be our names SUMMER and WINTER. These have been supposed to be derived from persons having been born at these seasons. But it seems to me that though a man might naturally enough be called Friday because he was born on a Friday; or Christmas, Noel, or Yule, because he came into the world at that festive season; yet to call him Summer because he was born in all summer, seems rather wide. The names at any rate are of great antiquity. In Neugart's *Codex*

* Förstemann thinks that some of these names may be derived from the sacred river Jordan.

Diplomaticus Alamanniæ there are two brothers called respectively Sumar and Wintar, A.D. 858. And Winter was the name of one of the companions of the Anglo-Saxon Hereward. With the English SUMMER correspond Mod. Germ. and Danish SUMMER, French SUMMER and SOMMAIRE. The French has also SOMMERARD, which seems to be a compound. Winter is likewise a Modern German, Danish, and French name, but there is another word, elsewhere introduced, which is apt to mix up with it.

The Eng. name TROLL and the French TROLY may be from Old Norse *tröll*, a demon. There was a Danish family named Trolle, of great importance in the 15th or 16th cent., who bore in their coat of arms a headless troll or demon. The name and the arms were assumed in commemoration of an exploit of their ancestor in decapitating a troll-wife, which, sooth to say, he seems to have done in anything but a chivalrous manner, while she was presenting him with a drinking horn *(Thorpe's North. Myth.)* Trollo was also an Old German, and Trolle is a Mod. Germ. name. Our name TRAIL is supposed *(Folks of Shields)* to be a corruption of Troll, though etymologically it would go better to another root.

The following root Förstemann derives from Goth. *alhs*, Old High Germ. *alah*,* Anglo-Saxon

* The *h* was no doubt in this and similar cases strongly aspirated, like the Mod. Germ. *ch*.

ealh, temple. An intermixture with *halig*, holy, is easy—indeed the two roots seem to be cognate.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Alk, Elk. Temple. Old German Alach, Elachus, 8th cent. Allic, Alich *(Domesday)*. Eng. ALLICK, ALLIX, ELK. French ALIX, ELCKÉ.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) Old German Elkihard, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Alcheard, *Cod. Dip.* 520.—English ALLCARD—French AUCHARD. *(Here*, warrior) Old German Alcher, 8th cent. —English ALKER—French ALQUIER. *(Ward*, guardian) Eng. AUKWARD ?†

According to the tradition of Northern mythology the first man and woman were created out of two pieces of wood left by the waves upon the beach. The man was called Askr, which means "ash," and we may presume has reference to the wood out of which he was formed. Many men in after times were called after the Teutonic Adam, as, for instance, Æsc, son of Hengist. We have ASK, ASH, and various compounds, but I am inclined to think that the warlike sense derived from the spear (which was made of ash-wood), is stronger than the mythological.

The first woman was called Embla, the meaning of which is not very clear. According to Grimm, it is derived from Old Norse *aml, ambl*, assiduous labour, a derivation which, however, seems open to considerable doubt. The name of the Teutonic Eve is still found in the Christian names of women, as Amelia, Emily, and Emmeline, though

† Though this seems a natural compound, yet we find no ancient name to correspond, and it may be only a corruption of ALLCARD.

perhaps the Latin Emilia may intermix. The word, however, was by no means confined to the names of women, being found in the name Amal, of one of the Anses, or deified ancestors of the Goths. It was most common among the West Goths; scarce among the Saxons.

Amal, Emel.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Amala, Amelius, Emila, Almo, names of men, 5th cent. Amalia, Ambla, Emilo, names of women, 8th cent. Eng. HAMMILL, EMLY, EMBLOW. Mod. German EMELE, EMMEL. French AMAIL, EMMEL.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Amalin, Amblinus, men's names, 9th cent. Amelina, woman's name, 11th cent.—Amelina (woman?) *Lib. Vit.* English EMLYN, EMBLIN, EMBLEM? French AMELIN, EMELIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Amalung, 5th cent. English HAMLING, HAMBLING. Mod. Germ. AMELUNG. French AMELING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Amalgar, Emelgar, 7th cent.—English ALMIGER, ELLMAKER. (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Amalhart, Amblard, 9th cent.—French AMBLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Amalhari, Amalher, 5th cent.—Eng. AMBLER, EMELER. (*Man*) Eng. AMBLEMAN, AMPLEMAN—Mod. German HAMELMANN. (*Rice*, powerful) Old German Amalaricus, West Gothic king, 6th cent., Almerich, 10th cent.—French ELMERICK.

Lastly—I do not think that any of the names which seem to be derived from the classical deities are so in reality. There are indeed MARS, BACCHUS, VENUS, CUPID, and PAN; also French MARS, JANUS, MINERVE, and German PALLAS, but not "ut sunt divorum." BACCHUS is the

same as BACKHOUSE, which seems local, like the Modern German Backhaus and Backhof. VENUS is also local, as shown by Mr. Lower—"Stephen de Venuse, Miles, temp. Edw. 1st." CUPID I put along with CUBITT and CUPIT. MARS corresponds with an Old German Marso, 7th cent., which Förstemann refers to the German tribe of the Marsi. And the French name MINERVE I take to be local, from a place called Minerbe, in North Italy, though I apprehend that the place is named after the goddess.

CHAPTER XII.

THE HEROES OF THE NORTH.

In the dim morning of the history of our race, when we first find the German tribes wrestling in their rude strength against the power of imperial Rome—there stands out—drawn by the hand of an immortal historian—one taller by a head and shoulders than the rest. Foiling in their own science Rome's trained legions—baffling by his singleness of purpose her crafty policy—resisting by his honesty her fatal blandishments—we find in him, the hero, the patriot Arminius, the first embodiment of that principle of unity which Germany has yet fully to learn. With what generous appreciation the great historian describes his country's foe—with what elegant irony he points his description. *"The deliverer of Germany without doubt he was, and one who assailed the Roman state, not like other kings and leaders, in its infancy, but in the pride of imperial elevation; in single encounters sometimes victorious, sometimes defeated, but not worsted in the general issue of the war; he lived thirty-seven years; twelve he was in possession of power; and amongst barbarous nations his memory is still celebrated in their songs; his

* Tacitus, "Annals." Oxford translation.

name is unknown in the annals of the Greeks, who only admire their own achievements ; nor is he very much celebrated among us Romans, whose habit is to magnify men and feats of old, but to regard with indifference the examples of modern prowess."

And yet how few are there at the present day who know even the name of this first great man of our race ; another Arminius, the founder of one of the *isms*, is probably of much more extensive reputation.

The name of Arminius, Armin, Ermin, or Irmin, is not, as some writers have supposed, the same as Herman ; this opinion, as Förstemann observes, is to be considered as now completely set aside. It is a simple, not a compound word ; its root is *arm, erm, irm*—the ending *in* being only phonetic ; its meaning, as Grimm observes, is altogether obscure. Many names compounded from it occur in the genealogies of the kings of Kent and Mercia, as Eormenric, Eormenred, Eormengild, &c. There are traces of Irmin as the name of a deity in the ancient German mythology.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Armin. Irmin. Old German Arminius, leader of the Cheruski, 1st cent., Ermin, Irmino. English ARMINE, ARMENY, ERMINE, HARMONY. Mod. German ERMEN. French ARMENY. Italian ERMINI.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Old German Irminger, 8th cent.—English ARMINGER, IREMONGER ? (*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Ermin-

gaud, 8th cent.—French ARMINGAUD. (*Dio*, servant) Old Germ. Irmindiu, Ermenteo, 7th cent.—French ARMANDEAU, ARMENTÉ. (*Deot*, people) Old German Irmindeot, 8th cent. —French ARMANDET.

"The older and the simple form of Irmin," says Förstemann, "runs in the form Irm, Erme, Irim." To this I place the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ermo, Irma, 8th cent. Eng. HARME. Mod. Germ. HERM. French HERMÉ, HERMY. Erm, Irm.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Irmiza, 10th cent.—English ARMS.—Modern German ERMISCH—French ARMEZ, HERMES. Old German Hermulo, 9th cent.—Mod. Germ. ERMEL—French HERMEL. Old Germ. Ermelenus, 7th cent.—French HERMELINE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Ermgar, 5th cent.—English ARMIGER. (*Gis*, hostage) Old German Ermgis, 8th cent.—French HERMAGIS. (*Geltan*, valere) Old Germ. Ermegild—Eng. ARMGOLD. (*Had*, war) Old Germ. Ermhad, 9th cent. —Eng. ARMAT—French ARMET. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Ermhar, 8th cent.—Hermerus, *Domesday*—Eng. ARMOUR; ARMORY, HARMER—French HERMIER. (*Rad*, council) Old Germ. Ermerad, 8th cent.—Eng. ORMEROD.

But for the most part the heroes of the North are legendary rather than historical. At the same time it must not be overlooked that legends and traditions are the most ancient vehicle of history, and that as a general rule we may accept the existence of the hero, whatever amount of faith we may be disposed to place in the story of his achievements.

The most ancient heroic poem in the Teutonic language at present discovered is probably the

Ang.-Saxon lay which recounts the achievements of Beowulf the Scylding. The Scyldings (in Ang.-Sax. Scyldingas, in Old Norse Skiöldungar) were an illustrious race, the descendants of Scyld or Skiöld, a name which respectively in Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse signifies "shield." The Danish traditions make their Skiöld the son of Odin and first king of Denmark, but the Anglo-Saxon genealogies make their Scyld an ancestor of Woden. Beowulf, as the son of Scyld, was *the* Scylding by pre-eminence, though all his people are called Scyldings. Our names SHIELD, SKELDING, SCOLDING, SKOULDING, I have taken to be from this origin. As to the name Beowulf, if we could suppose the right form to be Beahwulf, it would be from Ang.-Sax. *beag, beah,* ring, crown, bracelet, and would correspond with an Old Germ. Baugulf. Or it might be, as Bosworth has it, a contraction of Beadowulf. Mr. Kemble, however, and following him, Miss Yonge, derive it from *beo,* harvest.

According to the Ang.-Saxon genealogy the father of Scyld was called Sceaf, which signifies sheaf: and whence perhaps the English name SHEAF.

The legend, as related in the Anglo-Saxon chronicles is that, as an infant and asleep, he was brought by the waves in a small boat, with a sheaf of corn at his head, to an island of Germany called Scani or Skandza. The inhabitants, struck by the apparently miraculous nature of the circum-

stances, adopted him, gave him the name of Scef, and eventually making him their king, he reigned in the town which "was then called Slaswic, but now Haithebi"—the locality marking the legend as probably an Angle one. Very poetically in the poem of Beowulf (though the legend is by mistake transferred to his son Scyld), he is represented, at the close of his long and prosperous reign, as placed by his own last command in a ship, surrounded by the arms and ornaments of a king, and again committed to the waves which had laid him as an infant on the shore. The story is so poetical, both in sentiment and expression, that I may be excused in quoting a part of it from the translation of Mr. Thorpe, again remarking that Scef, and not Scyld, should have been the hero.

"Scyld then departed
at his fated time,
the much strenous, to go
into *the* Lord's keeping.
They him then bore away
To *the* sea-shore,
his dear companions,
as he had himself enjoined.

* * * *

There at the hithe stood
the ring-prowed ship
icy and eager to depart,
the prince's vehicle.
They laid then
the beloved chief,
the dispenser of rings,

in *the* ship's bosom,
the great *one* by the mast :
there were treasures many
from far ways
ornaments brought
I have not heard of *a* comelier
keel adorned
With war-weapons
and martial weeds.
* * * *
Men cannot
say for sooth,
councillors in hall
heroes under heaven,
who that lading received."

Does not this warrior's funeral, in the oldest heroic poem of our language, remind us somewhat in its tone of Tennyson's ode on the funeral of Wellington ?

Among the heroic romances of Germany the most notable is the *Nibelungen-lied,* or lay of the Nibelungs. The name Nibelung is a patronymic or a diminutive of the name Nibel, which the German writers refer to Old High German *nibul,* Modern German *nebel,* a mist. Mone, in his *Heldensage,* has with great labour collected examples of this name from all parts of Germany, as well as the countries into which the Germans have imported it. From the following list of Lombard names, it will be seen that he makes the name Napoleon identical.

Neapoleo de Ursinis, 1306—Napolio Spinula, naval captain of the Gibellines at Genoa, 1336—Nevolonus, a con-

fessor at Faenza, 1280—Neapolion, head of the Gibellines at Rome under Fred. 2nd—Napolione Visconte di Campiglia, 1199, &c.

He further remarks, though in language somewhat wanting in clearness, "The name seems to have come to the Lombards through two causes. When we find the Napoleons in alliance with the Gibellines (more evidences thereof would be desirable), the question arises whether or not this is accidental. Napoleon is the older name* and more nearly expresses the correct form. I cannot account for its transmission to Italy except through the Frankish conquest of Lombardy.† But as yet I have not been able to meet with any ancient examples."

I do not find the form Nibelung, except in the name NEFFLEN quoted by Mr. Bowditch, and which looks like an English name, though there are several examples of the simple form Nibel as below.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Nivalus, Nevelo, Novol, 6th cent. English NIBLOE, NIVOLEY, NEVILLE, NOVELL, NOBLE? Mod. Germ. NEBEL, NIBEL. French NIBELLE, NIVELLEAU, NOVEL. Nibel, Nivel. Mist.

The German hero-book refers to a king Orendel or Erentel, whom it describes as the greatest of all heroes, and whose wife was the most beautiful among women. In the story of his shipwreck and subsequent adventures Grimm traces a close resemblance to the story of Ulysses.

* Older than Neapoleon I suppose is all that he means.

† Why not by the Lombards themselves?

The origin of the name appears to be Ang.-Sax. *earendel*, a beam of light, a star. An Ang.-Sax. hymn to the Virgin Mary in the *Cod. Ex.*, seems to apostrophize her under this title.

"Eala Earendel, engla beorhtast."
O star, brightest of angels!

Arendel. Star.

The names Aurendil, Orendil, Orentil, occur frequently in the 8th and subsequent centuries; among others was a count of Bavaria. In the old metrical romance of Sir Bevis of Hamptonn, his "good steed" is called by the name of Arundel, which has been presumed, though I think without sufficient reason, to be a corruption of *hirondelle*, a swallow. ARONDEL is not uncommon as a French name; there are five persons so called in the directory of Paris. In Holinshed's copy of the *Roll of Battle Abbey* is an Arundel, but it is not in all the others. The English name ARUNDEL may be in all, or in some cases, from the place.

Of Weland, the wonderful smith, the Vulcan of Northern mythology, many traces are to be found in this country. There is a place in Berks, called Wayland's Smithy, which retains its name from Ang.-Sax. times. And our names WELAND and WAYLAND are, I take it, derived from him. The etymology of the name I have elsewhere referred to.

The father of Weland is called in Ang.-Saxon Wada, in Old Norse Vadi, in Old High German Wato. He was the son of the celebrated king

Vilkinr or Wilkin, by a mer-wife, and was a hero of gigantic size. Some traces of him are to be found in our early English poets; Chaucer celebrates Wade's boat called Guingelot. In the Scôp or Bard's Tale we are told that "Wada ruled over the Helsings," a Scandinavian tribe of whose name memorials are to be found in Helsingor (now Elsinore), Helsingfors, in Finland, and perhaps in one place in England, Helsington in Cumberland. As to the meaning of his name, Grimm says "I think that it is derived from his having, like another Christopher, with his son upon his shoulders, *waded* over the nine-ell-deep Grœnasund, between Seeland, Falster, and Moen." Our names WADE, WADD, WATT, &c., elsewhere introduced, I have hence derived.

The brother of Weland was called in Anglo-Saxon Aegel, in Old Norse Egil. As Weland was celebrated as a smith, so was his brother as an archer, and precisely the same legend is related of him as of the Swiss Tell. Having been commanded by the king Nidung to shoot an apple off the head of his son, and having taken two arrows from his quiver, the king demanded his reason for so doing, and received the same bold reply that was given to the tyrant Gessler. The same myth re-appears elsewhere with slight variations and different heroes; whether the legend of Aegel is the foundation of all the others, or whether it is to be traced back to a still more ancient source, we cannot say. The following

group of names are to be referred to this origin, but the meaning of the word is obscure. The form *ail* for *agil* seems, as Förstemann observes, to be more particularly Saxon.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Agil, Ail. Old German Agila (king of the West Goths, 6th cent.), Aigil, Egil, Ailo, Aile. Eng. EAGLE, EGLEY, AYLE, ALE, AYLEY, OILEY. Mod. Germ. EGEL, EYL. Fren. AIGUILLÉ, EGLE, EGLY, AYEL, AILLY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Agilin, Aglin, Ailin, 7th cent.—Eng. AGLIN, EAGLING, AYLING—French EGALON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Agilbert, 7th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Aegelbeorht—French AJALBERT. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Egilger, Ailger, 8th cent.—Eng. AILGER. (*Hard*) Old German Agilard, Ailard, 7th cent.—English AYLARD—French AILLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ Agelhar, 8th cent.—Eng. AGUILAR.* (*Man*) Old Germ. Aigliman, 6th cent.—Eng. AILMAN, ALEMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Agilmar, Ailemar, 8th cent.—Eng. AYLMER. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Agilrat, Eilrat, 8th cent.—French AILLERET. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Agilward, Ailward, 8th cent.—Eng. AYLWARD. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Agilwin, Eilewin, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Aegelwine—Eng. AYLWIN.

The son of Weland was called in Ang.-Saxon Wudga, in Old Norse Vidga, in Old High Germ. Wittich, and in an unpublished Low Germ. poem referred to by Grimm, Wedege. The name, according to Grimm, signifies *silvicola*, being a diminutive from the root *wudu, witu, vidr*, wood. Corresponding English names are WEDGE, VETCH, WITTICH, WHITTOCK.

* This name is, I believe, immediately derived from Spain.

Other heroes of the Nibelungen Leid were Gunter or Gunther, Hagan, Hildebrand, and Hawart. The German Gunter corresponds with the Old Norse Gunner of the Volsungasaga ; the etymon is *gunn, gund,* war, and hence our names GUNTER, GUNTHER, GUNNER, &c., introduced in another place. Hagan, according to Lachmann *(Kritik der sage von den Nibelungen),* is " more than heroic." The name comes in a group elsewhere noticed ; according to Grimm its meaning is *spinosus,* thorny. Hawart is described as a king of Denmark, and I think that our corresponding names (HAWARD, HOWARD, &c.) are more particularly of Scandinavian origin. Nevertheless, according to Mone, there are many instances of the name Haward or Hawart in Southern Germany during the 12th and two following centuries.

It is to be remarked that in the poetic legends of various countries we frequently find something uncommon or supernatural attaching to the birth or to the rearing of the hero. Sometimes he is the offspring of a mortal and a divinity ; sometimes of a mortal and one of the nobler animals, as the bear or the wolf ; more frequently he is only reared or suckled by one or other of these animals. Grimm has remarked *(Deutsch. Myth.)* that something of the heroic character frequently attaches to one not born in the natural manner, but cut untimely from his mother's womb. Such, among many other instances, was the Scottish Macduff.

Macbeth—I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born—
Macduff— Despair thy charm;
And let the angel whom thou still hast served
Tell thee—Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripped—
Macbeth—Accursed be the tongue that tells me so.
. . . I'll not fight with thee.

The title of *ungeborne*, "unborn," is given to some of the heroes of German romance, and the corresponding one of *ôborni* occurs in the Scandinavian Eddas. From this latter I before took to be our name OBORN; it might, however, be properly Hoborn, from the root *hoh, hoc,* celsus.

It is also to be noted that the wearing of the hair long, or curled, or fastened up in a peculiar manner, was held among the ancient Germans as a badge of the hero. To this I have alluded in another chapter.

It is to be remarked that among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic races there was a sort of nobility arising from connection with a distinguished ancestor. The whole of the descendants of such a man frequently took his name, with the addition of *ing*, giving the meaning of "descendant of," not as their own individual name, but as a family or clan name. Thus as well as being a simple patronymic, in the manner referred to at p. 31, *ing* is often applied as the badge of a family or tribe. Thus from the name of Uffa, king of East Anglia, his posterity were called Uffings (Uffingas.) In the life of St. Guthlac mention is made of a Mercian nobleman who is said to have

been "of the oldest race, and the noblest that was named Iclingas." In the genealogy of the Mercian kings there is an Icil, who most probably was the founder of the Iclings. The names HICK, HICKLING, &c., elsewhere introduced, I have referred to this origin.

The Billings were a powerful and celebrated family in North Germany during the 10th and 11th centuries, and there is some trace of them a hundred years further back. *(Grimm's Deutsch. Myth.)* We seem to have a still earlier trace of them in the Scôp or Bard's song, where we are told that "Billing ruled the Werns" (the Verini), a people on the Elbe. There was also a noble family named Bille in Denmark. The Billings seem, from the names of places, as well as from the names of families, to have made considerable settlements in England. The etymology is elsewhere referred to.

The Harlings (Herelingas) are another people mentioned in the Scôp or Bard's song. Their locality was on the banks of the Rhine. There is a castle of Alsatia called Brisach, from which all the adjacent country is called Brisach-gowe, which is reported to have been anciently the fortress of those who were called Harlungi *(W. Grimm's Held. Sag.)* We have the names HARLING, HARLE, referred to in next chapter.

Sometimes *ing* has the still wider sense of nationality. Thus from Skiöld the son of Odin, and first king of Denmark according to Danish

tradition, the Danes were called Skiöldungar (Skiöldings).

The Hokings are a people mentioned in the Scôp or Bard's song—"Hnæf ruled the Hokings." These seem to have been a Frisian people, and to have derived their name from a Hoce mentioned in the poem of Beowulf. Mr. Kemble observes *(Archæological Journal)* that Hocè is "a really mythical personage, probably the *heros eponymus* of the Frisian tribe, the founder of the Hokings, and a progenitor of the imperial race of Charlemagne." The etymology and the names we have corresponding are referred to in another place.

It would seem that a *surname* acquired by some distinguished man was often conferred on others as a baptismal name, probably on no other ground than that of hero worship. Thus Magnus, king of Norway, acquired the name of Barfot (bare-foot), on account of having adopted the kilt when in Scotland. And Barfot ever since has been a common name in the Scandinavian countries. BAREFOOT is also an English name. Probably also on the same principle it is that we have the name of IRONSIDE. There was a celebrated Norwegian pirate named Olver, who, setting his face against the then fashionable amusement of tossing children on spears, was christened by his companions, to show their sense of his odd scruples, Barnakarl or Barnakal, "babies' old man." Hence possibly may be our name BARNACLE.

There is yet another name which I have reserved as a worthy conclusion to this chapter. Very famous in early English romance was the Danish hero Havelok, of whom some traces are still to be found in the local traditions of Lincolnshire. There is a street in Grimsby called Havelock Street; and there was, according to the "History of Lincolnshire," a stone, said to have been brought by the Danes out of their own country, and known as "Haveloc's stone," which used to form a land-mark between Grimsby and the parish of Wellow. That the Danes would take the trouble of bringing a stone out of their own country is not very probable—but it is possible. The stone in question may have been a bauta or memorial stone; and some Northman, from a motive of superstition or pious friendship, might wish to consecrate the shores of his new home with the memorial of a revered ancestor.

Havelok was not a common Danish, as it is not a common English name. Its proper Scandinavian form I should assume to be Hafleik, from *haf*, the sea, and *leik*, sport. War being the game of heroes, the termination *leik* or *lac* is frequently coupled with a prefix of that meaning. But there was another pastime in which the Northmen pre-eminently rejoiced. To them the sea was "a delight," and there were bold Vikings who could make the boast that they had "never slept under the shelter of a roof, or drained the horn at a cottage fire." Thus then the name

Havelok, "sea-sport," would be a name than which we could find no more appropriate for one of the wild sea rovers.

And among the many brave men raised up in our time of great need, let us acknowledge with thankfulness and pride the dauntless valour of the old Danish hero, tempered by a christian spirit, in our own gallant HAVELOCK.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WARRIOR AND HIS ARMS.

In an age when war was—if not the "whole duty," at least the main business of man—names taken from the pastime in which he delighted, and the weapons in which he trusted, were as natural as they were common. And, directly or indirectly—from words signifying war, battle, death, slaughter, victory—from words signifying strength, valour, and fierceness—from words signifying arms and warlike implements—or from words signifying to wound, to slay, to strike, to crush—there are probably as many names from this source as from all other sources put together.

Of such ungentle origin were the names of women as well as men. Indeed two of the principal words signifying war, *hild*, and *gund* or *gunn*, are more especially common in the names of women, and sometimes, as in the Norse Gunhilda, and the Old German Hildigunda, these two words are joined together. They are still retained in some female christian names, as in the Danish Hille and Gunnila; in our Matilde, French Mathilde; and in the French and Ital. Clothilde. The reason for the particular use of these two words in the names of women is to be found in Northern mythology, where Hild and Gunn are

the names of two of the Valkyrjur, maidens appointed by Odin to select the victims in battle, and also to wait upon the heroes in Valhalla.

Our name HILL has been generally supposed to be local, from residence on or near a hill. But I think it will be clear, from the place which it takes in the following group, that it is, at least in some cases, from *hild*, battle, which, even in ancient names, appears often as *hill*. The Frankish form *child* was common in the names of the Merovingian period, and we have a few in which it occurs, but it is rather singularly wanting in the names of France.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Hild, Hill. War.

Old German Hildo, Hilt, Hillo, Childi, Chillo, 7th cent. Eng. HILT, HILL, HILLY, CHILD, CHILL, CHILLY. Modern German HILD, HILT, HILL.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Hilding, 8th cent.—English HILDING. Eng. HILLSON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ber, per*, bear) Old German Hiltiper—English HILBER—French HILBER. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Hildebert, 6th cent.—Mod. Germ. HILBERT—French HILPERT. (*Brand*, sword) Old Germ. Hildebrand, 7th cent.—Eng. HILDEBRAND—Mod. Germ. HILDEBRAND—French HILDEBRAND. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Hildigar, 6th cent.—English HILGERS—Modern German HILGER—French HILGER. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Heldiard, 8th cent.—English HILDYARD, HILLIARD. (*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Hildier, 8th cent.—Eng. HILDER, HILLYER, HILLARY, CHILDERS—Modern German HILLER—French HILLER, HILAIRE. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old German Childerannus—English CHILDREN.* (*Man*) Old German

* The female name Childeruna (*run*, companion) might also put in a claim.

Hildeman, 6th cent.—Childman, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. HILLMAN, ILLMAN, CHILLMAN—Mod. German HILTMANN, HILLMANN—French CHILMAN. (*Mar*, illustrious) Old German Hildimar, 6th cent.—Eng. HILMER, HELLMORE—Mod. Germ. HILLMER, HELMAR. (*Mod*, courage) Old German Hildimod, 8th cent.—Eng. CHILLMAID ? (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Hildirad, 8th cent.—Eng. HILDRETH—French HILLAIRET. (*Rice*, powerful) Old German Hilderic, Goth. king, 4th cent.—Eng. HILRIDGE.

LOCAL NAME.

(*Drup*, *trup*, corruption of *thörp*, a village) English HILLDRUP—Mod. Germ. HILTRUP.

As a termination *hild* was extremely common, particularly among the Franks. But as in modern names it would change into *hill*, it becomes confounded with the diminutive ending *el* or *il*.

From the Ang.-Sax. *guth*, Old High German *gund*, *gunt*, Old Norse *gunn*, are the following :—

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Gundo, Gonto, Cund, 9th cent. English GUNDEY, GUNN, CONDY, CUNDY, COUND, COUNTY, COUNT ? Modern German KUNDE, KUNTE, KUNTH. French GONDE, GON, CONTÉ, CONTI. Gund, Gunn. War.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Gundicho, 8th cent.—Eng. GUNDICK—Mod. Germ. KUNTKE. Old Germ. Gundila, Cundilo, 7th cent.—English GUNNELL, CUNDELL—Mod. Germ. GUNDEL—French GONDAL, GONDOLO, GONELLE. Old German Gunzo, Gonzo, Cunzo, Conzo, 7th cent.—English GUNS, COUNTZE—Modern German GUNZ, KUNZ—French GONSSE, KUNZÉ. Old Germ. Gunzila, 8th cent.—Eng. CONSELL, COUNSELL—Mod. Germ. GÜNZEL, KÜNSEL—French KUNTZLÉ, CONSEIL—Span. GONZALES. Old Germ. Guntiscus, 7th cent.—Eng. GONDISH.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. GUNNING, GUNSON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Old German Gundobald, Burgundian king, 5th cent., Gumbald, 9th cent.—English GUMBOIL—French GOMBAULT. (*Hard*) Old German Gundhard, 8th cent.—French GONDHARD, GONTARD. (*Here*, warrior) Old German Gunther, Gonthar, Cuntaher, Cundher, 8th cent.—Old Norse Gunnar—Ang.-Sax. Guthere—English GUNTHER, GUNTER, GUNNER, COUNTER, CONDER—Mod. Germ. GÜNTHER, KONTER—French GONTHIER, GONTIER, CONTER, CONTOUR. (*Lac*, play) Anglo-Saxon Guthlac—Eng. GOODLAKE, GOODLUCK.* (*Nand*, *nant*, daring) Old German Gundinand, 5th cent.—French CONTINANT. (*Ram*, *ran*, raven) Old German Gundram, Condramnus, 6th cent.—Eng. CONDRON. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Gundrat, 8th cent.—French GONDRET. (*Rice*, powerful) Gundericus, Gothic chief, 3rd cent., Vandal king, 5th cent., Gunderih, 8th cent.—English GUNDRY, GUTHRIE, GUNNERY, CONDRY. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Gondoin, 7th cent.—French GONDOUIN. (*Steinn*, stone) Old Norse Gunsteinn—English GUNSTON. (*Salv*, anointed ?) Old German Gundisalvus, Gonsalvus, 9th cent.—Span. GONSALVO.

A third word signifying war is Ang.-Sax. and Old High German *wig*, Old Norse *vig*, which, losing the guttural, becomes in many cases *wi*, both as a termination, and also in the middle of a word. In other cases it assumes a prefix of *g* or *c*, as referred to at p. 46.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Wig, Wick. War. Old German Wigo, Wico, Wihho, 9th cent. Wig, genealogy of Cerdic, king of the West Saxons. Wiga, Domesday Yorks. English WIGG, WICHE, WICK, WICKEY, VICK, QUICK, WYE, QUY. Modern German WICK, WICH, WEIH. French WIGY, VIGÉ, VICQ, VIEY, GUICHE, GUIEU, QUECK, QUYO.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Wigilo, 8th cent.—Eng. WIGLE, QUIGGLE,

* Might also be from another root, p. 116.

QUICKLY, WHICHELO—Modern German WEGEL, WIEGEL, WIGGELE—French VIGLA, VICEL. Old Germ. Wikelin—Mod. Germ. WEGELEIN—French VICLIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Wiking, 8th cent.—Eng. WICKING. Eng. WIGSON, WICKSON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old Germ. Wigibald, Wibald, Guibald, 8th cent.—French GUIBALD, GUIBAUD. (*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Wigbert, Wibert, Guibert—English VIBERT—Mod. Germ. GUIBERT—French VIBERT, GUIBERT. (*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Wigburg, 11th cent.—Wiburch, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WYBERG, WYBROW. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Wighard, Wicard, Wiart, Vichard, Guiard, 7th cent.—Uigheard, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WYARD—Mod. Germ. WIGGERT, WICKARDT—French WICART, WIART, VICART, VICHARD, VIARD, GUICHARD, GUIARD. (*Here, heri*, warrior) Old Germ. Wigheri, Wiger, Wiccar, Wiher, 8th cent.—Uigheri, *Lib. Vit.*—Old Norse Vikar—English WICKER, WITCHER, VIGOR, VICARY, WIRE, GWYER, QUIER—Mod. German WEIGER, WEIHER—French VIGIER, VIGERIE, VICAIRE. (*Had*, war, or *ead*, prosperity) Old Germ. Wicod, Wihad, Guichat, 8th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Wigod—Eng. WIGGETT, WICHETT, WYATT—French WICOT, VIETTE, GUICHOT, GUIET. (*Helm*, helmet) Old German Wighelm, 8th cent.—Uighelm, *Lib. Vit.*—English WHIGAM. (*Ram*, raven) Old German Wichraban, Wigram, 8th cent.—English WIGRAM. (*Man*) Old German Wigman, 8th cent.—Eng. WIGMAN, WICKMAN, WYMAN—Modern German WICHMAN, WIEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Wigmar, Wimar, 7th cent.—Uicmer, Wimar, *Lib. Vit.*—English WIGMORE, WYMER—Mod. Germ. WIEMER—French VIMAR. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Wigarat, 8th cent.—French VICHERAT, QUICKERAT, QUIEROT. (*Rice*, powerful) Old Germ. Wigirich, 7th cent.—Eng. VICKRIDGE—Mod. Germ. WEGERICH. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Wigold, 11th cent. Modern Germ. WEYGOLD—French VIAULT.

A fourth word signifying war is Goth. *badu*, Ang.-Sax. *beado*. I apprehend that the French names BADOU, BATTU, PATTU, &c., contain simply the Gothic word. There are no such ancient forms in Förstemann's list, but it will be seen that they do occur in the *Liber Vitæ*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bad, Bed. War.

Old German Bado, Batto, Patto, Bedo, Beddo, Betto, Beto, Betho, Peto, Petto, 6th cent. Saxon Bieda, A.D. 501, Peada. Betti (*Bede's* Ecc. Hist.)—Bada, Badu, Bettu, *Lib. Vit.*—English BAD, BATT, BATTY, BATH, BATHO, PADDY, PATTE, PATTIE, BEDE, BED, BEDDOE, BEATH, BEATTY, BETTY, PEEDE, PEAT, PEATIE, PETT, PETO, PETTY. Mod. German BADE, BATH, BEEDE, BETHE, BETTE, PATHE, PÄTHE. French BADY, BADOU, BATTÉ, BATTU, PATTE, PATÉ, PATAY, PATY, PATTU, PATHE, PATHI, BEDÉ, BEDEAU, BEDU, BETTE, BETOU, BIED.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Baducho, Patucho, Bettika, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Beadeca—Baduca, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. BADOCK, BIDDICK, PADDICK, PETHICK, PIDDUCK, PITTOCK—Modern German BADICKE, BETTACK, BETHKE, PATTKE, PETHKE—French PATOCHE, PETTEX. Old Germ. Bettikin, 10th cent.—Eng. BADKIN, BATKIN, BETKIN. Old German Baduila, Patilo, Bedilo, Betilo, Pettilo, Pettili, 6th cent.—Eng. BADDELEY, BATLEY, BATTLE, BEADLE, BEETLE, BETTELL, BETHELL, BEATLEY, BETTELEY, PADLEY, PADDLE, PATTLE, PATULLO, PEDLEY, PETLEY—Mod. German PADEL, PÄTEL, PEDEL—French BADEL, BATEL, BATAILLE, BEDEL, BETILLE, BETAIL, PATAILLE, PETEL.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. BATTING, BEDDING—French BEDENC.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Bathari, 6th cent.—English BADDER, BATHER, BEATER, PEDDER, PETHER, PETTER—Mod. German BADER, BÄDER, PETTER—French BADER, BADIER,

BEDIER, BETHERY, PADER, PATHIER, PETTIER. *(Hard)* Beadheard, *Lib. Vit.*—English BEDDARD—French BATARD, BEDARD, PATARD, PETARD. *(Mar,* famous) Eng. PADMORE, PATMORE—French BEDMAR. *(Man)* Badumon, Betmon, *Lib. Vit.*—English BADMAN, BEADMAN, PADMAN, PATTMAN. Dutch BETHMAN. *(Rice, rich,* powerful) Old Germ. Baturich, Paturich, Paturih, Betterich, 6th cent.—English BETHRAY. BETTERIDGE, BITHREY, PATRIDGE, PATRY, PETRICK, PETRIE —French BATHREY, PETRY, PATRY. • *(Wine,* friend) Old Germ. Bettwin, 7th cent.—French BEDOUIN. *(Wald,* power) French BATAULT, BIDAULT, PIDAULT. *(Ulf,* wolf) Old Germ. Badulf, 8th cent.—English BIDDULPH. *(Hild,* war) Old Germ. Badehilt, wife of Chlodwig II., 7th cent.—French "BATHILDE, *Mme., Superieure de la maison des dames de St. Clotilde*"—Christian or surname?

A fifth root signifying war is Goth, *hath,* Old High Germ. *had,* Ang.-Sax. *heatho,* Old Frankish *chad.* There is also a form *cat,* as found in the Catumer and Catualda of Tacitus, which Grimm holds to be the most ancient form of this root. And in the Celtic *cad* or *cath,* war, we trace a corresponding form of the Aryan tongue—the Old Celtic name Cathmor being, as Gluck observes, the precise equivalent of the Old German Catumer, and the more recent Hadamar, and the Old Celt. Caturix of the Old German Hadurich. Grimm connects the name of the god Hoedhr in Northern mythology with the above root signifying war, as a Scandinavian form.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Had, Hat, Chad, Cat. War.

Old Germ. Hatto,* Haddo, Hatho, Chado, Hed, Heddi, Hetti. Names of Anglo-Saxons, Had or Hath, Dux, in a

* The legend of the hard-hearted bishop of this name who was devoured by rats is well known.

charter of Athelstan; Hedda, Hædda, or Chad, Bishop of Wessex, A.D. 676.—Hada, *Lib. Vit*—Eng. HATT, HADOW, HAEDY, HEATH, HEAD, HEDDY, HODD? HETT, CHAD, CATT, CATTEY, CATTO, CATO.—Mod. German HATT, HEDDE, KATT. French HATTÉ, HEDOU, CAT, CATAU, CATTY, CATU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Chadichus, 7th cent.—English HADDOCK,* HETTICH, CHADDOCK, SHADDOCK?—Mod. Germ. HÄDICKE. Old German Heddilo, Hetilo, Hathli, Catla—Eng. HADLOW, HADLEY, HATLEY, HEDLEY, HETLEY, HOADLY, CATTLE, CATTLEY—Mod. German HÄDEL—French HADOL, CATAL, CATALA. Old Germ. Hadalin, Chadalenus, 7th cent.—Eng. CATTLIN—French HEDELIN, CATILLON, CHATELIN?

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Hettinc, 10th cent.—Eng. HEADING—Mod. Germ. HADANK—French HADINGUE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Hadubald, 8th cent.—English SHADBOLT—French CHABAULT? (*Beado*, war) Old German Chadbedo, Chabedo, 7th cent.—Eng. CHABOT—Fr. CHABOT. (*Bern*, bear) Old German Hadabern, 9th cent.—Eng. CHADBORN. (*Gis*, hostage) Old Germ. Hadegis, 9th cent.—Eng. HADKISS. (*Man*) Eng. CHADMAN. (*Mer*, famous) Catumer, Prince of the Catti, 1st cent., Hadamar, 8th cent.—English CATOMORE,† CATMUR, HATTEMORE—French HADAMAR. (*Not*, bold) Eng. HADNUTT—French CHADINET. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Hadarat, 8th cent.—English HADROT—French HADROT. (*Rice*, powerful) Old Germ. Hadaricus, 8th cent.—English HATRICK, HEADRICK, SHADRAKE (apparently not Jewish)—Mod. Germ. HEDRICH—French CHADIRAC. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old Germ. Hathuwic, Hathuwi, Hathwi, Haduwi—

* The curious name HEADACHE quoted by Mr. Lower is no doubt a slight corruption of Headick.

† May be derived directly from Catmere in Berks, but the name of the place is simply that of a man. It was originally Catmere's gemære. "Catmere's boundary" the inconvenient length of which has caused all to be dropped but the name of the man.

Eng. HATHAWAY, HATHWAY, HADAWAY, CHADWICK, CHATAWAY. (*Wald*, power) Old German Catualda, *Tacitus*—Ital. CATALDI. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Hadawin, Chaduin, 7th cent.—Eng. HADWEN, CHADWIN—Fr. HEDOUIN. (*Walah*, stranger) Sceadwala, father of Beowulf, *Flor. Wor.*, Cadwalha, king of Wessex—Eng. CADWELL, CHATWELL.

The root *haz* Förstemann takes to be another form of *had* or *hath*, while Graff proposes *haz*, hatred, in the sense, perhaps, of hostility. So that in any case the names will come under this head. There is also a root *az*, but the separation, even in the ancient names, seems to me so doubtful that I have included them together.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Hazo, Azo, Azzo, 8th cent.—English HAZE. Mod. Germ. HETZ. French AZE. Haz. War.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Hezilo, Azzilo, 8th cent.—English HASELL, HEZEL—Mod. German HETZEL—French AZILLE. French AZEMA.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. HAYZEN. French AZAN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) French AZIBERT. (*Hard*) Eng. HAZARD—French HAZARD, AZARD. (*Man*) Old Germ. Hazaman, Azaman, 10th cent.—English HAYSMAN—French AZIMON (*Mar*, famous) French AZÉMAR.

There is a root *san*, for which Förstemann supposes a Goth. *sanja*, in the sense of beauty, traces of such a word appearing to be found in *seltsâni*, precious, and *unsâni*, deformed. Instead, however, of this hypothetical word, I would suggest the Old Fries. *san*, strife, *sania*, to combat, as containing a meaning suitable for the purpose.

SIMPLE FORMS.

San. Combat. Old Germ. Sano, Seno, 6th cent. Mod. German SANN, SENNE. French SENÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Senocus, 8th cent.—French SENOCQ, SENAC, SENECA ? Old Germ. Sanilo, Senila, 9th cent.—Eng. SENLO —French SENELLE. French SENILLON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gund*, war) Old Germ. Senegundis, 9th cent.—French SANEGON, SENNEGON. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Senard, 8th cent. —Mod. Germ. SENNERT—French SENARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SANER—Mod. Germ. SENNER—French SANNIER.

Another root for which Förstemann's derivation seems to be still more unsatisfactory is *criech, crieh*, as found in the names Criecholf, Crieholf, Crea, which he appears to refer to the name of the Greeks, but for which the Mid. High Germ. *krigen*, Old Fries. *kriga, krija*, New Fries. *kryen*, to make war, seems to me very appropriate.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Krieg. War. Old German Crea, 9th cent. English CREECH,* CREAK, CREAH, CREE, GREEK, GREGG ? GRIGG ? Modern German KRIEGK. French CRIA, GRIGI ?

DIMINUTIVE

English CRICKMAY—*See p. 25.*

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English CREAKER, CRYER, CREER, GRIER, GREER—Mod. German KRIEGER—French KRIER, GREHIER, GRIÈRE. (*Wald*, power) French GRIGAULT.

From the Goth. *sakjo*, Old High Germ. *sach*, Anglo-Saxon *sac, sec*, war, we may take the following.

* There is a word *creagh, creich, crick*, &c., occurring in names of places, and probably from a Celtic origin, which might intermix in these names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Sacco, Sahho, 8th cent. Eng. SACK, SAGO, SAY. Mod. Germ. SACKE, SACH. French SAQUI, SAY. Sac. War.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Sacquila, 8th cent. Eng. SATCHELL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Sachano. French SACQUIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SACKER, SAGER, SAYER—Modern Germ. SAGER—French SACRE, SACAREAU, SAYER. (*Man*) Eng. SACKMAN. (*Wald*, power) Eng. SACKELLD.*

From the Old High Germ. *strit*, Mod. Germ. *streit*, war, are probably the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. STRIDE, STREET. Mod. Germ. STREIT. Strit. War.

DIMINUTIVE. PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. STRETTELL. Eng. STREETEN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ Stritheri, 9th cent.—English STREETER—Mod. Germ. STREITER.

From the Ang.-Sax. *camp, comp*, Mod. Germ. *kampf*, war; Ang.-Saxon *caempa, cempa*, combatant, whence the North. Eng. *kemp*, champion, are the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Campo, Cempho, 8th cent. English CAMP, CHAMP, KEMP. Modern German CAMPE, KEMP. French CAMPY, CHAMPY, CHAMPEAU. Camp. War.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. CAMPLIN, CAMPLING, KEMPLEN—French CHAMPLON. Eng. CAMPKIN.

An eleventh root is *bag, back, pack*, Old High Germ. *bagan*, to contend.

* A Boston surname, but perhaps only a corruption of SALKELD.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bag, Back, Pack. To contend.

Old Germ. Bago, Bacco, Pago, 8th cent. English BAGG, BACK, PACK. Baga, Bacca, *Lib. Vit.*—Mod. Germ. BACKE, BAGE, PACKE. French BAGUE, BAC, BACQUE, BACQUA, BACH.

DIMINUTIVES.

English BAGULEY, BAGLEY, BAILEY—French PAQUEL, PACILLY, PAGELLE, BAILLY. Eng. BAGLIN—French BAGLAN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) Old German Bacauda, 5th cent.—Eng. BAGGETT, PACKETT—French BACCAUD, PACAUD, BACQUET. (*Hard*) Eng. PACKARD—French BAGARD, PACCARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BACKER, PACKER—French BAGIER, BAGARY, PACQUIER. (*Man*) English PACKMAN. (*Mund*, protection) French BACHIMENT, PACQUEMENT. (*Wald*, power) French PACAULT. (*Ward*) French BACQUART.

From the Ang.-Sax. *sige*, Old Norse *sigr*, Old High Germ. *sigu*, victory, are the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Sig, Sic. Victory.

Old Germ. Sigo, Sico, Seggi, Secki, 4th cent. Ang.-Sax. Sig, Sigga. Old Norse Sigi. Eng. SEAGO, SEAGE, SIKE, SEA. Mod. Germ. SIEG, SIGG, SIEKE, SICK. French SÈGE, SEE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Sigilo, Sigili, 9th cent.—Eng. SIGLEY, SICKLE—Mod. Germ. SIGEL, SIGLE, SICKEL—French SIEGEL, SIGLÉ, SICHEL. Old German Sigilina, Siclina, 8th cent.—English SICKLEN, SICKLING—Mod. Germ. SIGLEN. Old Germ. Sigizo, 10th cent.—Eng. SIGGS ? SYKES ? Old Germ. Sigunzo, 9th cent.—Eng. SICKENS.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bold*) Old German Sigibald, Sicbold, Sibold, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Sigebald, king of Essex—Eng. SIBBALD—Mod. Germ. SIEBOLD—Fr. SICBEL, SEBAULT. (*Aud*, prosperity) Old German Sigaud—French SEGAUT. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Sigibert, Sibert, 6th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Sigebert—

Eng. SIBERT—Mod. Germ. SIEBERT—French SIBERT. (*Bod*, messenger) Old German Sigibodo, Siboto, 9th cent.—Modern Germ. SEBODE—French SIBOT. (*Fred*, peace) Old German Sigifred, Sieffred—Ang.-Sax. Sigefred, Bishop of Chicester—Eng. SEYFRIED, SEFFERT—Mod. Germ. SIEGFRIED, SEYFRID—French SEYFFERT. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Sigihard, Sigard, Sicard, 9th cent.—Mod. Germ. SIEGHARDT, SICHERT—French SEGARD, SICARD. (*Here*, warrior, or *gar*, spear) Old German Sigger, Sicker, Sier, 8th cent.—Siggær, genealogy of the Northumbrian kings, Sigar, bishop of Wells—Old Norse Siggeir, king of Gothland in the Volsungasaga—Eng. SEGAR, SIGGERS, SECKER, SEDGER, SIER, SEARE—Mod. Germ. SIEGER, SICHER, SEYER—French SEEGER, SEGUR, SEGUIER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Sigiman, 8th cent.—Eng. SICKMAN—Mod. Germ. SIEGMANN. (*Not*, bold) Old Germ. Sigenot—French SIGNET. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Sigirad, 8th cent.—French SÉGURET, SECROT. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Sigimar, brother of Arminius, 1st cent., Sicumar—Eng. SYCAMORE, SEAMER, SEYMOUR—Mod. Germ. SEYMER—French SIEMERS. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Sigimund, Burgundian prince, 5th cent.—Old Norse Sigmundr—Eng. SIGMUND, SIMMONDS—Mod. Germ. SIEGMUND, SIMUND—French SIMOND. (*Wig*, war) Old Germ. Sigiwic, 9th cent.—Eng. SEDGWICK. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Sigiwin, Seguin—Seguin, *Roll. Batt. Abb.*—Eng. SEGUIN—French SEGUIN.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *l* and *r*, *see p.* 30.

Old German Sicumar—Eng. SICKLEMORE. Old German Siginiu—Eng. SIGOURNAY.

We have a name SIGRIST, and there is a corresponding French SIEGRIST. Rist was the name of one of the Valkyrjur, maidens of Odin, among whose duties it was to dispense victory. In this sense the compound seems a natural one, and I do not know of any other way in which the name can be explained.

Another root with the meaning of victory may be *gagan, gain.* This root, which is found in several Old German names, Förstemann refers to *gagan,* contra, which in the sense of opposition, hostility, would not be unsuitable. But I think that a still better meaning is found in English "gain," French *gagner,* and the Old Norse *gagn,* which had the direct sense of victory.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Gagan, Gain, Victory. Old Germ. Cagano, 8th cent. English GAGAN, GAHAN, GAIN, GAINEY, JANE, CAHAN, CAIN, CANEY. Mod. German CAHN. French GAGIN, GAGNE, GAGNÉ, GAGNY, GAGNEAU, GAIN, CAGIN, CAHEN, CAIN.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Kaginzo. Eng. GAINS, JANES, CAINS.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud,* prosperity) French GAIGNAUD. (*Hard*) Old Germ Gaganhard, Caganhard, 8th cent.—French GAGNARD, CAGNARD, GAINARD. (*Hari,* warrior) Old Germ. Geginheri, 9th cent.—Eng. GAINER, JANUARY ?—French GAGNER, GAGNIÈRE, GAGNERY—Ital. GAGNERI.

Then there is another class of names from verbs signifying to wound, to slash, to strike, to kill, to devastate, to spoil, or else from nouns signifying death, havoc, slaughter.

From the Ang.-Saxon *bana,* a slayer, are probably the names in the following group. In the Scôp or Bard's song, an ancient Saxon poem professing to be an account given by a wandering minstrel of the different countries he had visited we are told that "Becca ruled the Bannings." We know nothing further of this people, but their name seems to indicate that they were a warlike tribe.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Panno, 11th cent. English BANN, BANNY, PANN. French BANE, PANAY. Pan, Ban. Slayer.

DIMINUTIVES.

English PANNELL—French BANNIELLE, PANEL. English BANNICK. French PANISSE—Ital. PANIZZI ?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Eng. BANNER, PANNIER—French BANNIER, PANNIER. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Panager, 9th cent.—Eng. BANGER (if not local)—Modern German BANGER. (*Hard*) English BANYARD—French PANHARD, PANART. (*Ward*, guardian) Mod. Germ. BANNWART—French BANOUARD.

Another form of Ang.-Saxon *bana*, a slayer was *bona*. The root *bon* occurs especially in Old Frankish names, and the Latin *bonus* may perhaps intermix in the simple forms. I have suggested, p. 55, that Bonaparte may be an Old Frankish name in an Italianized form. It will be seen from the following list that the name has representatives, both in French and English.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bonus, Bono, Pono. Eng. BONNY, BONEY, PONY. Mod. German BONN, BONNE, BOHN. French BON, BONNE, BONNI, BONNY, BONNAY, BONNEAU, BONNO, PON. Bon, Pon. Slayer.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Bonila, 8th cent.—English BONNELL—French BONNELL, BONNELYE, PONNELLE. Old Germ. Bonigo, 10th cent.—Eng. BONNICK—Mod. German BONNECKE. English BONKEN—French BONICHON. Old German Bonizo, 10th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Bonsig, *Cod. Dip.* 810—Eng. BONSEY—French BONASSEAUX, BONZÉ, BONYS.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. BONNING—French BONNINGUE, BONINC.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French BONNAUD, BONNYAUD. (*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Bonibert, 7th cent., Bonipert, 8th cent.

—Eng. BONBRIGHT—French BONPARD, BOMPART—Italian BONIPERTI, BONAPARTE? (*Fûs, funs,* prompt, eager) Old Germ. Bonafusus, Bonafusse,* 11th cent.—French BONNAFOUS, BONNEFONS, BONIFACE? BONFILS? (*Gâr*, spear) Eng. BONIGER, BOMGAR(SON). (*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Bonarius —Eng. BONAR, BONNER—Modern Germ. BOEHNER—French BONNAIRE, BONIER, BONNERY, BONHEUR? (*Man*) English BONNYMAN—French BONNEMAIN. (*Mund*, protection) French BONNEMENT. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Bonard, 8th cent.—Mod. German BOHNHARDT—Fr. BONNARD, BONARDI, BONNARDET (*French dimin.*) (*Sind*, way) Old German Bonesind, 9th cent.—French BONNISSENT. (*Wald*, power) Old German Bonoald, Bonald, 9th cent.—French BONALD (Archbishop of Lyons)—Ital. BONOLDI.

From the Anglo-Saxon *ben*, a wound, in the sense, with the ancient termination, of a wound-inflicter, may be the following. I am inclined to think, however, that this, and the preceding groups *ban, bon,* are in reality only different forms of the same word.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ben, Bin. Wound.

Old Germ. Benno, Benni, Ben, Penna, 8th cent.—Bynni, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. BENN, BENNEY, BINNEY, PENN, PENNY, PINN, PINNY, PINO—Mod. German BEHN, BIHN, PENN. French BENA, BINA, BINEY, BINEAU, PENY, PIN, PINEAU, PINAU.

It appears also that Benno, Penno, *was sometimes used anciently as a contraction of* Bernhard, Benedictus, *and* Pernger.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Benico, Bennic, 9th cent.—Benoc, genealogy of Ida, king of Bernicia—Eng. BENNICKE, BENNOCH, PENNICK, PINNOCK—Mod. Germ. BENICKE, BINNECKE, PENNICKE —French BENECKE, BENECH, BINOCH. Old Germ Βενίλος, *Procopius*, 6th cent., Benilo, 11th cent.—English BENNELL,

* There is also an Old Germ. Bonafuisset, 10th cent. Is not this the French diminutive added, as in the Old French name Charlemainet?

PENNELL—French PENEL, PINEL. English BENKIN—Mod. Germ. BENEKEN—French PENNEQUIN. Old German Benzo, Penzo—Eng. BENNS, BENSE, BINNS—French BENCE, BENZ, BINZ, PENCÉ, PINSEAU. Old German Benimius, Benimia,* 8th cent.—Fries. BONNEMA—French BONAMY, BONOMÉ.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Benning, 9th cent.—English BENNING—Mod. Germ. BENNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Benegar, 8th cent.—Eng. BENGER—French BINNECHER. (*Gaud, got*, Goth) Old Germ. Benegaud, 8th cent.—Eng. PENNYCAD—Fr. PENIGOT, PENICAUD. (*Hard*) Old German Benehard, Benard, 9th cent.—Modern German BENNERT—French BENARD, BINARD, PINHARD (*Here*, warrior) Old German Beneher, 9th cent.—English BENNER, BYNNER, PENNER—Fr. BENIER, BINIER, PENIÉRE. (*Aud*, prosperity) French PENAUD, PINAUD. (*Bert*, bright) French PENABERT. (*Man*) Eng. PENMAN—Mod. German BENNEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Eng. BENMORE, PENNYMORE. (*Nant*, daring) English PENNANT—French BINANT, PENANT. (*Wald*, power) Mod. Germ. BENNOLD—French PINAULT.

From the Mid. High Germ. *bicken*, Old High Germ. *pichan*, to slash, Förstemann derives a root *big, bic, pig, pic*, to which I place the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bicco, Bigo, Picco, Pigo, Picho, 8th cent. Eng. BICK, BITCH, BIGG, PICK, PIGG. Mod. Germ. BIECK, BIGGE, PICK, PICH. French BIGÉ, BIGEY, PICK, PICQUE, PICHI, PICHOU, PIGEAU. Big, Bick. Pig, Pick. To slash.*

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BICKLE, BICKLEY, BIGELOW, PICKELL—Mod. Germ. PICKEL—French BICAL, BIGLE, PICAL.

* Benimius and Benimia occur as Old Frankish names both of men and women.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French PICAUD, PICHAUD, BIGOT? PIGEAT? PICQUET?—Eng. PICKETT? PIGGOTT? (*Hard*) Eng. PICKARD—Mod. Germ. PICKHARDT—French BICHARD, BIGEARD, PICKARD, PICHARD, PIGEARD. (*Here*, warrior) English BICKER, BIGGAR, PICKER, PITCHER—French BIGRE, BITCHER, PICHER, PICHERY, PICORY, PIGEORY. (*Man*) Eng. BIGMAN, PICKMAN. (*Ram, ran*, raven) English PIGRAM—French BICHERON, PIGERON. (*Wald*, power) Old German Bigwald, Picoald, 7th cent.—French PICAULT, PIGAULT.

I am inclined to think that the following group are formed by a phonetic *n* from the preceding, and that they correspond with the Old Eng. *pink*, to pierce, to stab.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Pink. To pierce. English BINGEY, PINGO, PINK, PINKEY, PINCH—French BING, BINGÉ.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Pinceon, *Lib. Vit.*, Eng. PINCHEON. French PINGEON, PINCHON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. PINKERT—French PINGARD.

From the Goth. *malvjan*, Old Norse *mola*, contundere, Eng. "maul," we may take the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Mall. Moll. To beat. Old German Malo, 8th cent. Moll, "also called Ethelwold," king of Northumbria. Maule, Maulay, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. MALL, MALLEY, MAULE, MOLL, MOLE, MOLLEY. Mod. German MAHL, MALLE, MOHL. French MALLE, MALLÉ, MALO, MOLL, MOLLÉ, MOLE, MOLAY, MAULL.

DIMINUTIVES.

English MALLOCK—French MALLAC, MALECO, MOLIQUE Eng. MALKIN—French MALAQUIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. MALLING, MOLLING. French MALINGUE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Malpert, 10th cent.—French MALAPERT. (*Bot*, envoy) Old Germ. Malboto, 8th cent.—French MALBOT. (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Mallard, 7th cent.—Maularde, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Eng. MALLARD, MOLLARD —French MALLARD, MOLLARD, MOUILLARD. (*Rad*, council) Old Germ. Malrada, 8th cent.—French MALARET, MALRAIT. (*Rice*, powerful) Malorix, Frisian Prince, 1st cent., Malarich, prince of the Suevi in Spain, 6th cent.—English MALLORY—French MALORY. (*Thius*, servant) Old German Malutheus, in a Gothic record at Naples, 6th cent.—English MALTHUS, MALTHOUSE. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Malulf, 6th cent.—Eng. MALIFF.

It appears to me that *mel* and *mil* are different forms from the same root, and corresponding directly with Old Norse *melia*, English "mill," which is still used in the sense of pugilistic encounters. Förstemann calls this a yet unexplained root, "ein noch unerklärter stamm," and refers to "mild," also to a Slavonic root. But it appears to me that there is no occasion to go further than the above.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Mell, Mill. To beat.

Old Germ. Milo, Mello, 10th cent. Μέλων, a Sigamber in Strabo, 1st cent., Grimm makes the same as the above. English MILO, MILEY, MILLIE, MELLO, MELLOW. French MILLE, MILL, MILEY, MILLY, MILLAUX, MELLÉ, MELAYE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Milike—Eng. MILLIGE, MILK—Mod. Germ. MIELECKE, MILCKE, MILCH—French MELICK, MÉLIQUE. Old German Milizzo, 8th cent.—English MILLIS, MELLIS, MELLISH—Fr. MILISCH. Eng. MILLIKIN. Fries. MELLEMA —French MALAMY, MILHOMME?

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. MILLINGE—French MILLANGE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Dio*, servant) Old German Mildeo, 9th cent.—English MELLODEW, MELODY, MELLOWDAY, MALADY. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Milehard, 7th cent.—English MELLIARD, MILLARD—Mod. Germ. MIELERT—French MILLARD, MILORD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. MELLER, MILLER?—Mod. Germ. MILLER?—French MELIER, MILLER, MILLERY. (*Sind*, expedition) Old German Milesinda, Milissent—English MILLICENT—French MILSENT.

It is rather probable that the word *mald*, *malt*, *mold*, which seems to be a derivative of the previous root *mal*, has also the meaning of hostile collision. The prefix *meald* occurs in several Anglo-Saxon names, as Mealdhelm, &c., and Ettmuller supposes an Ang.-Saxon *meald*, in the sense of confrictio. The most natural meaning to give to this seems to be that of mingling in battle fray. The form *malz*, which appears in some French names, may be another form of the same.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang.-Sax. Malte, charter of Edward, A.D. 1060. Maald, Mald, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. MALT, MOULD, MOULT. Mod. Germ. MALDT. Dan. MALTHE. French MAULDE, MALTEAUX?

Mald. Fray.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. MOULDICK. Dan. MOLTKE. French MALZAC.

PHONETIC ENDING?

Old Germ. Maldra,* king of the Suevi, 5th cent. Eng. MOULDER. French MALTAIRE, MALZAR.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. MOULDING. French MALSANG?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Maldeberta, 7th cent.—French MAUBERT? (*Gar*, spear) Old German Maldegar—French

* Called in another chronicle MASDRA.

MAUGER ? *(Man)* Eng. MALTMAN—French MAUDEMAIN. (*Vid, with*, wood) Ang.-Sax. Maldvit—Maldwith, *Domesday* —Eng. MALTWOOD—French MAUDUIT.

From the Old Norse *basa*, to strive, contend, Förstemann derives the root *bas* in Old German names. And from the Old Norse *bisa*, to strive fiercely, a word no doubt cognate, he also derives a root *bis*. It seems to me, however, that the two words are too closely connected to be separated. Thus we find that the Thuringian king Basinus was also called Bisinus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Baso, Basso, 7th cent., Biso, Piso, 9th cent. Bass, a "Mass-Priest," *Ang.-Sax. Chron.* Bassason, a Northman, *Ann. Isl.* Bisi, bishop of the East Angles, 7th cent. Bysey, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English BASS, BESSY, BISS, PASS, PASSEY. Mod. German BASS, BESE, PASS. French BASSE, BASSEÉ, BASSO, BESSE, BESSAY, BISEAU, BISSAY, PASSE, PASSY. Bas, Bis. Strife.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Bassac, 9th cent.—Eng. BASEKE, BASK, BISCOE—Mod. Germ. BASKE, BASCH. Old German Basulo, 6th cent.—Eng. BASSIL, BESSEL, BESLEY, BISSELL—Modern German BÄSEL, PESEL—French BESLAY.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Basinus or Bisinus, Thuringian king, 5th cent. Basina, wife of the Frankish king Childerich, and daughter of the above. Pisin, 9th cent. Basin, *Dom sday.* Eng. BASIN, BISNEY. French BAISSIN, BESSON, BESSONEAU, BESSONA, BISSEN, PISSIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gaud*, Goth) Eng. BISGOOD, PEASCOD ?—Fr. BASSAGET. (*Hard*, fortis) French BESSARD, BISARD, PASSARD, PISSARD. (*Mar*, famous) Eng. BESSEMER, BISSMIRE, PASSMER. *(Man)* Eng. PASSMAN—Mod. Germ. BASSMANN.

I am not sure that BISHOP is not in some cases from this root. No doubt it might be derived from the office, for even in ancient times such names seem to have been given baptismally, and there is an Old German Piscof, 8th cent., which Graff so derives. But there is a Biscop in the genealogy of the kings of the Lindisfari, who of course must have been a heathen. Possibly it may be from the above root *bis*, with Anglo-Saxon *côf*, strenuous, which apparently occurs sometimes as a termination in Saxon names.

There are several words signifying to beat, some of which are still in use in the English language, or in provincial dialects. One of these is *bang* or *bank*, Old Norse *banga*, Danish *banke*, Eng. "bang," Exmoor dialect "bank," to beat.

Bang, Bank. To beat.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. BANG, BANK, BENCH, PENK. Mod. Germ. BANCK, BANG. French BANGY, BANC.

DIMINUTIVES.

French BENGEL. French PANCKOUKE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Bancgot, 9th cent.—English PENKETT. (*Aud*, prosperity) French PANCHAUD. (*Hard*) English BANGHART,* BANKART—Modern German BENCKERT. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. BANCKER, BANKIER—French PENQUIER.

Another word signifying to beat, Old Norse *beysta*, North. Eng. "baste," may perhaps be the root of the following. This group is constructed on a purely hypothetical principle, as I have as yet found no ancient names to correspond.

* A Philadelphia name, possibly of German origin.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. BASTE, BASTOW, BEST, PASTE, PEST. Mod. Germ. BESTE. French BASTA, BASTIE, BEST, PASTÉ, PASTY, PASTEAU, PESTY. Baste. To beat.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BASTICK. French BESTEL, PESTEL.

PATRONYMIC.

Eng. BASTING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. BASTARD—French BASTARD. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. BASTER, BASTRAY, PESTER—French BASTER, BASTIER, PASTIER, PASTRÉ, PESTRE. (*Wald*, power) French BESTAULT.

A third root signifying to beat is Old Norse *klappa*, Old High Germ. *klaphôn*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Claffo, Lombard king, 6th cent., Clapho, Clep, Cleb, Cleph. Clappa, son of Ida, king of Bernicia. Osgod Clapa, Danish nobleman at the court of Canute. English CLAPP, CLAVEY. Modern Germ. KLAPP. French CLAVEAU, CLAVÉ, CLAVEY. Clap, Claff. To beat.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. CLAPLIN. French CLABBEECK. French CLAVEL.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. CLAPSON. French CLAPISSON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French CLABAUT. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. CLAPPER—Modern German KLABER—French CLAPIER, CLAVIER, CLAVERIE, KLEBER. (*Ron*, raven) Fr. CLAPEYRON. (*Rat, red*, counsel) French CLAVROT, CLAPARÈDE.

From the Old High Germ. *bliuwan*, to strike, to kill, Förstemann thinks may be a Goth. name Blivilas of the 5th cent. There are a few names mostly French, which may perhaps be referred to this origin.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Blaive. Verberare.

French BLAIVE, BLÈVE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. BLEVIN, PLEVIN. French BLAVIN, BLEVANUS.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) French PLIVARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French BLAVIER, PLOUVIER.

The following root seems to be referable to Old Norse *dolgr*, foe, Ang.-Sax. *dolg*, vulnus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Dolk. Vulnus.

Old Germ. Tulga (West Gothic king, 7th cent.), Tulcho. Eng. TULK. Mod. Germ. DULK.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Tolcon, 10th cent. Eng. TOLKIEN, TOLKEN. Mod. Germ. DULCKEN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Fin*, people's name?) Old Norse Dolgfinnr—English DOLPHIN. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. TOLCHER.

Then there are several roots signifying to break, subdue, crush, and in which the meaning probably often mixes with that of the former class. From the Goth. *brican*, Ang.-Sax. *bracan*, *brecan*, Old High German *brechan*, *brehhan*, *brihhan*, *prehhan*, to break, crush, Eng. "bray," Cumb. "brake," to beat violently, I take to be the following. There are but few ancient names, and Förstemann does not give any explanation.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Brack, Brick. To beat

Old Germ. Brachio, Thuringian king, 6th cent., Briccius, 5th cent. English BRACK, BRAKE, BREACH, BRICK, BRIGG, BRIDGE, BRAY, PRIGG, PRAY. Mod. German BRACH, BRY. French BRACQ, BRECK, BRIQUÉ, BRAHY, BRAY, BRÉAU, BRÉE, PRAY, PRÉAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BREAKELL, BRICKELL, PRICKLE. Brixi, *Domesday Notts.*—English BRIXEY, BRIX, BRIGGS ? BRIDGES ?—French BRACK ? PRAX ? French BRAQUELONNE, PRÉCLIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French BRIGAUD, BRAYOUD, BRIOUDE. (*And*, life, spirit) Eng. BRIAND, BRIANT—French BREGAND, BRIANT. (*Hard*) French BRACHARD, BRECHARD, BRÉGEARD, BRICARD, BRICHARD, BRÉARD, BRIARD. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. BRACHER, BRICKER, BREAKER, BREECHER, BRIDGER, BRAYER, BRIER, PREACHER—French BRACHER, BRAYER, BREGERE, BRICAIRE, BREYER, PREYER. (*Man*) English BRAKEMAN, BRAYMAN, BRICKMAN, BRIGMAN, BRIDGEMAN—Mod. German BRACKMANN, BRÜCKMANN—French BRAQUEMIN, BRECHEMIN. (*Wine*, friend) French BREGEVIN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Briceold, 9th cent.—French BRAULT, PREAULT.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. BRAGAN, BRIDGEN, BRAIN, PRAIN. French BRICON, BRAINNE.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*.

Eng. BRAINARD. French PREGNIARD.

Another root signifying to break may be *brit*, Ang.-Sax. *britian*, whence Eng. "brittle." But the Ang.-Sax. *brytta*, ruler, prince, may come in for all or part. Förstemann also proposes Ang.-Sax. *Bryt*, a Briton, and *brid*, as the root of bridle.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Briddo, Britto, 9th cent. Brette, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. BRETT, PRITT, PRETTY, PRIDE, PRIDDY. French BRET, BRETEAU, PRETÉ, BRIDE, BRIDEAU. Brit. To break?

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BRETTELL, BRITTELL—French BRETEL. Fr. BRETOCQ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Brittharius, Thuringian, 6th cent.—English BRITTER, PRETER—French BRETAR, PRETRE ? (*Hard*) French PRÉTARD. (*Man*) Eng. PRETTYMAN ?

Another root of similar meaning I take to be found in Anglo-Saxon *brysan*, Old Eng. *brise*, French *briser*, Old French *bruiser*, English "bruise." The following names show the Teutonic origin in French as well as English.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Brese, Bruse. Eng. "bruise." Old German Briso, Priso, 8th cent. Old Norse Bresi. English BRISE, BRISSEY, BREEZE, BRESSEY, BREWES, BRUCE, PRISSEY, PRUSE. Modern German BRESE, BREIS, PREISS. French BRISE, BRISAY, BREYSSE, BRESSE, BRESSEAU, BRESSY, BRUCY, BROUSSE.

DIMINUTIVES.

English BRISLEY, PRISLEY—French BRESSEL, BREZOL, PRUZELLE. Old German Brisca, 11th cent.—Eng. BRISCO, BRISK, BREYSIC, PRISSICK—French BRISAC. Eng. BRESLIN, PRESLIN—French BRESILLON, BRUZELIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) English BRUZAUD—French BRISSAUD. (*And*, life, spirit) English BRUZAND—French BRESSAND. (*Hard*) English. BREAZARD—French BRISSARD, BRIZARD. (*Man*) Eng. BRISMAN, PRISEMAN. (*Here*, warrior) French BRESSER, BRUEZIER.

Then we have several roots signifying to plunder, to devastate, to overthrow. From the root *rob* (Goth. *rauban*, Old High German *raupan*, Old Sax. *roven*), are a number of names, many of which have been supposed to be contractions of Robert. The word has not a pleasant sound to English ears, but it must not be understood in the petty larceny modern sense, but in the respectable ancient sense of burning down a village, slaughtering the men, and carrying off the goods and chattels, women and children.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ruabo, Rubbo, Rubo, 8th cent. Eng. ROBB, ROBBIE, ROFF, ROFFIE, ROAF, ROOF, ROUGH, RUBB, RUBY, RUFF, RUFFY, ROPE, ROOPE. Mod. Germ. RÜBE. French ROBBE, ROBI, ROUBO, RUBIO, RUBÉ, RUBY, RUPP, ROUFFE, ROUVEAU. Rob, Rub. To plunder.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Rupilo—English ROBLOW, ROBLEY, ROUPELL, RUFFLE—French RUBELLE, ROUVEL. English RUBIDGE—French ROBIQUET (*double dimin.*) Old German Ruopilin, 10th cent.—English ROBOLIN—French ROBLIN, ROVILLAIN. French ROBQUIN, ROBICHON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Eng. ROPER, ROOPER, RUBERY—French RÓBIER, RUBIER, ROUVIER. (*Rice*, powerful) Fr. RUPRICH.

Then there is another root *rab, rap, raf,* which I take to be most probably another form of the last, Old High Germ. *raban,* Ang.-Saxon *reafan,* Old Norse *hrapa.*

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Rabo, 9th cent., Raffo, 11th cent. English RABY, RAPP, RAVEY. French RABY, RABA, RABEAU, RABOU, RAFFY, RAPP, RAPÉ, RAVEAU, RAVOU. Rab, Raf. To plunder.

DIMINUTIVES.

English RAFFELL—Modern German RAFFEL—French RAPHEL, RAPILLY, RAVEL. English RAPKIN. French RABILLON, RAFFLIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French RAVEAUD. (*Hard*) French RAFFARD, RAFFORT, RAVARD. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. RAPER —French RABIER, RAVIER. (*Got*, Goth) French RABIGOT. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Raffolt, 8th cent.—Eng. RAFFOLD —French RAVAULT. (*Wine*, friend) French RABOUIN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Rafulf, 9th cent.—French RABEUF.

Another form of the same root signifying to rob is I think, *reb, rev, rip, riv,* Ang.-Sax. *refan,*

rypan, Eng. "rifle," (diminutive). Förstemann proposes Ang.-Sax. *ripe*, English "ripe" in the sense of mature, a less probable root, as it seems to me. Some of the Old German names beginning with an aspirated *h*, it is possible that *crib*, *crip*, may be Frankish forms from this root, as at p. 46.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Rib, Rif. To plunder. Old Germ. Hripo, Hriffo, 9th cent. Eng. RIBB, RIFF, CRIBB ? Mod. Germ. REIBE, REIFF. French REVU, RIBOU, RIF, RIVAY, RIVÉ, RIVAU, CREPY ? CREPÉ, CREPEAU ?

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. RIBBECK, REPUKE, RIPKEY. Eng. REFFEL, REVILL, REAVELL, RIPLEY—Rivell, *Roll Batt. Abbey*—Mod. German RÜPPELL, RIFFEL—French RIBLE, RIBAIL, REBEL, REVEL, REVEIL, CREPELLE ? French REBILLON, REVELIN, RIVELIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French RIFFAUD, RIPAUT, RIVAUD. (*Hard*) French REBARD, RIPARD, RIVARD, REVERD. (*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Ripher, Riper, 8th cent.—Eng. RIPER, REVERE, RIVIERE, RIVER, CRIPER ?—Ripere, Rivers, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Mod. Germ. REIBER—French RIBIER, RIBIÉRE, RIVIERE, CRIBIER ?—Spanish RIBERA. (*Wald*, power) Old German Ribald, Rippold, 8th cent.—French RIBAULT, REBOLD, RIFFAULT, RIPAULT—Ital. RIVOLTA ?

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Rifuni, 8th cent. English RIPPIN, CRIPPEN ? French RIBUN, RIBONI, RIVAIN.

Another root of similar meaning may be *ran*, *ren*, from Old Norse *rœna*, spoliare, *rân*, rapine. But this is difficult to separate in many cases from *ragin*, counsel, which is frequently contracted into *rain*, as at p. 48. Förstemann also refers to Rân, the wife of Oegir in Northern mythology.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Rano, 9th cent. Eng. RANN, RANNIE, RENN, WREN, RENNIE, RENNO. Modern German RAHN. French RANOE, RENNY, RENÉ. Ran, Ren. Rapine.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ranila, 7th cent. Eng. RENNELL. French RENEL.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. RENNISON. French RENESSON, RENNECON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Rangar—Eng. RANIKER, RANGER?

Another root of the same meaning is *dil, til*, which Förstemann refers to Old High German *tilen*, Ang.-Sax. *dilgian*, diruere, destruere. To the few ancient names of his list I add several others from our own early records.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Dilli, Tilli, Thilo, 8th cent. Tilli, *Lib. Vit.* Dill, Tilly, Tillé, *Hund. Rolls.* English DILL, DILLEY, DILLOW, TILL, TILLEY. Modern German DILL, TILL, TILO. French DILLY, DILLÉ, TILLY, TILLÉ. Dil, Til. To Destroy.

DIMINUTIVES.

Ang.-Sax. Tilluc (*found in Tilluces leâh, Cod. Dip.* 436.) Eng. DILLICK, DILKE, TILLICK, TILKE. French DILHAC.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. TILLING. Mod. Germ. DILLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Ang.-Sax. Tilgâr (*found in Tilgâres dîc, Cod. Dip.* 714)—Dilker, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. DILGER, DILLICAR. (*Hard*) Eng. TILLEARD—Mod. German DILLERT—French TILLIARD. (*Here*, warrior) Ang.-Sax. Tilhere, bishop of Worcester—English DILLER, TILLER, TILLIER—French DILLERY, TILLIER. (*Et**) English TILLOTT—French DILLET,

* Many ancient endings, as *aud* or *ead*, prosperity, *had*, war, *hait*, "hood," converge in modern names into *et*.

TILLOT. (*Man*) Ang.-Sax. Tilmann (*found in Tilmannes den, Cod. Dip.* 379)—Tilmon, *Lib. Vit.*—Tileman, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. DILLMAN, TILLMAN, TILGMAN, TILEMAN—Mod. German DILLEMANN, TILLMANN—French TILMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Tilemir, 8th cent.—Eng. DILLIMORE. (*Noth*, bold) English DILNUTT. (*Wine*, friend) Tiluini, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. DILLWYN. (*Mund*, protection) Anglo-Saxon Tilmund (*found in Tilmundes hô, Cod. Dip.* 663)—French TILMANT.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. DILLON. French DILLON, TILLON.

Another root of similar meaning is probably *turn*, which is found as early as the 6th cent., and which Förstemann supposes to be from Old High German *turnan*, Eng. "turn," in the sense of overthrowing, or in the later sense of tilting. He has five ancient names from this root, but none corresponding with ours.

Turn. To overthrow.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English TURNEY, TOURNAY? French TOURNE, TOURNAY? DURNEY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. TURNELL, TURNLEY—French TOURNAL, DOURNEL. French TOURNAILLON. French TOURNACHON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Turnerus, Capellanus, in a grant to the monastery of Croyland, A.D. 1051—Eng. TURNER—French TOURNEUR, TOURNAIRE, TOURNERY.

Another root with this meaning may be *strude, strut*, Ang.-Saxon *strudan*, to devastate, destroy, along with which, as a High Germ. form, we may class *struz*.

Strude, Strut. To destroy.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Strodo, Strut, Struz, 8th cent. English STRUDE, STRUTT. Mod. Germ. STRAUSS.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) English STRUTHERS. (*Wig*, war) Eng. STRUDWICK.

Another root of similar meaning may be Ang.-Sax. *scathan, sceathan*, Old Norse *skêdia*, Old High German *scadan*, Mod. German *schaden*, to injure, plunder, destroy. There is also another root proposed by Förstemann, and which might intermix—Goth. *skadus*, Old High Germ. *scato*, shade, in the older sense of shelter or protection. And a third might be Old Norse *skati*, rex, vir munificus, from *skattr*, tribute, whence Skati, a name in the Landnamabok.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Scate, Skeet. To destroy.

Old German Scato, 9th cent. English SKATE, SHADE, SHEATH, SKEET. Mod. German SCHAT, SCHADE. French SCAT, SCATTI.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Eng. SHEATHER, SHETHER. (*Lac*, play) Eng. SCADLOCK. (*Leof*, dear) Eng. SKATLIFF. (*Wealh*, stranger) Sceadwala,* father of Beowulf (*Flor. Wor.*) Eng. SHADWELL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Scattani (*Genit.*), 9th cent. Eng. SCADDAN.

Some other words of hateful sound to Christian ears are no doubt derived in a warlike sense. Such is the root *bal, bale, pale*—Goth. *balv*, Old High German *palo*, Ang.-Saxon *bealo*, bale, woe, calamity, in the sense of one who inflicts calamity upon others. This root is apt to mix up with another of very different meaning, *bil*, lenitas, placiditas, as explained by Grimm.

* Or this name might be put to the root, *had, chad*, war, as at p. 169.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bal, Bale, Pale. Calamity.

Old German Ballo, Pallo, 8th cent. Paley or Paling, Danish Jarl in the time of Ethelred. Eng. BALL, BALLEY, BAIL, BAILEY,* PAIL, PALEY, BELL, BELLY, BELLOW, BELLEW, PELL, PELLY, PELLEW. Mod. Germ. BALL, PAHL, BEHL. French BALLE, BALAY, BALLY, BALLU, BAIL, BAILLA, BAILLY, BAILLIEU, PAILLE, PAILLEY, PALLU, BELLÉE, BELLEAU, BELLI, BELLU, PELLE, PELLÉ, PELLU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BALLOCK—French BALLOCHE. English BALAAM, BELLAMY—Fries. BALLEMA—French BELLAMY, BELHOMME?

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. BALLING, PALING. French PALLANQUE, PELLENC.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Fred*, peace) Old German Palfrid—English PALFREY. (*Hard*) English BALLARD, PAILLARD—French BALLARD, BAILLIARD, PAILLARD, PAILLIART. (*Here*, warrior) Eng BALLER, BALYER, PALER—Fr. BAILLIÈRE, BALERY, PAILLEUR, PAILLERIE. (*Mer*, famous) Old Germ. Ballomar, 2nd cent., Belimar, 8th cent.—Eng. BALMER, BELLMORE, PALMER?—French BELLEMARE, PALMIER? (*Ret*, counsel) English PALAIRET—French BALLERET.

Then there are some roots which signify fear, loathing, horror, in the sense, with the ancient termination, of "one who is a terror to others." Thus a warrior in Saxo describes himself—

Bessus ego sum,
Fortis in armis,
Trux inimicis,
Gentibus horror.

Hence I take to be the root *og*, Old Norse *ôga*, abominari, whence Oegr, a name in the Landnamabok. This seems to be the root of our

* Or some of these might be put to the root *bag*, as at p. 172.

words "ugly" and "ogre." Förstemann, however, places *og* to the root *hug*, thought, reason, which may indeed intermix—the difference between *og* and *hog* not being much to build upon.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ogo, 9th cent. Old Norse Oegr. Eng. Ogg. French Og, Ogé. Og. Horror.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bern*, bear) Eng. Ogborn. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. Ogier, French Ogier, Oger.

A root cognate with the above seems to be Goth. *agis*,* Old High Germ. *akiso*, *ekiso*, horror, which is found in several Old German names, none however corresponding with the following.

SIMPLE FORMS. Agis, Akis, Ekis. Horror.

English Aggis, Aggas, Akass. French Agis, Agasse, Aguesse, Ajasse, Egasse, Egaze.

DIMINUTIVE.

Swiss Agassiz ?

A third root with the same meaning may be *broke*, *brook*, which Stark refers to Old High Germ. *bruogo*, *pruoko*, Ang.-Saxon *brôga*, terror. There might also be a root *brock*, from Ang.-Sax. *brockian*, to afflict, oppress, but a separation would be difficult.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bruocho, Bruogo, 11th cent. Anglo-Saxon Brôga. Eng. Brock, Broke, Brook, Brew. Mod. Germ. Bruch, Brocke. French Broc, Breucq. Broke, Brook. Terror.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. Brooking. Eng. Brookson.

* May not this be the origin of Eng. "aghast," formerly spelt *agazed* ?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) English BROKER, BROOKER, BREWER?—Modern German BROCKER—French BRUGIÈRE, BRUHIÈRE. *(Man)* Eng. BROCKMANN, BROOKMAN—Mod. Germ. BRUCKMANN, BROCKMANN, BROOCKMANN. *(Hard)* Old German Brocard, 11th cent.—Eng. BROCARD—Mod. Germ. BRUCHHARDT—Fr. BROCARD.

There is another root which may come in here, *ott*, from Old Norse *ôtta*, terrere. Hence Haldorsen derives the Scandinavian name Ottar, in the sense of metuendus, "one to be feared," and hence, I take it, the Eng. name OTTER. But whether OTT, OTTEY, OTWAY, are also to be placed to the same root, may be doubtful.

Ott. Terror?

Another word of similar meaning is Old High Germ. *leid*, Old Sax. *lêd*, Ang.-Sax. *lâth*, hateful, loathly, in the sense, like the preceding words, of one who is a terror to others. But it seems to me probable that there is an intermixture of another root, not noticed by Förstemann, Ang.-Saxon *lêdan*, to lead, *lâteow*, *latheow*, *lâdman*, leader.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Lethu, Lombard King, 5th cent., Laitu, Ledi, Letus. English LAID, LADY, LATE, LATHY, LEATH, LEETE. Mod. Germ. LETHE, LETTE, LEYDE. French LAITY, LAITIÉ, LETHO, LEDÉ, LEDO, LEDOUX, LEDIEU, LETTU.

Laith, Late. Loathly

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ledila, 9th cent.—Eng. LATHALL, LEATHLEY, LETLEY—French LÉTALLE, LETAILLE, LÉTOILE. Old Germ. Ledoc, 8th cent.—French LEDUC, LETAC, LETOCQ.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Leiting, 9th cent. English LEEDING, LATHANGUE. Mod. Germ. LEDING. French LETANG.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) French LEDAGRE. (*Hard*) Old German Lethard, Letard, 9th cent.—English LEATHART—French LATARD. (*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Leither, Letar, Lether, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Lethar (*Episcopus, Cod. Dip.* 981)—Eng. LATER, LEATHER, LEADER—Modern German LEDER, LEITER—French LEDIER, LE THIÉRE? (*Man*) English LAIDMAN, LADYMAN. (*Rice*, powerful) Old Germ. Letoerich, 8th cent.—French LAEDERICH. (*Ramm, ran*, raven) Old Germ. Lethramnus, 9th cent.— French LADURON, LETTERON. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Laidarat, (Archbishop of Lyons, 8th cent.)—French LADRET, LATERRADE. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Lethward, 8th cent.—English LATEWARD.

There is another root very difficult to separate from the above, Goth. *lathon*, Old High German *ladon*, to invite, in the sense, according to Förstemann, of challenge. So that in any case the names come under this head.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English LADD, LATH, LATTEY, LATTA. French LADÉ, LATTE. Lad, Lath. Challenge

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Eng. LATTER—French LATRY, LATOUR. (*Leof*, dear) English LATLIFF. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Lathomar, 7th cent.—Latomer, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Latimarus, *Domesday*—Eng. LATIMER.

From the Goth. *driugan*, Ang.-Sax. *dreogan*, militari, we may take the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Drogo, Drugo, Trogo, Trugo, 7th cent. Drogo, *Domesday*. English TROKE, TROW, TRUE, DREW. Mod. Germ. DROGE, TROCHE, DRUE. French TRUC, TROU, DROU, DRUEY. Drog. Drew. Militari.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. DREWELL, TROWELL—French TRUELLE. French DROULIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English DRUGGAN, DROWN. French DRUGEON, DROUEN, DROUYN (de Lhuys.)

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) French TRUBERT. (*Hard*, fortis) French DROUARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Truogheri, 9th cent.—English DREWERY, DRURY, TROWER—Mod. German DRUCKER, TRÜGER—French DRUCQUER. (*Man*) English TRUEMAN—Mod. Germ. DRUMANN.

The following seem to be from Anglo-Saxon *grillan*, ad litem provocare. There is only one Old Germ. name, which Förstemann thus derives.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Grill. Challenge

Eng. GRILL, GREELE, GREELY, CRILLY, CREALEY—French GRILL, GRILLY, GREEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) French GRELLIER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Grilieman, 10th cent.—Eng. CREELMAN.

From the Goth. *draban*, Ang.-Saxon *drepan*, to hew, slash, wound, are probably the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Drab. To slash.

Old Germ. Drebi, 8th cent. Eng. TRAPP, TRIPP. Mod. Germ. TRAPPE. French TRAPPE, TRIBOU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Trebel, 10th cent. Eng. DRABBLE, TRAVEL, TREBLE. French TREBOUL, TREFFIL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Wald*, power) Old German Trapold, 9th cent.—French TRABOLD, DREVAULT.

In an age of hand-to-hand conflict, when every man had to depend on the strength of his own arm and the temper of his own steel, a tried and trusted weapon was naturally regarded with a feeling something akin to veneration.

We find, both in the Celtic and Teutonic myths, that the sword of a celebrated warrior was often distinguished by a proper name, and that magical or peculiar properties were not unfrequently attributed to it. Thus the celebrated sword called Sköfnung, which belonged to the Icelandic warrior Hrolf Kraki, and which was afterwards carried away out of his grave, could not, as related in Scandinavian myths, be drawn in the presence of women, or so that the sun shone upon the hilt, without losing something of its virtue.

The sword of Roland was called Durenda, a word which also occurs frequently in the names of men, where it is probably derived, at least in many cases, from the weapon of the renowned champion. In France, at the present day, the name is extremely common.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Durand. Sword of Roland.

Old German Durand, Duorant, 9th and following centuries. Durandus, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. DURAND. Mod. Germ. DORAND, DURAND. French DURAND, DURANDEAU, DURANT. Ital. DURANDY, DURANTO.

COMPOUND.

(*Hard*, fortis) French DURANDARD.

Names derived from weapons are extremely common, but not, as it seems to me, at least as the general rule, in any metaphorical sense, but rather on the principle referred to p. 18. That is, in simple forms, the ancient termination gives the sense of "one having a sword," "one having a spear," &c.

Sword itself is not common; it is found in an Old Germ. Sueridus, 4th cent.—in the name Swerting, of a Goth mentioned in Beowulf—and in Svertingr, the name of four Northmen in the Landnamabok.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Sword. Ensis. Old Germ. Sueridus, 4th cent. Eng. SWORD. Modern Germ. SCHWERDT. French SOURD, SOURDEAU, SERDOU, SERT.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Eng. SWORDER, SORTOR—Fr. SOURDIÈRE. (Or else the same as Old English "sworder," swordsman?) (*Wal*, stranger) Eng. SORTWELL—French SOURDEVAL.

A more common word is *brand*, Old Norse *brandr*, signifying literally a torch, a burning, but metaphorically a sword, from its shining, in which sense it is still used in poetry. Graff gives it the former meaning in proper names, but Förstemann, more reasonably, as I think, the latter. It was common among the Lombards, and among the Northmen, but not among the Saxons, nor, except as a termination, among the Franks. Another form in Ang.-Sax. and Old Fries. is *brond*. The Brondings are a people mentioned in Beowulf, also in the Scôp or Bard's song.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Brand, Brond. Sword. Old German Brantio, 9th cent. Old Norse Brandr, Brandi. English BRAND, BRANDY, BRANT, BROND, BRENT—Mod. German BRANDT—French BRAND, BRANDY, BRANDAU, BRANDAO, PRAND.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Brandila, 5th cent.—Eng. BRANDLE—Modern Germ. BRANDEL—French BRANDELY, BRONDEL. Old Germ.

Brandalenus, 8th cent.—Eng. BRANDLING—Modern German BRÄNDLEIN. Eng. BRANDIS,* BRANDISH—Modern German. BRANDEIS—French BRANDÈS.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) English BRANDARD. *(Here,* warrior) English BRANDER—French BRONDER (or same as Old English "sworder," swordsman.) *(Ram,* raven) Eng. BRANDRAM. *(Rêd,* counsel) Eng. BRANDRETH—Mod. Germ. BRANDROTH. *(Rice,* powerful) Eng. BRANDRICK.

As a termination I find it in three English names, GILLIBRAND, SHIERBRAND, and HILDEBRAND. And in five French, ALBRAND, AUDEBRAND, CHABRAND, GHEERBRANT, and HILDEBRAND. Perhaps we may find another in MALIBRAN. The name of the Dutch painter, REMBRANDT, comes in here.

Another word signifying a blade, sword, is Old Fries. *klinge,* Germ. and Dan. *klinge,* Dutch *kling.*

SIMPLE FORMS.

Cling, Clink. Sword.

Old Germ. Chlincho, 9th cent. English CLING, CLINGO, CLINK, CLINCH, CLENCH. Modern German KLING, KLINK, KLENCKE.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) Eng. CLINKARD—Mod. Germ. KLINKHARDT—French CLENCHARD.

There is considerable probability that in proper names, spade (Ang.-Sax. *spada,* Old High German *spata*), had the meaning of sword. Förstemann observes that this sense obtains in the Romanic languages and in Polish. And the

* Perhaps, rather, the ending in these names may be, as Pott has it, from *eis,* iron. And thus BRANDIS, &c., may be the converse of the Old Germ. names Ysbrand, Isanbrand, "Iron-sword."

probability is increased by the fact that plough, as hereafter noticed, had sometimes the meaning of spear.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Spade, Spate. Sword? Old German Spatto, 9th cent. English SPADE, SPADY, SPEIGHT. Mod. Germ. SPAETH, SPÄT. French SPADA.

COMPOUNDS.

— (*Man*) Eng. SPADEMAN. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. SPADER. (Or perhaps more probably same as "sworder," swordsman.)

A fourth word for a sword is Goth. *meki*, Ang.-Sax. *meche*. There is a Meaca mentioned in the Scôp or Bard's song, as ruling the Myrgings (the people of the Old Nordalbingia), whose name seems to be from this origin. This root is very difficult to separate from another, *mic*, probably meaning great.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Meek, Meech. Sword? Old German Meco, 9th cent. Meaca, *Scôp or Bard's song*. Eng. MEEK, MEEKEY, MEECH.

PATRONYMIC.

English MEEKING.

COMPOUND.

(*Here*, warrior) Eng. MEEKER.

From the Ang.-Sax. *seax* or *sex*, a dagger or short sword, it is supposed by some writers—and this theory I think has the greatest probability—that the Saxons have derived their name. Hence in proper names the meaning may sometimes be that of the nation, and sometimes that of the weapon.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Sax, Sex. Dagger. Old Germ. Sax, Saxo, 7th cent. Sæxa, *genealogy of the East Saxon kings*. Eng. SAXE, SEX, SEXEY, SIX. Modern Germ. SACHS, SAX. French SAX, SIX.

DIMINUTIVE. COMPOUND.
English SAXL. (*Mer*, famous) Eng. SEXMER.

The father of the above Sæxa was called Sledda. This seems to be from Old Norse *sledda*, a faulchion or curved sword. We seem to have here one of the instances of the earliest attempts at a family name. The father being called by a name signifying a sword, the son is called by a name perfectly different in sound, yet having the same meaning; so as, without any confusion, to connect him with his father. The following names come in here.

SIMPLE FORMS. Slade.
Sledda, Gen. East Sax. kings. Eng. SLADE, SLATE, SLIGHT. Faulchion?

PHONETIC ENDING. COMPOUNDS.
Eng. SLADEN. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. SLADER, SLATER?

A very ancient name is Knife, which appears in the name Cniva, of a Gothic king of the 3rd cent. in Jornandes. Two centuries later we find in the same author a Gothic name Cnivida. This has the same meaning, "knife-wood," a poetical or pleonastic expression for a knife.

SIMPLE FORMS. Knife. Coulter.
Old German Cniva, 3rd cent., Gniva. English KNIFE, KNIPE, CANNIFFE (*Manch.*) Mod. Germ. KNIEP. French CANNEVA, CHENEVEAU. Ital. CANOVA?

COMPOUNDS.
(*Vid*, wood) Old German Cnivida, 5th cent.—English KNYVETT—French CANIVET, GANIVET.

We see how in the English *knife* and in the French *canif*, the awkwardness of the initial *k* has been variously got rid of—in the one case by dropping it in the pronunciation altogether, and

in the other by the introduction of a vowel, so as to make it a dissyllable, as is the case in some of the above names. The latter course we have ourselves adopted in the name of the English king Canute, properly Cnut or Knut.

There are more names derived from the spear than from the sword. One of the most common of all roots is Ang.-Sax. *gâr*, Old Norse *geir*, Old Sax. and Old Fries. *gêr*. Förstemann thinks that *ger*, avidus, and *garo*, paratus, may mix up with this root. The Old Frankish forms *char* and *car*, of *har*, army, are also often difficult to separate.

Gare, Geer, Gore. Spear.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Gero, Kero, Caro, 7th cent. Old Norse Geir, Geiri. Eng. GARE, GAREY, GARROW, GEERE, GEARY, GORE, GURR, JARY, JEARY, CARR, CAREY, CAREW, CORE, CORY, KERR. Mod. Germ. GEHR, GÖHR, KEHR. French GARAY, GARRÉ, GAREY, GAREAU, GERY, GERAY, GIRY, GIROU, GORRE, GUERRE, GUERRY, GÖER, JAYR, JARRY, CAREY, CARRÉ, CAREAU, CORA, CORU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Gericho, Kericho, 8th cent.—Eng. GARRICK, GERICH, CARRICK, KERRIDGE—Mod. Germ. GERICKE, GÖRICH —French GUERICO, CORICH. Old German Gerlo, Kerilo, Cherilo, 8th cent.—Eng. GARELL, GIRL? KERLEY, KERRELL, CHERRILL—Mod. Germ. KERHLE—French GAIREL, GARIEL, GARREL, GARELLA, GUEUREL, CAREL, CORALLI. English GARLING, CARLING, CARLEN, GIRLING—French GARRELON, GARLIN, CARLIN. English GARRAS, GERISH—French GÉREZ, GOREZ, GORISSE, CARRAZ. Eng. GERKIN—Modern German GHERKEN—French CARQUIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Gering, 8th cent.—English GARING, GORING, GEARING—Mod. Germ. GERING, GÖRING.

COMPOUNDS

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Gerand, 8th cent.—French GARAND, GERANDE, GERENTE, GORAND, GUÉRAND. (*Bad*, *bet*, war) Old Germ. Kerpato, 8th cent.—Eng. GARBETT—French GERBET, GUERBET. (*Bald*, bold) Old Germ. Garibald, duke in Bavaria, 6th cent., Kerbald—Eng. GORBOLD, GORBELL, CORBOULD—French GARIBAL, GERBAULT, GIRBAL—Ital. GARIBALDI, GERBALDI. (*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Garibert, 7th cent., Gerbert—Mod. Germ. GERBERT—Fren. GERBERT. (*Brand*, sword) Old German Gerbrand, 9th cent.—Eng. GARBRAND, 17th cent.—French GHEERBRANT. (*Brun*, bright?) Old Germ. Gerbrun—Eng. GOREBROWN. (*Bod*, *but*, envoy) Old German Gaerbod, 8th cent.—Gerbodo, *Domesday Yorks.*—Eng. GARBUTT—Mod. Germ. GERBOTH—French GERBAUD, GERBAUT. (*Hard*) Old German Garehard, 7th cent., Gerhard, Gerard, Girard—Eng. GARRARD, GERARD—Modern German GERHARD—French GERARD, GIRARD, GIRARDIN (*French dimin.*) GUÉRARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Garaheri, Caroheri, Gerher—Eng. CARARY, CARRIER—Mod. Germ. GEHRER, KEHRER—Fren. GARRIER, GERRIER, GIRIER, GUERRIER, JARRIER, CARRIÉRE. (*Lac*, play) Old German Gerlac—Eng. GARLICK—Mod. Germ. GERLACH. (*Land*) Old Germ. Gerland, 9th cent., Jerlent, 11th cent.—English GARLAND, CARLAND—French JARLAND. (*Man*) Old Germ. Garaman, Caraman, German—Ang.-Sax. Jaruman, bishop of Mercia—English GARMAN, GERMAN, GERMANY, GORMAN, JARMAN, CARMAN, KERMAN—Mod. German GERMANN, KARMANN—French GERMAN, GERMAIN, CARAMAN. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Garimund, Germund, 7th cent.—Old Norse Geirmundr—English GARMENT—French GERMOND, GUERMONT, CARMENT. (*Not*, bold) Old Germ. Garnot, 8th cent.—Eng. GARNETT—French GARNOT, GUERNET, CARNOT. (*Rod*, red) Old German Kaerrod, 8th cent.—Old Norse Geirraudr—English GARROD—French GIROD, CAROD. (*Laif*, relic) Old Germ. Gerlif—Old Norse Geirleifr—Eng. GERLOFF. (*Ferhth*, life, spirit) Gerferth, *Lib. Vit.*—English GARFORTH. (*Stin*, stone) Old German Kerstin, 11th cent.—Old Norse Geirstinn—English GARSTIN. (*Wald*, power) Old German

Garivald, Garold, Gerwald, Gerald—English GERHOLD, GARROLD, JARROLD, JERROLD—Modern German GERHOLD, GEROLD—French GARAULT, GERAULT, GIRAULD, GUEROULT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Garward, Geroard—French GIROUARD. (*Was, vas*, courageous) Old German Gervas—Eng. JERVIS—French GERVAISE. (*Vid*, wood*) Old Germ. Gervida, 7th cent.—English GARWOOD, GURWOOD, JERWOOD. (*Wig, wi*, war) Old Germ. Geravig, Gerwi, 8th cent.—Eng. GARRAWAY, GORWAY, GARVEY, JARVIE, CARROWAY. (*Sind*, way, journey) Old German Gersinda, 8th cent.—French GARZEND, GUERSANT. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Girwin, Garoin, Caroin—Eng. CURWEN—Modern German GERWIN, KERWIN—French GARVIN. (*Wan*, beauty ?) Old German Geravan, 11th cent.—Eng. CARAVAN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Garino, Gerin, 7th cent. English GOREN. Mod. German GÖREN. French GARIN, GUERIN, GUERINEAU.

The oldest form of *gar*, as found in the Gothic, is *gais*, which shows the identity of the word with the old Celt. *gais*, weapon, the *gæsum* of Cæsar, a sort of javelin used by the Gauls, and the Greek γαισος. Förstemann finds a difficulty in the fact that the word is found in personal names long after Gothic times, as late as the 10th cent. But the theory which I have elsewhere proposed as to the adoption of names in many cases simply as having been borne by men who had gone before, is, I think, sufficient to account for this. Such names would generally—but not invariably—follow the changes of the language. The name of the great Vandal king Genserich, is in some readings, Gaiserich, and would come in here.

* Ang.-Sax. *gar-wudu*, spear-wood, a spear.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Gais. Spear.

Old Germ. Gaiso, Geeso, 6th cent. Eng. GAZE, GEAZEY, CASE, CASEY, KAYS. French GAZE, CAZE, JÈZE.

DIMINUTIVES.

English GAZELLE, CAZALY—French GAZEL, GAZELIUS, CAZEL. French CAZALONG.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. GAZARD—French GAISSARD. (*Here*, warrior) Casere, Gen. kings of the East Angles—English CAYZER? (*Mund*, protection) Eng. CASEMENT? (*Raud*, red) French JAZERAUD.*

From the Celt. *gais*, weapon, the Gaelic tongue forms *gaisge*, bravery. And probably from some German form of the same word comes Eng. *gash*, to cut. Whether of these two meanings is to be found in the following group I cannot say, as the German character is not very strongly marked, and as I find no ancient names to correspond. Perhaps also, as Pott suggests, the French GASC may be the same as Gascon.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Gash. Vulnerare?

Eng. GASH, CASH, CASHOW, CASK, CASKY. Mod. Germ. KASCH, KASKE. French GASC, GASCHÉ.

DIMINUTIVE.

English GASKELL.†

COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) English CASHMAN? (*Hari*, warrior) English GASHRY?

Another form from the same root as *gar* and *gais*. is *gaid*, English "goad," to which I put the following.

* Seems to correspond with the Old Norse Geirraudr. This termination I have taken to be generally from another word, *hród*, glory.

† Or according to Mr. Arthur, from Gael. *Gaisgeil*, valiant.

Gaid. Dart.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Gaido, Caide, 9th cent. English GADE, GATE, CADE, CATE, CATO. Mod. German GAIDE. French GAIDE, GAITTE, GAYTTE.

COMPOUNDS.

(Bon, fatal,) Eng. GADBAN—French GATTEBON. *(Gar,* spear) Eng. GATAKER—French GATECHAIR. *(Hari,* warrior) English GAITER, CATER.

The root *sp* forms many of the words signifying a weapon or sharp instrument, and forms them perhaps in two different senses. One sense may be that of darting or shooting forth, as found in *spew, spout, spirt, speed*—the other that of diminution, as found in *spare, speck, split, spin* (to draw out or attenuate), *sparrow, spink* (small birds), *sprat* (small fish), &c.,—this gives the sense of a fine or sharp point.

In the latter sense I take it is formed the word spear, Ang.-Sax. *spere,* Old High German and Old Sax. *spêr,* cognate with Latin *sparus,* &c. It is by no means a common word, either in ancient or modern names.

Spear. Hasta.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Sperus, 8th cent. English SPEAR, SPYER. Mod. German SPEER. French SPIRE, SPIRO.

PATRONYMICS.

English SPEARING, SPIRING. Mod. Germ. SPÖRING.

COMPOUNDS.

(Man) Eng. SPEARMAN. *(Wine,* friend) Eng. SPERWIN.

From the same root as spear comes spit—Old Norse *spiot,* Dan. *spyd,* Dutch *speet,* Ital. *spiedo,* Old High Germ. *spiz,* Mod. Germ. *spiess,* all having the same meaning of dart or spear,

and no doubt closely allied to the word *spade*, p. 200. I do not find any ancient names to correspond with the following.

SIMPLE FORMS. Spit.

Eng. SPITTY, SPITTA, SPITE, SPEED, SPICE. Mod. Germ. SPIESS. Spear.

A third form from the same root is spike—Old Norse *spîk*, falcicula, Dutch *spijk*, pike, Lat. *spica*, point, &c. The Old Norse *spekia*, philosophari, *spakr*, wise, *speki*, wisdom, might intermix in the following names.

SIMPLE FORMS. Spike.

Spech, *Domesday*. Eng. SPEAK, SPECK, SPIKE. Mod. German SPECK. French SPICQ. Point.

COMPOUNDS.

(Man) English SPEAKMAN, SPIKEMAN. Mod. German SPECKMANN.

From the root *sp* above referred to, and probably in the former of the two senses, is formed Ang.-Sax. *spreot*, *sprit*, which has the double sense of sprout, branch, twig, and also of dart or spear. In the latter sense might be taken the English names SPROUT, SPROAT, SPRATT, &c., but there is another sense allied to that of sprouting, viz., that of vigour, activity, "sprightliness," to which, on the whole, I have thought it better elsewhere to place them.

Another word for a spear was Old Norse *doerr*, probably from the Sansc. root *tar*, to penetrate, to which Förstemann places the following ancient names. The word *durand*, *durant*, p. 197, I take also to be from this origin.

Dar, Dor. Spear.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Tarro, Terra, Torro, 9th cent. Terri, *Lib. Vit.* English DARR, DARROW, DOOR, DOREY, DURRE, TARR, TARRY, TERRY, TORRY. Mod. German DOOER. French DARY, DARRU, DOR, DORÉ, DORY, DOREAU, DURR, DUREY, DUREAU, DURU, TARÉ, TERRAY, TERRE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Darila, 9th cent.—Eng. DARRELL, DARLEY, DORRELL, DURELL, DURLEY, TURRELL.—French DOREL, DUREL, TARLAY, TURELL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English DORAN. French DORIN, TORIN,

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bon*, fatal) Eng. DORBON*—French TARABON. (*Gaud*, Goth) Eng. DARACOTT—French DARGAUD. (*Gund*, war) Old Germ. Taragun,† 9th cent.—Eng. DARRIGON, DARGAN—French TARAGON, TARGANT, DARGENNE. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. TARRYER, TERRIER—Fren. DARIER, TERRIER, TERREUR, (*Gis*, hostage? comrade?) Eng. DARKIES—French DORCHIES, TURGIS. (*Man*) English DORMAN, DURMAN—Mod. German DORMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Terrimar, 9th cent.—English DORMER—Mod. Germ. DORMEIER—French DOERMER. (*Not*, bold) Old German Ternod, 9th cent.—English TERNOUTH—French TARNAUD, DARNET. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Daroin, 8th cent.—English DARWIN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Derold—Mod Germ. DAROLD, TURHOLD—French DARRALDE, DORVAULT.

From the above root *dar* I take to be formed Ang.-Sax. *darêth*, English *dart*, found in two or three ancient names.

Dart. Jaculum.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Daredus,‡ Tarit? 8th cent. Eng. DARDY,

* Förstemann has no examples of *bon* as an ending. But it evidently occurs in some of the words signifying spear, as in GAIBAN, p. 206.

† Förstemann seems to think this name corrupted. Only, I presume, in so far that it has lost the final *d*.

‡ Förstemann does not place either of these two names here. Daredus, he suggests, may stand for Dagredus; and Tarit he places to the root *dar*, with an ending probably phonetic. But from the root *dar* with such an ending may not the word *dareth*, *dart*, be formed?

DART, DEARTH, TART, TARRATT? French DARTE, DARD, DARDIE, TARD, TARDY, TARDU; TARIDE? TARRATTE?

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. DARTON. French DARDENNE, DARIDAN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Dirodhar, 8th cent.—Eng. DARTER, TARTER—French DARDIER, TARATRE, TARTTER, TARTARY.

From the Old High Germ. *ecca*, Mod. Germ. *ecke*, Ang.-Sax. *ecg*, edge, sharpness, cognate with Lat. *acies*, &c., and from the root found in Sansc. *ag*, *ac*, to pierce, I take the forms *ag*, *ac*, *eg*, *ec*, widely spread in proper names. And I also include the forms *hag*, *hac*, though Old Norse *hagr*, handy, useful, might be suitable. Grimm, however, explains the name Hagen as "spinosus." Still it must be admitted that the varied forms of the group suggest the probability of an admixture of roots.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Ago, Acco, Hago, Hacco, Ego, Eggo, Ecco, Hego, Hecco, Aikô, Aio, Eyo, 4th cent. Old Norse Haki. English AGG, AGUE, ACHE, AKE, AKEY, HAIG, HAGGIE, HACK, HAW, HAY, EGG, EGO, EDGE, EYE, HEGGIE, HECK, HEDGE. Mod. German ACKE, EGGE, ECKE, HACKE, HEYE. French HACQ, HACHE, HAGE, HAYE. Ag, Ack, Eck. Acies.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Hagilo, Hachili, Eccila, 9th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Hagel, *Cod. Dip.*—Eng. HAGEL, HECKLE, HAIL—Modern Germ. HACKEL—French HECKLÉ. Old German Hacchilin, Echelin, 8th cent.—Eng. ACHLIN, HAILING—Mod. German HAGELEN—French EGALIN.

COMPOUNDS

(*Hard*, fortis) Old German Agihard, Achard, Aicard, Eckhard, Heccard, 8th cent.—English ACHARD, HAGGARD—

Mod. Germ. ECKARDT, HAGART, HACKERT—French ACART, AYCARD, HAGARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Agihar, Agar, Aichar, Aiher, Egiher, Hager, 8th cent.—Eng. AGAR, ACRE, AYER, EAGER, HAGAR—Mod. Germ. ACKER, AICHER, EGER, HAGER, HAYER—French ACAR. (*Ram*, *ran*, raven) Old German Agramnus, Agrannus, 8th cent.—Eng. ACRON, ACORN ?—French AGRAM, AGRON. (*Lac*, play) Old German Ekkileich, 9th cent.—French ACLOCQUE. (*Leof*, dear) Old Germ. Ailiv, 9th cent.—Old Norse Eylifr—Eng. AYLIFFE. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Agomar, Aimar, 7th cent.—French AYMER. (*Man*) Old German Egiman, 9th cent.—Eng. AIKMAN, HACKMAN, HEDGMAN, HAYMAN—Mod. Germ. HACHMANN, HECKMANN, HAYMANN—Fr. HEYMEN. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Agimund, Ekimunt, 9th cent.—Old Norse Agmund, Aamund.—Agemund, *Domesday*.—English HAMMOND—French AGMAND, EYMOND, AYMONT, ECHEMENT. (*Not*, bold) Old German Eginot—French AGENET. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Egered, Accarad, 7th cent.—English ACROYD ?—French EGROT, EYRAUD. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Agiovald, Agold, Ekkold, 7th cent.—Mod. German ECKHOLDT—French AGOULT, ACCAULT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Eguard, 11th cent.—Fr. ECHIVARD, HACQUART. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Agiwin, 8th cent.—French AIGOIN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Achiulf, a Wern, 5th cent. —Eng. ACHUFF.

The root *ig* or *ic*, which Förstemann considers obscure, I should rather take to be another form of *ag* or *ac*, as found in Old Fries. *ig*, point, edge, sword, Lat. *ico*, &c.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ic Cuspis. Old Germ. Igo, Ico, 8th cent. Iccius, Belgic name in Cæsar? Eng. IGO, HICK. Mod. Germ. ICKE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ikiko, 10th cent.—Eng. HICKOCK.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Igulf, 8th cent.—French IGOUF.

From the root *ag* or *ac* is produced by a phonetic termination the form *agin* or *akin*. The only appellatives that I find are the Old High Germ. *agana*, Goth. *ahana*, Old Norse *ögn*, stalk, stem, spike, North Eng. *awn*, the beard of barley, from which we may assume for proper names the meaning of spear or weapon.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Agin. Cuspis.

Old Germ. Agino, Eggino, Achino, Hagino, Haino, 7th cent. Eng. AGAN, ACKEN, AIKIN, HAGEN, HACON, HAIN.* Mod. Germ. HAGEN, HEYNE. Fr. AGON, EGON, EYCHENNE, HAGENE, HACQUIN, HAIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Aganbert, Agembert, 8th cent.—Eng. AGOMBAR ?—French ECHANBARD. (*Fred*, peace) Old Germ. Aganfred, Ainfred, 8th cent.—French HAINFRAY. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Agenar, Haginer, 7th cent.—Old Norse Agnar—Mod. Germ. HAGNER—French HAGUENOER. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Eginhard, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. HEINHARDT—French ECHINARD, IGNARD.

From the same root *ag* or *ac*, is also probably formed *agil*, p. 154, which may have a kindred meaning. I have there referred to the word as obscure, but I am inclined to think that it comes in here, and that it corresponds with Ang.-Sax. *egl*, a point, *eglan*, to pierce.

From the root *ag* or *ac*, as a nasalized form comes *ang* or *anc* (Old High Germ. *ango*, Ang.-Sax. *ònga*, goad, prick, point), to which I put the following. There are several other names, particularly French, which would seem to come in

* A form Ain appears to be found in names of places, as Ainsley and Ainsworth.

here, but a comparison with the Old Frankish names shows the original form to have been *ing*. At the same time I feel by no means sure that the root *ing*, except as a termination, is not often the same as *ang*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang. Prick. Point. Old Germ. Anco, Hanco, 8th cent. Eng. ? ANG, HANG *(Bowditch)*. Mod. Germ. ANKE, HANKE. French ANGÉ, ANGUY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Wine*, friend) Old German Ancoin, 8th cent.—English ANGWIN—French ANGEVIN.

As *agil* from *ag*, so *angil* seems to be formed from *ang*. The appellative corresponding is Ang.-Sax. *angel*, a hook, but in proper names I should rather suggest the meaning of a barbed spear. The theory which derives the Saxons from their *seax* or knife, the Lombards from their *bart* or axe, and the Franks from their *franca* or javelin, derives the Angles also from their *angel* or hook. In proper names then we may hesitate whether to take the weapon, or the people's name, or, if we accept the above theory, the one as derived through the other. Förstemann also proposes the Lat. *angelus*, as a word of Christian introduction, with an admixture of *ingil*, as an extended form of the root *ing*. My own impression—taking all the above groupings together, and finding in them one common root—is in favour of the prevailing meaning of weapon.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Angil. Hook. Barb. Old German Angilo, Engilo, Ingilo, 7th cent. English

ANGEL, ANGLEY, ANGELO, ENGALL, INGLE, INGELOW. Mod. German ANGELE, ENGEL, INGEL. French ANGEL, ENGEL, INGEL.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Angelin, 9th cent.—Eng. ANGLIN—Modern Germ. ENGELIN, ENGLEN—French ENCELAIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Angilbert, Engilbert, 8th cent. Eng. ENGLEBURTT—Mod. German ENGLEBRECHT—French ? INGHELBRECHT. (*Haid*, "hood") Old Germ. Anglehaidis, 9th cent.—Fr. ANGLADE. (*Hard*) Old German Angilhart, Engelhart, 8th cent.—English ENGLEHEART—Mod. German ENGELHARDT—French ANGLARD. (*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Angelher, Engilher, 8th cent.—Eng. ANGLER—Mod. Germ. ENGLER—French ANGELIER. (*Land*) Old Germ. Ingaland —Eng. ENGLAND. (*Man*) Old Germ. Angilman, 8th cent. —Eng. ANGLEMAN—Modern German ENGLEMANN. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Angelmund, 8th cent.—French ANGLEMENT. (*Dio*, servant) Old Germ. Angildeo, Engildiu, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Angeltheow—English INGLEDEW. (*Sind*, via) Old Germ. Ingilsind, 9th cent.—Eng. INGLESENT.

Another root with the probable meaning of spear or sharp instrument is to be found in Ang.-Saxon *staca*, stake, spear—*sticca*, stick, spike—*stician*, to pierce—Old Norse *sticki*, dagger, &c.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Stack. Stick. Cuspis.

Old Germ. Stacco, 9th cent., Stucchus, 8th cent. Eng. STACK, STAG, STICK, STOCK, STUCK, STUCKEY. Mod. Germ. STACKE, STICH, STOCK, STUCKE. French STACH, STOCQ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Old German Stacher, 9th cent.—English STAKER, STICKER, STOKER, STOCKER—Mod. Germ. STECKER. (*Hard*) Eng. STACKARD—Mod. Germ. STECKERT, STICHERT, STÖCKHARDT. (*Man*) Eng. STACKMAN, STAGMAN, STICKMAN, STOCKMAN—Modern German STACKEMANN, STEGEMANN, STOCKMANN.

From *staca, sticca,* a sharp point, is formed, perhaps as a diminutive, Old High German *stachilla,* cuspis, Old Norse *stickill,** a sharp point.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Stackel. Stickel. Cuspis. Eng. STAGGALL, STEGGALL, STICKLE, STOCKILL. Modern Germ. STICKEL, STÖCKEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here,* warrior) Eng. STACKLER, STICKLER, STOCQUELER—Mod. Germ. STIEGLER.

A nasalized form of *stac* or *stic* I take to be *stang, sting* (Ang.-Saxon *stæng, styng,* pole, or as Förstemann suggests, spear, *stingian,* to pierce, stab). None of the ancient names in Förstemann's list fall in with this group.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Stang. Sting. Spear? Eng. STANK, STING. Mod. Germ. STANG. Mod. Dan. STANGE, STINCK?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari,* warrior) Old Norse Stangar—English STANGER, STINGER. (*Man*) Eng. STINCHMAN.

As spade in some ancient dialects was used in the sense of sword, so plough (Ang.-Saxon *plog,* Old High Germ. *ploh*), had in a similar manner the sense of spear. This obtained in Old High German, and Stark gives that meaning to the following three ancient names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Plough. Spear? Old Germ. Bloc, 11th cent. Plucca, *Lib. Vit.* English PLUCK, PLUGG, PLOUGH, BLOCK, BLOCKEY, BLOGG, BLUCK, BLOW. Mod. German PLÜGGE, BLOCK. French PLOCQUE, PLOU, BLOC.

* Hence the summit called Stickle Pike in Cumberland, and the German Stackelberg.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German. Plugelo, 13th cent. French BLOCAILLE, BLOQUEL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Pluckone, 13th cent. Eng. BLOWEN. French PLOQUIN, PLUQUIN, PLOUIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Helm*, helmet) French PLOUGOULM. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BLOWER—Modern German PLUCKER, PLÖGER—French PLOYER, BLOQUIÉRE. (*Man*) Eng. PLOUGHMAN—Modern Germ. BLOCKMANN. (*Not*, bold) Plukenet, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Eng. PLUCKNETT.*

Tacitus tells us that the Germans were generally armed with a short spear, adapted either for close or distant fighting, and which was called in their language *framea*. From this word, apparently allied to the Modern German *pfriem*, Förstemann derives the following ancient names, which are mostly Frankish.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English FRAME, FREEM. French FRÉMY, FREMEAUX, FROMMÉ, FORME. Fram. Spear.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. FREMLIN. French FROMILLON.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Fermin. Ferminus, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. FERMIN. French FREMIN, FREMINEAU, FERMIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Old German Frambold, 8th cent.—French FRAIMBAULT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Frammier, 9th cent.—French FREMIER, FREMERY, FERMERY. (*Man*) Old German Framan, 9th cent.—French FROMAIN. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Framund, 8th cent.—Eng. FROMUNT, FREMONT—French FRÉMONT, FROMENT.

* Perhaps, as a slight corruption, PLUNKET.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Framengar, 8th cent.—English FIRMINGER—French FREMUNGER, FREMANCOUR?

From the Gothic and High German *ast*, branch, also spear (cognate with Lat. *hasta?*), Förstemann takes the following root.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ast. Spear. Eng. ASTE, ESTE, ESTY. French ESTE, HESTEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. ASTLE, ESTLE—French ASTEL, ESTELLE. French ESTOCQ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Asthar, 8th cent.—English ASTOR, ASTRAY—French ASTIER. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Astericus, 9th cent.—Mod. Germ. ESTRICH—French ASTRUC—Ital. ASTRICO. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Asduard, 9th cent.—French ESTAVARD. (*Wood*) English ASTWOOD (*like Garwood p.* 204.)

Perhaps allied in its root to the last word is Ang.-Sax. *æsc*, the ash tree. The Ang.-Sax. *æsc* also signified a spear, on account of spears being made of ash-wood. For the same reason it likewise signified a ship or a boat. There is a third sense derived from Northern mythology (*see p.* 142), which might obtain in proper names. But on the whole I prefer to take as the general sense that of the weapon.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Asc. Spear. Æsc, son of Hengist. Old Norse Askr. English ASH, ASK, ASKEY. Mod. Germ. ASCHE, ESCH.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Askila, 4th cent.—Eng. HASKELL—French ASCOLI, ESQUILLE. Old German Ascelin, 11th cent.—Eng. ASHLIN—French ESCALIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Ang.-Sax. Æscbyrht (found in Æscbyrhtæs geat, *Cod. Dip.* 1091)—Eng. ASHPART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Aschari, Eskere, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Æschere—English ASHER—Modern German ASCHER, ESCHER—French ESCARÉ. (*Bald*, fortis) Eng. ASHBOLD. (*Man*) Old Germ. Ascman—Aschman, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. ASHMAN—Modern German ESCHMANN—French AESCHIMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Ang.-Sax. Æscmêr—Eng. ASHMORE (or local). (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Eskirich, 8th cent.—Mod. German ESCHRICH—French ESCAYRAC. (*Wid*, wood) Old Germ. Asquid—Ascuit, *Domesday*—Eng. ASQWITH,* ASHWITH, ASHWOOD. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Ascwîn, 8th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Æscwine —Eng. ASHWIN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Ascolf, 9th cent.—Eng. ASCOUGH.

Another word signifying dart or spear is Goth. *uzd*, Ang.-Saxon and Old Fries. *ord*, Old High Germ. *ort*, Old Norse *oddr*, to which I put the following. Most of our forms in *od* seem, however, rather to be from *aud*, prosperity, than from the above Old Norse word.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ort, 8th cent. Old Norse Oddr, Oddi. Eng. ORD, ORTH, HORD, HORT, ODDY. Mod. Germ. ORT, ORTH. French ? ORTH, HORTUS ? Ord Dart.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ortila, 9th cent.—Eng. HURDLE—Mod. Germ. ORTEL—Ital. ORTELLI. Mod. German OERTLING, ORTELN—French ORTOLAN. Eng. ORDISH—French HOZDEZ (*Gothic form.*) French HORDEQUIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old Germ. Ortger, 8th cent.—Eng. ORGAR ?—French ORTIGUIER. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Ortahar,

* Some of these names might be local.

8th cent., Hortarius* (prince of the Alamanni), 4th cent.—Eng. HORDER. (*Liub*, love) Old Germ. Ortliub, 11th cent.—Modern German ORTLIEB—French HORTELOUP. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Hordward, 11th cent.—English ORDWARD. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old Germ. Ordwig, 9th cent.—Eng. ORDWAY.

From the above root *ord* or *odd* seems to be formed, by a prefix, the Anglo-Saxon *brord*, Old Norse *broddr*, spear, dart, Old English *brode*, to prick. To this Stark places the following Old German names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Brod. Dart. Old Germ. Broda, 13th cent. Ang.-Sax. Brorda. Old Norse Broddr. Broth, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English BROAD, BRODIE. French BROT, BROET, BRAUD, BRODU, PROTEAU, PROT.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. PROTYN. French BRODIN, PRODIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Had*, war) Old German Prothadius, 7th cent.—English BRODHEAD—French PROTHAUT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Brothar,† Broter, Produrius, 8th cent.—Brother, King of Denmark, Brother, Danish king of Dublin—Eng. BROTHER, PROTHEROE—Mod. German BRUDER. (*Ric*, power) English BRODERICK.

From the Ang.-Sax. *pîl*, Old Norse *pîla*, dart, arrow, I take the following. And I do not feel at all sure that many other names placed elsewhere to *bil*, *pil*, lenitas, placiditas, ought not to come in here.

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* Grimm's derivation of this name (*Gesch. d. Deutsch. sprach.*), from Anglo-Saxon *corther*, troup, company, seems by no means a satisfactory one. But we must remember that this great scholar wrote without the full data which the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch* now affords.

† I take it that brother, frater, intermixes in these names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. PEEL. Mod. Germ. PIEHL, PEEL. French PIELLE, PIELLA, PIOLÉ. Peel. Dart.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. PEELING. French PIOLENC.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bon*, fatal) French PELABON. (*Hard*) Modern German PIELERT—French PIELARD. (*Beam*, shaft, handle) English PILBEAM.*

As the Ang.-Sax. *dareth*, dart, from the root *dar*, p. 208, so may, I take it, the Old Norse *billdr (biledr ?)*, dart, be formed from the root *bil* or *pil* (Gr. βαλλω ?) To this we may place the following, though *bald*, audax, is apt to intermix.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Pilde. French PILTÉ, PELTÉ, BILLOTEAU ? Bild. Dart

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English BILLITER, BUILDER—French BELLETTRE, PELTIER, PELTZER. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Bildrad, 8th cent.—French PELTRET, PELLETERET.

From the Old Sax. *scapt*, Anglo-Saxon *scaft*, *sceft*, spear, shaft, arrow—literally, that which is shaped or smoothed—we may take the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. SHAFT, SHAFTO. French CHAFT, CHAPT. Shaft. Spear. Arrow.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Scaptarius, 6th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Sceafthere—Eng. SHAPTER—Fr. SCHEFTER, CHEFTER. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Scaftolt—Eng. SCAFFOLD.

From the Ang.-Sax. *flân*, dart, arrow—that which is flown or flung—we may probably take the following.

† Like the Ang.-Sax *garbeam*, spear handle. But probably in both cases the word is only used as a pleonastic form of spear or dart.

Flan. Dart. Arrow.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. FLANE, FLAWN. French FLAN, FLANNEAU, FLOHN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Flanbert, Flambert, 8th cent. —Eng. FLAMBARD—French FLAMBERT. (*Gar*, spear) Old Germ. Flanigar, 9th cent.—French FLAMMGAR.

There is a word *nagal* found in a few ancient names, which I think may come in here. Förstemann refers to *nagal*, unguis, remarking at the same time that the sense does not seem a particularly suitable one for names. But *nagal*, clavis, in the sense rather of a sharp point, spike, spear, appears to me to be sufficiently appropriate. Nor does it seem necessary to take it, as suggested by Mone (*Heldensage*), in connection with the mythological smith Weland.

Nagal. Clavis. Cuspis.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Nagal, 9th cent. Old Norse Nagle. Eng. NAGLE, NAIL. Mod. Germ. NAGEL, NAHL. Dan. NAGEL. French NAGEL, NEÉL, NÉLY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, durus) Old Germ. Nagalhard, 8th cent.—French NALLARD. (*Bert*, bright) French NALBERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. NAYLOR*—Modern German NAGLER—Dan. NAGLER—French NÉOLLIER.

There is a curious set of names derived from the above word *nagal*, nail—to all appearance of comparatively modern origin—and found both in English and in German. Such is English TUFFNELL, on which Mr. Lower remarks—"In the 17th century this name was spelt Tufnaile, and I am therefore rather inclined to take it

* Of course these names, with the exception perhaps of the French, might be from the trade.

au pied de la lettre, and to consider "tough nail" as its etymon. I believe that in this case Mr. Lower has "hit the nail on the head." Not so, however, in the case of HORSENAIL (the name, by the way, as he tells us, of a Kentish farrier), which he seems to have been beguiled into thinking a corruption of Arsenal. I take it that this name, corresponding with the Germ. ROSNAGEL, is also nothing else than what it seems. We have also HARTNELL corresponding with a Germ. HARTNAGEL, COPPERNOLL with a Germ. KUPFERNAGEL, and HOOFNAIL with a Germ. HUFNAGEL. And we have ISNELL (iron-nail), BRAZNELL, CRUCKNELL, HOCKNELL, BRADNELL, DARTNELL, PRANGNELL (Germ. *prangen*, to glitter?) BRITNELL (German *breit*, broad), SCARNELL, COURTNELL (Dutch, Dan. *kort*, short.) The Germans have THÜRNAGEL (door-nail), RECKNAGEL (rack-nail), SCHINNAGL (plate-nail), BLANKENNAGEL (white-nail), RODNAGEL (red-nail), RUNDNAGEL (round-nail), WACKERNAGEL,* and several others. This curious class of names, standing very much by themselves, must I think have had some peculiar origin.

From the Old High German *barta*, an axe, I take to be most probably the following. Words also suitable are *bart*, beard, and Old Norse *bardi*, giant. And the root *bert*, bright, famous, is also liable to intermix.

* Germ. *wacker*, noble, stout, brave. Pott's suggestion that *wacker* is an epithet applied, not to the nail, but to a man called Nagel, hardly helps us much seeing the number of other similar names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bard. Axe. Old Germ. Bardo, Barto, Pardo, Parto, 9th cent. Eng. BARD, BARDY, BARTIE, PART, PARDOE. Modern German BARDE, BART, BARTH. French BARD, BARDÉ, BARDY, BARDEAU, BARTEAU, PARTY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Bardilo, 9th cent.—English BARDOULEAU, BARDELLE—Modern German BARDEL—French BARDELLE, BARTEL. French BARDILLON, PARDAILLON.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Bardinus, 8th cent. Eng. BARDIN, PARDON. Mod. Germ. BARTEN. Fr. BARDON, BARDONNEAU, PARDON.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Barding, 9th cent. Eng. BARDING, PARDING.

COMPOUNDS.*

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BARTER, PARDAR, PARTER—Modern Germ. BARTHER. (*Man*) Eng. BARTMAN—Modern German BARTHMANN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Bartholf—English BARDOLPH.

From the Ang.-Sax. *becca*, axe, might be the following. But I think, now too late, that they ought not to have been separated from the root *big, bic*, to slash, p. 177.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Beck. Axe. Old Germ. Becco, Begga, Becca, 7th cent. Eng. BECK, BEGG, BEACH, BEECHEY, PEAK, PEACH, PEACHEY. Modern Germ. BECKH, PECK. French BEC, BECK, BECQUEY, PECH.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BEACALL, PECHELL—Mod. Germ. BECKEL—French BECKLÉ. Eng. BEAKEM?—French BECQUEMIE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Had*, war?) Eng. BECKETT, PECKETT—French BÉCHADE, BECQUET, PECQUET. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BEECHER, PECKER—French BECKER, PECQUERY. (*Man*) English BECKMAN, BEACHMAN—French BECHMAN.

* I do not include here BARTLETT and BARTRAM, for I think that they are rather from *bert*, famous.

There is a word *score*, found in two or three ancient names, which Stark refers to Old High Germ. *scora, schora,* spade, shovel, supposing, as in former cases, the meaning to be that of weapon. This word, and another, *scar*, which Förstemann assigns to Old High Germ. *scara,* acies, I include together in the general sense of cutting, as shown in Ang.-Sax. *scearian, sceorian.*

SIMPLE FORMS.

Scar. To cut.

Old German Scarius, 9th cent., Scoro, Scori, 13th cent. English SCARR, SCARROW, SHEER, SHERRY, SCORE, SHORE, SHOREY, SCURRY, SHUREY. Modern German SCAR, SCHAR, SCHEER, SCHURR. French CHERI ? CHEREAU ? CHOREY ?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Scherilo, 9th cent.—Eng. SHERRELL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Brand*, sword) English SHIERBRAND—Modern German SCHEURBRAND. (*Man*) Old German Scureman, 14th cent. —Eng. SCARMAN, SHARMAN, SHERMAN, SHORMAN—Modern German SCHIERMANN, SCHÜRMANN.

I am inclined to the opinion that *wood* in proper names has sometimes the sense of spear, or at least of a weapon. We find a peculiar use of this word in Anglo-Saxon; thus *gar-wudu* is "spear wood," a spear—hence the Old German name Gervida, our GARWOOD. The same is no doubt the sense in the Old German Asquid, our ASQWITH—"ash-wood" in the sense of a spear, and probably in our ASTWOOD, p. 216. An Old Frankish name Bonavida, 9th cent., "fatal wood," is probably also a figurative expression for a spear. So also the Gothic name Cnivida, our

KNYVETT, is "knife-wood," a knife. It seems to me probable that wood of itself may sometimes have the same sort of meaning. There is an Old German name Widolaic, our WEDLAKE and WEDLOCK, from *lacan*, to play. This compares with the Anglo-Saxon *æsc-plega*, "ash-play," i.e., play of spears. A similar mode of expression is by no means uncommon even in English. Thus, in a sense more or less poetical, we use steel for a sword, and gold for money. Hence also in sacred poetry, such an expression as "fatal wood" for the cross. And the poetical element, it must be observed, enters largely into the composition of ancient names.

From the Ang.-Sax. *boga*, Old High German *bogo, pogo, poco*, English bow, arcus, I take the following. But there is another word from the same general root signifying to bend, viz., Gothic *baugs*, Old High Germ. *bauc*, Anglo-Saxon *beâg*, ring, bracelet, which I think also enters into the composition of men's names, and which it is extremely difficult to separate from the present group.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bog. Bow. Arcus. Old Germ. Bocco, 9th cent. ? Ang.-Saxon Boge. Old Norse Bogi. Eng. BOGG, BOAG, BOGIE, BOHY, BOW, BEAU, BOCK ? Mod. Germ. BÖGE, POGGE, BOCK ? French POGÉ, BOCH ?

DIMINUTIVES.

Ang.-Saxon Bogel *(found in Bogeles pearruc)**—Eng. BOGLE, BOWELL—Mod. German POGGEL—French POGGIALE.

* Bogel's paddock.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. BOGARD—Modern German BÖGERT—French BOCHARD, BOHARD, POCHARD. (*Man*) English BOGMAN, BOWMAN—Mod. Germ. BOCHMANN ? (*Mar*, famous) Anglo-Saxon Bôcmêr, Bôhmêr (*found in Bôcmêres stigele, Bôhmêres* stigele*)—English POGMORE, BOWMER—French BOCHMER, BOIMER.

From the extended form found in Modern Germ. *bogen*, may be the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. BOGGON, BOWEN. Mod. German BOHN ? French BOCHIN, BOIN, BOHNÉ. Bogen. Bow.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) English POIGNARD ?—Modern German BOGENHARDT—Fr. BOGNARD, POIGNARD ? (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BODGENER—Mod. German BOGNER—French BOGNIER.

A common word in ancient names was *helm*, helmet. We have very few names at present in which it can be traced, but as it is apt to change into *hem* or *em*, and so to mix up with other words, it is probable that many more names may exist in a disguised form.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang.-Saxon Helm (*found in Helmes treôw*,† *Cod. Dip.* 1266.) Eng. HELM. Mod. Germ. HALM, HELM. Helm. Galea.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old German Helmburg, 9th cent.—English HEMBERG, HEMBERY, HEMBROW. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Helmger, 8th cent.—Eng. ALMIGER (*or to amal, p.* 143.)

Another word signifying helmet is Ang.-Sax. *col*, Old Norse *kollr*. This seems to have been

* Bohmer's style. These two names seem to be the same.

† Helm's tree.

common in Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse names, but, judging by Förstemann's list, not generally in Old German names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Coll. Helmet. Old Germ. Colo, 9th cent. Ang.-Sax. Cola, Colo, Cole. Old Norse Kollr, Koli. Eng. COLLA, COLLEY, COLEY, COLE. Mod. Germ. KOHL, KOLL. Dan. KOHL. French COLLE, COLI, COLLEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Colaicho, 8th cent.—Eng. COLLICK, COLLEGE —Mod. Germ. KOHLIG. French COLLICHON. Old German Cholensus, 8th cent.—Eng. COLENSO, COLLINS.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. COLLING. Mod. Germ. KÖHLING. Dan. KOLLING. French COLLANGE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Colobert, 8th cent.—English COLBREATH, COOLBREATH—Fr. COLBERT. (*Brand*, sword) Ang.-Sax. Colbrand—Eng. COLBRAN. (*Biörn*, bear) Old Norse Kolbiörn—Eng. COLBURN. (*Hard*) Eng. COLLARD—Modern German KOHLHARDT—French COLLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. COLLIER, COLLAR—Modern German KOLLER—Dan. KOLLER—French COLLIER, COLLERY, COLÉRE. (*Man*) Old Germ. Coloman, Colman, 9th cent.—Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, A.D. 663—Eng. COLMAN, COLEMAN—Modern Germ. KOHLMANN—French COLLMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Ang.-Saxon Colomôr (*found in Colomôres* sic, Cod. Dip.* 509)—Eng. COLLAMORE, COLMER—Mod. Germ. KOLLMEYER.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*, *m*.

(*Bert*, bright) French COLOMBERT. (*Hard*) French COLINARD.

"Until something better shall be found," Förstemann places the following to Old High Germ. *hûba*, Ang.-Sax. *hûfe*, Mod. Germ. *haube*,

* "Colomore's syke." Syke, a word still used in the North of England, signifies a runner sometimes dry.

cap, crest, or, most probably, helmet. As I cannot say that I am able to suggest anything better, I continue them under the same head. The root of the Saxon names Offa or Uffa may be, however, liable to intermix.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Hubo, Huba, Hufo, 8th cent. Hobbesune, *Domesday*. Eng. HUBE, HOBY, HOOP, HOPE, HOOF. Mod. German HAUBE, HUPE. French HOUBE, HOUPPE, HUPPÉ, CHOUPE. Hub. Helmet.

DIMINUTIVES.

English HUBBACK, CHUBBACK—Mod. German HOBBEKE, HÖPKE—French HUBAC. English HOPKIN—Mod. German HÖPKEN. Eng. HUBBLE—French HUBEL. Eng. HOBLIN—French HUBLIN, HOUPLON, CHOBILLON. Dutch HOBBEMA.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) English HUBBARD—French HUBARD, CHOPARD. (*Man*) Eng. HOBMAN, HOPMAN, HOOFMAN—Mod. German HOPPMANN, HOFFMANN?

There is a name COPESTAKE or CAPSTICK, which in the previous edition I completely mistook. It is evidently the German *kopfstück*, head-piece.

From the Ang.-Sax. *scyld*, Old High German *scilt*, Old Norse *skiöld*, English *shield*, there are not many names, though as noted p. 148, it was anciently a name of honour.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Scyld, ancestor of Woden *(Anglo-Saxon Gen.)* Scyld *(found in Scyldes treow, Cod. Dip.* 436.*)* Skiöld, mythical king of Denmark. English SHIELD, SKELT. Mod. German SCHILDT.* French? SCHILTE. Shield. Scutum.

* Hence ROTHSCHILD, "red shield," adopted, as it is said, by the founder of the family from the sign of his place of business, and certainly not an improvement upon his original name of ANSHELM, "divine helmet."

PATRONYMICS.

Old Sax. Sciltung, 9th cent. Eng. SKELDING, SCOLDING, SKOULDING.

A more common word in men's names is *rand*, rim, in the sense, according to Förstemann, of shield, and to which, as a High German form, I put *rans*.

Rand. Shield.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Rando, Rento, 4th cent. Eng. RAND, RANCE, RONDEAU, ROUND? Mod. German RAND. French ROND, RONDY, RONDEAU, RONCE, RONZE.

DIMINUTIVES.

English RANDLE, RENDEL, RENTLE, RUNDLE?—French RONDELLE. English RANTEM, RANSOM.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Ranthar, 8th cent., Ranzer, 10th cent.—Eng. RENDER, RENTER—Mod. German RANTER, RENTER—French RANDIER, RONZIER, RONCERAY. (*Mar*, famous) Eng. RENTMORE, WRENTMORE. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Randuin, 8th cent.—French RANDOUIN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Randulf, 8th cent.—English RANDOLPH—Modern German RANDOLFF.

An allied form of *rand* is Old High German *ramft*, Mod. Germ. *ranft*, which seems to occur in a few names.

Ramft. Shield.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Rampo, 9th cent. Mod. Germ. RAMPF.

DIMINUTIVE.

English RAMPLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. RAFTER, RAFTERY. Fr. RAFTIER.

A third root signifying shield is Ang.-Sax. *bord*, Old High Germ. *bort*, which, though Förstemann only has it as a termination (as in Heribord, Hiltiport, &c.), evidently occurs in the following.

SIMPLE FORMS. Bord.

English BOARD, PORT. French BORDE, BORDA, PORT, PORTA. Shield.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BOARDER, BORDER—Fr. BORDIER, BORDERY. (*Man*) English BOARDMAN, PORTMAN—French ? BORDMANN. (*Wine*, friend) Eng. BOARDWINE, PORTWINE—French PORTEVIN.

A fourth word signifying shield—but of which I find no trace in ancient names—may be Ang.-Sax. *disc*, Old High Germ. *tisc*. This had the meaning of dish, plate, flat surface, but I think that like *rand* and *bord*, the most probable meaning in men's names is that of shield.

SIMPLE FORMS. Disk.

English DIX ?* DIXIE ? Mod. German DISCH. French DIESCH,† TISCI. Shield.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. DISHER—Mod. German TISCHER—French DISCRY, TIXIER. (*Man*) English DISHMAN—Modern German DIXMANN.

From the Ang.-Sax. *hring*, *hrinc*, Eng. *ring*, in the sense of ring-armour, coat of mail, Förstemann derives a word *ring* in ancient names. And from the Old High Germ. *ringan*, luctari, *rang*, battle, Ang.-Sax. *rinc*, combatant, he also derives a form *rang*, *rank*, *renk*. But as the separation, in the ancient names even, is doubtful, and in the modern impracticable, I take them together—the sense being in either case a warlike one.

* In Ang.-Saxon *sc* and *x* frequently interchange. Thus Bosworth gives the plural of *disc* as *discas* and *dixas*.

† Or, as seems to be the case in another name, DIETSCH, this may only be a corruption of Deutsch.

Ring. Mail.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Rincho, Renco, 9th cent. Eng. RING, RINK. Mod. Germ. RANKÈ, RINGE, RINCK.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ringilo—English WRINKLE—Mod. German RINGEL—French RINGEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old German Renchard, 6th cent.—Modern German RINGERT—French RINGARD, RANGHEARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Rincar, Ranchar, 9th cent.—English RINGER, RANCOUR—Mod. Germ. RINGER, RENCKER—French RINGHER. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Ringolt—Ang.-Saxon Hringwold (*found in Hringwoldes beorh, Cod. Dip.* 1117.) —Eng. RINGGOLD—Mod. Germ. RINGWALD.

The root *sar*, *ser*, for which Förstemann proposes Old High German *saro*, Ang.-Saxon *searo*, armour, enters into a great number of names.

Sar, Ser. Armour.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Saro, Sario, Sarra, 8th cent. English SARE, SARAH, SEAR. Mod. German SAHR, SEHR, SERRE. French SARRE, SAR, SARRA, SARI, SERRE, SERRA, SERÉ, SERY, SERIEU, SORRÉ, SORIEU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Serila, Serlo, 6th cent.—Old Norse Sörli, Sölli—Eng. SAREL, SERRELL, SERLE, SORLIE, SOLLY—French SERAIL, SOREL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bot*, envoy) Old Germ. Sarabot, 9th cent.—Eng. SERBUTT —French SORBET. (*Hard*) French SERARD. (*Here*, warrior) French SERRIER. (*Ger*, spear) French SARGER. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Saregaud, 8th cent.—English SARGOOD. (*Man*) Old Germ. Saraman, 8th cent.—Eng. SERMON—Mod. German SAARMANN—French SARAMON, CÉRÉMONIE? (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Sarrad, Sarrat, 9th cent.—English SARRATT—French SARETTE. (*Wald*, power) Old German Serald, 9th cent.—French SARRAULT. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Saroin, 8th cent.—French SARRION, SEROIN.

From the above root *sar*, according to Diefenbach, is formed Old Norse *serkr*, Ang.-Sax. *syrice, syrce*, shirt, North. Eng. *sark*. To this may be put the following names, the meaning of course being taken to be that of a shirt of mail.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Saracho, 10th cent. Serc, *Lib Vit.*—Eng. SARCH, SEARCH, SHARK, SHARKEY, SHIRK, SHIRKEY. Serk. Shirt of mail.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Sarchilo, 10th cent. Eng. SHARKLEY.

One of the most common of all roots in Teutonic names is Goth. *hari*, Ang.-Saxon *here*, Old Norse *her*, army. Grimm suggests that the original meaning may rather have been soldier, which would consist better with the use of the word as a post-fix. Other roots which may intermix are *ara*, eagle, and Ang.-Sax. *heor*, Old Norse *hiör*, sword, both found in ancient names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Herio, 8th cent. English HARRE, HARE, HARRY, HARROW, CHARIE, CHERRY. Mod. German HEHR, HERR, HEER. French HARO, HARRY, HERR, HÉREAU, HERRY, HEROU, CHAREY, CHARIO, CHARUE. Har, Her. Army.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Haric, Herico, 8th cent.—Eng. HARRIDGE, HERRIDGE, HERRICK—Modern German HÄRICKE, HARKE—French HÉRICHÉ. Old Germ. Heril, Herilo, Herili—Eng. HARRAL, HARLE, HARLEY, HARLOW, HEARL, HEARLY—Mod. German HEREL, HERL, HERRLE, HÄRLE—French HAREL, HARIEL, HARLAY, HARLÉ, HEREL. Old German Herelin, 11th cent.—Eng. HARLING—Mod. Germ. HÄRLIN—French HERLAN. Eng. HARRIS, HARRIES, HERRIES—Fr. HERIEZ, HERRISSÉ.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Herinc, 9th cent. Eng. HEARING, HERRING. Modern German HARRING, HERRING, HEERING. French HARANG, HERINCQ, HERING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Heriand, 9th cent.—French HARAND. (*Bat, pat, path*, war) Old German Heripato, 9th cent.—English HEREPATH, HERBET—French HERBETTE. (*Bald*, bold) Old German Haribald, Herbald, 8th cent.—French HERBAULT. (*Ber*, bear) English HARBAR, HARBER, HARBOUR—Mod. Germ. HERBER—French HERBER. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Hariberaht, Frankish king, 6th cent.—Aripert, Lombard king, 7th cent., Heribert, Herbert—Eng. HARBERT, HERBERT—Mod. Germ. HARPRECHT, HERBERT—French HERBERT. (*Bord*, shield) Old Germ. Heribord, 11th cent.—Eng. HARBOARD, HARBORD. (*Bod*, envoy) Old Germ. Herbod, 8th cent.—English HARBUD—Modern German HERBOTHE—French HERBUT. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Hariger, Hariker, Harker, Chargar, 7th cent.—English HARKER, CHARKER—Mod. Germ. HERGER. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Haregaud,* 6th cent.—Eng. HARGOOD. (*Gisil, gil*, hostage) Old German Charegisil, 6th cent.—English HARGILL. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Hariard, Herard, 7th cent. Fr. HÉRARD. (*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Harier, 9th cent.—French CHARIER. (*Laith*, terrible) Arlot, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. HARLOT?—Fr. HARLET? (*Land*) Old Germ. Hariland, 8th cent.—Eng. HARLAND. (*Man*) Old Ger. Hariman, Harman, Herman, 7th cent.—English HARRYMAN, HARMAN, HERMON, CHARMAN—Modern German HARMANN, HERMANN—French HERMAN, HERMAIN. (*Mand*, gaudium) Old German Herimand, Herimant, 10th cent.—Fr. HARMAND, HARMANT, HERMAND. (*Mar*. famous) Old German Herimer, Harmar, 6th cent.—English HARMER—French HARMIER, HERMIER. (*Mot*, courage) Old Germ. Harimot, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ.

* Perhaps also, with a phonetic *n*, the Old German Heringaud, English HERINGAUD. But Förstemann takes it to be rather the same as Aringaud (*arin*, eagle.)

HERRMUTH—French HERMET,* CHARMOTTE. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Herimund, Charimund, 5th cent.—Eng. HARMOND—French CHARMOND, CHARMONT. (*Nand*, daring) Old German Herinand, 10th cent.—Spanish HERNANDEZ. (*Sand*; envoy) Old German Hersand, 11th cent.—English HERSANT—French HERSENT. (*Wald*, power) Old German Cariovalda,* prince of the Batavi, 1st cent., Heroald, Hariold, 8th cent.—Old Norse Haraldr—Eng. HAROLD—Mod. Germ. HEROLD—French HEROLD, HEROULT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Hariward, Herward, Heroard, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Hereward—Old Norse Harvardr—English HARWARD, HARVARD—Mod. German HARWARD—French HEROUARD. (*Vid*, wood) Old German Ervid, 7th cent.—Eng. HARWOOD. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old German Heriwig, Hairiveo, 7th cent. —Eng. HARVEY—Mod. German HERWIG—French HERVY, HERVIEU, CHARVEY, CHARAVAY. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Harwin, Charivin, Charoin, 8th cent.—Eng. HARWIN—French HEROUIN, CHARVIN, CHAROIN. (To this Old Germ. Erwin, Ervin—Eng. IRWIN, IRVIN ?)

The above word, *hari*, warrior, was one of the most common post-fixes in Old German names. It appears variously as *har*, *hari*, *her*, *heri*, and forms many of our endings in *er* and *ery*, and of the French in *ier*. In certain cases, however, the ending *er* appears to be phonetic, as noticed at p. 29.

From the Ang.-Sax. *fana*, Old High German *fano*, Mod. German *fahne*, Old French *fanon*, an ensign, of which, however, there is but a slight trace in ancient names, I take the following. Another word *fagin*, *fain*, joyful, is apt to intermix.

* As *cat* of *had*, p. 167, so *car* is the oldest form of *har*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Fan. Ensign. Eng. FANN, FANNY, FENN. Mod. Germ. FAHNE. French FANO, FANÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

English FENNELL—French FENAILLE. English FANLINE, FENLON—French FENELON.

PHONETIC ENDING=OLD FRENCH *fanon* ?

Eng. FANNON. French FANNON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FANNER, FENNER—Modern German PFANNER—French FANNIÈRE (or same as Old High German *fanner*, standard-bearer.)

Cumber. Standard. From the Anglo-Saxon *cumbor*, standard or ensign, appears to be the name Cumbra, of an Ang.-Sax. chief, A.D. 756 *(Rog. Wend.)* Also of a Cumbro in the *Traditiones Corbejenses.* And hence may be our CUMBER and CUMPER. The names CUMBERBEACH, CUMBERBATCH, CUMBERPATCH, all no doubt variations of the same word, may possibly contain the Ang.-Sax. *beâg*, English *badge.*

Banner. Vexillum. BANNER, though it might be, as at p. 175, a compound of *ban*, might also be from *banner*, an ensign. There was a noble family of Banners in Denmark, whose founder, according to Saxo, was a Dane named Tymmo, who assumed the name of Banner for some exploit, probably capturing a standard, at a battle between Canute and Edmund of England.

From the Lombard *bandu*, ensign, standard, as the most appropriate derivative from *bindan*, to bind, Förstemann derives the root *band, bend.* But the Ang.-Saxon *bænd, bend*, crown, chaplet,

from *bendan*, to bend, appears to me to be a word that might at any rate intermix. In addition to the above, Förstemann also suggests the Old Sax. *bant*, pagus, and its High German form *pant*. I am also inclined to include in the group the forms *bond*, *bund*, for, though the derivation from the Ang.-Sax. *bonda*, *bunda*, husbandman, seems at first sight the most natural, it does not appear to receive much sanction from the ancient names. Nevertheless, it is very probable that there may be some intermixture of roots. In the comparative table of patronymic forms appended to "Words and Places," Mr. Taylor finds Bondings in Bondingham *(Somers)*, and in Bontigny *(Lorraine)*. I also add Bansings as found in Bensington *(Oxf.)*, anciently Banesinghas.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bando, Bant, Pando, Penta, Ponto, Panzo, Benzo, Penzo, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Penda, king of Mercia. Benza, Pinda, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. BAND, BENDY, BENT, BOND, BUNDY, POND, BANCE, BENCE, BONSEY, BUNSE. Mod. Germ. BANSE, PANSE, BENTE, BENSE, BUND, BUNTE. French BENDA, BINDA, BANCE, BENCE, BENZ, BONDY, BONDEAU, BONTÉ, BONZÉ, PANTOU, PANTHOU, POND, PONT, PONTI, PONTEAU, PONTHIEU, PANSU, PENSÉ, PINSEAU, PONCEAU.

Band. Vexillum.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BANTOCK, BUNDOCK—Modern German BANDKE, PANTKE—French PANTICHE. Ang.-Sax. Buntel *(found in Bunteles pyt, Cod. Dip.* 1102*)*—Eng. BENDLE, BENDELOW, BENTALL, BUNDLE, BONSALL, PENDALL, PENTELOW—Mod. Ger. BANDEL, BENDELL, BENZEL—Fr. PANTEL, BUNZEL, PONCEL. Old German Benzlin, 10th cent.—Benzelinus, *Domesday*.—Eng. PANTLIN—French BANCELIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English BANTON, BENTON, BINDEN, BENSON,* BUNTEN, PANTON, PENTIN, PENSON, PONSON. Mod. German BUNSEN. French PANSIN, PINSON, PINSONNEAU, PONSON.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. BANTING, BENDING, BENTINCK, BUNTING, PANTING. Mod. Germ. BENTINGCK, BÜNTING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old German Pantard, 9th cent.—English PINDARD—French BANSARD, PENSARD, PINSARD, PONSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Ang.-Sax. Pender (*found in Penderes clif, Cod. Dip.* 1266)—Eng. BANDER, BENDER, BINDER, BONTER, BONSER, BUNTER, PANTER, PANTRY, PANTHER, PENDER, PINDER, PONDER, PUNTER—Mod. Germ. BENDER, BINDER—French BENDER, BINDER, PONTIER, PONSERY. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Bandrad, Pantarat, 6th cent.—Eng. BANDERET, BENTWRIGHT, PENDERED. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Pandulf, prince of Capua, 11th cent.—Ital. PANDOLFIO.

Then there are some names of a different class derived from weapons, such as SHAKESPERE, SHAKESHAFT, DRAWSWORD, &c., which are of less, though still of considerable antiquity, and which do not enter into the Teutonic name-system; on these it is not necessary for me to dwell further, as all that can be said upon them is to be found in the last work of Mr. Lower.

We now come to another class of names of warlike origin—those derived from words signifying courage and valour. One of the most common roots is the Old High Germ. *môt, muat*, Old Sax. *muod*, Ang.-Saxon *môd*, Modern German *muth*, courage. Along with this I follow Förstemann

* BENSON, BUNSEN, &c., might be patronymics But I am more inclined to take the form as Bens-on, Buns-en.

in classing *moz, muoz,* though Weinhold *(Deutsche Frauen)* refers it to Old High German *muoza,* moss.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Mot, Moata, Muato, Moda, Moza, Muozo, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Moda (*found in Modingaham, "the home of the sons of Moda," now Mottingham*).* Mote, *Hund. Rolls.* Eng. MOTT, MOTTOW, MOTE, MOAT, MOUAT, MOTH, MOUTH, MODE, MOOD, MOODY, MOSE, MOSEY, MOSS, MOUSE, MUZZY. Mod. German MODE, MUTH, MOTH, MÜTZ, MUSS. French MOTTE, MOTTÉ, MOTEAU, MOITIÉ, MOTHU, MOUTIE, MOSSY, MOUSSE, MOUSSY, MOUSSU, MUSSEY. Mot. Mode. Courage.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Motilo, Mutila, Muezill, 7th cent.—English MOUTTELL, MUTLOW, MOTLEY, MODEL, MUDDLE, MOUSELL, MUSSELL—Mod. Germ. MODEL, MÜDEL, MÜTZELL—French MOTELLE, MUTEL, MOUSSEL. Old Germ. Mudilane, Motilane, 8th cent.—Eng. MUDLIN, MOSLIN—Mod. Germ. MÜSLEIN—French MODELONDE? Eng. MUDDOCK, MUSICK—Modern Germ. MUSHACKE—French MOUSAC.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert,* famous) Old German Mutbraht, 9th cent.—Eng. MUSPRATT. (*Hard,* fortis) Old Germ. Moathart, 9th cent. —Eng. MUSSARD—Mod. Germ. MOZART, MUSHARD—French MOTARD, MOUTARD, MOUZARD, MUSARD. (*Hari,* warrior) Old German Muatheri, Motar,† Modar, 8th cent.—English MOUTRIE, MODER, MUTTER, MOSER, MOUSER—Mod. Germ. MODER. MÜTTER—Fr. MOUTRY, MOITRY, MOUTIER, MOITIER. (*Helm*) Old German Moathelm, 9th cent.—Eng. MOOTHAM? (*Man*) Eng. MUDDIMAN, MOSSMAN. (*Ram, ran,* raven) Old Ger. Moderannus, 8th cent.—Eng. MOTTRAM—Fr. MOTHERON, MOUSSERON. (*Red,* counsel) English MODERATE. (*Ric,* dominion) Old German Modericha,‡ 11th cent.—English MUDRIDGE—Mod. Germ. MUTHREICH.

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* Mr. Taylor finds the same name in Mutigny in France.

† It is very probable that *mother,* mater, intermixes.

‡ Hence perhaps the town of Motrico in Spain.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Moatin, Muatin, 8th cent. English MOTION, MUTTON, MOUZON. Fr. MOUSON, MOSSON, MOZIN, MUSSON.

I am rather inclined to class along with the above a group of names ending in *st*—either by transposition for *ts, tz* (as for instance Must = Mutz)—or by a simple phonetic hardening of the termination. The latter is in accordance with a common tendency—for instance, a number of *Punch* is before me in which an Irish game-keeper comforts an unlucky sportsman with "Shure, yer honner, you do it very *nist*."

SIMPLE FORMS.

Must. Courage?

Eng. MOIST, MUST, MUSTY, MUSTO. Mod. Germ. MOST. French MOUSTY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. MUSTILL. Mod. Germ. MOSTHAL? Fr. MUSTEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. MUSTARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English MUSTER—Mod. Germ. MOSTER—French MOUSTIER.* (*Ron*, raven) Eng. MOSTRAN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Eng. MUSTOPH.

Another word signifying valour or courage is Goth. *aljan*, Old High German *ellan*, Ang.-Sax. *ellen*, cognate probably with Gael. *allanta*,† fierce, to which may be placed the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Allan. Ellen. Courage.

Old German Alyan, 8th cent. English ALLAIN, ALLAN, ELLION, ELLEN. Mod. German ALLEHN. French ALLAIN, ALLIEN, HELLION.

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* Pott makes the French Moustier a contraction of Monastier, and if the name stood by itself, that derivation might be accepted.

† ALLAN, as a Christian name is more probably from the Gaelic. So may also be some of the above simple forms.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Ellinbert, 9th cent.—French ELAMBERT. (*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Ellinburga, 8th cent.—Modern German ELLENBERG—French HALINBOURG. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Ellanger, 11th cent.—French ALLENGRY. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Ellanher, 9th cent. —Eng. ELLENOR—Mod. Germ. ALLNER—French ALLONIER. (*Man*) Eng. HALLINGMAN.

A third root with the meaning of valour or daring is *nan, nant,* from the Goth. *nanthian,* audere.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Nand. Nan. Daring.

Old German Nando, Nanno, 5th cent. English NANN, NANNY. Modern German NANNE, NÄNNY, NENNE. French NANT, NANTEAU, NANTA.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Nandilo, 8th cent.—Mod. German NENDEL—French NANTEUIL. Old Germ. Nanzo, 8th cent.—English NANS, NANCE—Mod. Germ. NANZ—French NANCY ?*

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Nandung, Nending, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. NÄNING—French NENNING. Eng. NANSON—Dan. NANSEN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old German Nanhart, 11th cent.—French NENARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Nanthar, 9th cent.—Eng. NANNERY, NENNER—French NANTIER.

The word *nod, not,* rather common in personal names, is referred by Förstemann to Goth. *nauths,* Mod. Germ. *noth,* English *need,* with a probable admixture from Old High Germ. *hnôton,* quassare, or Goth. *knôds,* genus. But as the ending of Ang.-Sax. names, in which it was rather common,

* May of course be from the place. Can the place be from the personal name? Mr. Taylor refers it, along with Nantes, to Celt. *nant*, a valley.

Bosworth derives it from Ang.-Saxon *nôth*, bold, daring, *nêthan*, audere, which is certainly a preferable sense for names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Noth. Daring. Old Germ. Noto, Noti, Not, Nuti, 8th cent. Eng. NOTT, NOTHEY, NOAD, NUTT.* Mod. Germ. NOTH, NUTT. French NAUD, NAUDEAU, NAUDY, NODÉ, NOTTE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Nothicho, 9th cent.—Eng. NOTTIDGE. Eng. NODDLE, NUTTALL—Mod. Germ. NÖTEL—French NOTTELLE.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Noding, Noting, 9th cent. English NODING, NUTTING. Mod. Germ. NUDING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Nothar, 10th cent.—English NODDER, NUTTER, NOSER ? NUSSER ?—Mod. Germ. NÖTTER, NÜTZER—Fr. NAUDIER, NODIER, NOTRE, NOTAIRE, NOZIÈRE. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Nothart, 8th cent.—Eng. NOTHARD. (*Man*) Noteman, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. NOTMAN, NUTTMAN.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *l*.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Nodalhar, 8th cent.—French NODLER.

The most common of all words with this meaning in men's names is the Ang.-Saxon *bôld*, Old High Germ. *bald*, audax, fortis. The form *baltz*, *balz*, which runs through the formation, I take to be High German. This word is apt to mix with *bal*, p. 192.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bald. Balz. Fortis. Old German Bald, Baldo, Baudo, Pald, Belto, 4th cent. Eng. BOLD, BALDEY, BOLT, BELT, BAUD. Modern German

* The Danish Knut (Canute) might intermix. The name was derived, as I have read, from a wen upon his head, but I cannot find the authority again. The name KNUTH is still found in Denmark, and the patronymic KNUDSEN is very common.

BALD, BOLDT, POLTE. French BALDÉ, BALDI, BAUD, BAUDEAU, POLD. Old German Baldzo,* Balzo, Palzo, 9th cent.—Eng. BALLS, PALSY—Mod. Germ. BALTZ, BALZ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BALDICK, BALTIC—Mod. Germ. BOLTCHE—French BALZAC. Old Germ. Baldechin, 9th cent.—Eng. BALCHIN—French BAUDICHON—Ital. BALDACHINI. Old Ger. Baldemia, Balsemia, Balsmus, 8th cent.—Eng. BELDAM, BALSAM—Mod. Germ. PALDAMUS—French BALSEMINE *(French dimin. ?)*

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Balding, Palding, 8th cent. Eng. BOLDING, BOULTING, PAULDING. Mod. Germ. BALDING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old German Baldhard, 8th cent.—French BALTARD, BALTAZARD (=Baltzard.) (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Baldher, Balther, Paldheri, Paltar, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Baldhere—Eng. BOLDERY, BALDER, BOLTER, POULTER, POWTER, POWDER—Mod. Germ. BALTZER—French BALTAR, BAUDIER, PAULTRE. (*Had*, war) Old Germ. Balthad, 8th cent.—Eng. BALDHEAD ? (*Ram*, *ran*, raven) Old German Baldram, Baldrannus, Paldhram, 8th cent.—Eng. BELTRAM —Modern German PELLDRAM—French BAUDRON—Italian BELTRAMO. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Baldmunt, 8th cent.—French BAUDEMENT. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Paldrat, 8th cent.—French PAUTRAT. (*Rand*, shield) Old German Baldrand, 9th cent.—French BAUDRAND. (*Ric*, dominion) Old Germ. Baldarich (Thuringian king), Baldric, Baldrih, 6th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Baldric—Eng. BALDRIDGE, BALDRY, BOWDRY—French BAUDRY. (*Rit*, ride) Old Germ. Baldrit, 9th cent.—French BAUDRIT. (*War*, defence ?) Old Germ. Baldoar, 8th cent.—Eng. BOUGHTWHORE ?†—French BAUDUER. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Baldwin, 8th cent.—

* It is not easy to say how these should be classed—Förstemann places them as diminutives—i.e., Baldzo=Baldizo, as Willizo from Willo, p. 23. I have taken them, however, only to be High German forms

† An early freeman of Connecticut *(Suffolk Surnames)*. He has certainly contrived to spell his name with the utmost amount of unpleasantness.

Ang.-Sax. Baldwine—Eng. BALDWIN—Dutch BOUDEWYN—French BAUDOUIN—Ital. BALDOVINO. (*Vid*, wood) Old German Balsoidis, 9th cent.—Eng. BOLTWOOD. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Baldulf, 8th cent—Mod. German BALDAUF*—French BAUDEUF. (*Wig*, war) Old Germ. Balduig, 7th cent. —French BALDEVECK.

PHONETIC ENDING IN *n*.

Old German Baldin, Paldeni, 11th cent. Eng. BOLDEN, POLDEN. Modern German BALDENIUS, PÖLTEN. French BAUDIN, BALSAN.

PHONETIC ENDING IN *r*.

Old Germ. Baldro, 9th cent. Eng. BOLDERO, BOUDROW† —French BAUDRO.

From the Goth. *thras*, fierce, swift, vehement, Old Norse *thrasa*, to contend, Förstemann derives the following ancient names. The name of the Vandal king Thrasamund comes from this root which is probably cognate with Irish *treas*, combat.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Trass. Fierce.

Old Germ. Thraso, Traso, Treso, 9th cent. Eng. TRASS, TRACE, TRESS, TRAIES, TRACY, DRAYSEY. French TRAYS, TRESS, TRACY, TRENS, DREYSS.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) French TRASSARD, TRESSARD. (*Wald*, power) Old German Trasuuald, 7th cent.—Modern German TRASWALT—Ital. TRESOLDI.

PHONETIC ENDING IN *n*.

Old Germ. Drasuno, 9th cent. French TRESSAN.‡

PHONETIC ENDING IN *r*.

Old Germ. Trasarus, 9th cent. Eng. TRAISER, TREASURE, DRESSER. French TERSEUR?

* Pott, taking this name *au pied de la lettre*, explains it as *bald auf*, "early up."

† See p. 130.

‡ Pott's derivation of Tressan from "*tres sain*" is, I think, very unhappy.

The Ang.-Sax. *trum*, firm, strong, courageous, appears to be found in a few* names. The *Altdeutsches Namenbuch* has only one name, Tromolt, 8th century, corresponding with a Trumuald in the *Lib. Vit.* In addition to the Saxon Trumhere below cited, there was also a Trumwine, bishop of Whitherne. The placing of Turnbull here is in accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Charnock in *Notes and Queries.*

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. DRUM, DRUMMEY, TRUMP, TRUMPY. Mod. German TRAUM. Trum. Firm. Strong.

COMPOUNDS.*

(*Bald*, fortis) English TRUMBULL, TREMBLE, TURNBULL. (*Here*, warrior) Anglo-Saxon Trumhere, bishop of Mercia—Eng. TRUMPER, DRUMMER ?—Mod Germ. TRUMMER—French DROMERY.

From the Old High Germ. *hwas*, Ang.-Saxon *hwæs*, Old Norse *hvass*, sharp, keen, fierce, rather than from the verb *wasjan*, pollere, suggested by Graff, I take the following, though it is likely enough that there may be an intermixture. And I also think that *wat* is in some cases from *hwæt*, another Ang.-Sax. form of the same word. Thus the Old German names Kerhuuas, Gerwas,† Kerwat (*ger*, spear) all seem evidently to mean "spear-sharp." At the same time, except as a termination, I do not find sufficient ground for bringing it in here. As I have at p. 238 taken

* The Eng. DRUMMOND, French DRUMOND, might be placed here, but I rather prefer the suggestion of Pott, who refers them to an Old Germ. Drudmunt.

† I have, p. 204, taken the secondary sense of boldness, but in connection with the spear the direct sense of sharpness seems on the whole the best.

must to be the same as *muss*, so owing to the same cause—the unsatisfying sound of *s* final—I bring in here some forms in *wast* and *wash*. We have an instance of the latter in the name of Washington, Ang.-Sax. Wassingatun, "the town of the Wassings."

SIMPLE FORMS.

Wass. Keen. Bold. Old German Oasus, Waso, 9th cent. Ang.-Sax. Wasso, *Cod. Dip.* 971. Old Norse Hvassi *(surname.)* Eng. WASS, WASH, QUASH, WASTE. Modern German WASS. French VASSE, VASSY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. WASSELL, WASTELL, VASSALL—Modern German WESSEL—French VASSAL. Old Germ. Wascelin, 11th cent. —French VASSELIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard, fortis) French VASSARD, GUESSARD. *(Hari,* warrior) Eng. VASSER, WASHER—French VASSEUR, VESSIER. *(Man)* Old Germ. Wesmannus, 11th cent.—Eng. WASMAN, WASHMAN—Mod. Germ. WASSMANN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Huasuni, 8th cent. Eng. WESSON. French VASSON, QUEZIN.

There is a root *jug*, which is referred by Stark to Goth. *jukan*, Old High German *juhhun*, to combat, Goth. *jiuka*, Ang.-Sax. *geôc*, courage, fierceness. The root is probably the same as the Sansc. *yug*, to dart forth.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Jug. Combat. Old German Jugo. English JUGG, JUDGE, JEW, JUO.* French JAUGE, JAUGEY, JUGE, JUE, JUÉ, JUI.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Jugaz, Jugizus—Eng. JUKES, JUGGS, JEWISS —French JOUISSE. Eng. JUGGINS. Eng. JEULA, JEWELL—French JUGLA, JULIA? *(homme de lettres.)*

* A Boston surname—English?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French JOUGAUD, JOUHAUD, JOUET—Eng. JEWETT, JOWETT. (*Bert*, famous) French JOUBERT. (*Hard*, fortis) French JAUGEARD, JOUARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. JEWERY ?*—French JUGIER, JUÉRY. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Jugumar, 9th cent.—French JOUMAR. (*Wald*, power) French JOUAULT.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. JEWIN. French JUQUIN, JUIGNÉ, JUIN ?

From the Ang.-Saxon *starc, sterc*, Old High German *starh*, strong, rough, fierce, are the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Stark. Strong. Fierce.

Old Germ. Starco, Staracho, 8th cent. English STARK, STARKEY, STIRK, STORK ? STURGE. Modern German STARK, STERK. French STAAR ?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Starchar, 8th cent.—English STARKER, STERICKER, STRAKER—Modern German STERKER—French ? STRICKER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Starcman, 8th cent. —Starcman, *Hund. Rolls.*—English STARKMAN—French STERCKEMAN.

In the Ang.-Sax. and Old High German *snel*, Old Norse *sniallr*, there mingles with the sense of swiftness or celerity sufficient of that of boldness or fierceness to bring them under this head.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Snel. Brave. Active.

Old German Snello, Snel, 8th cent. Old Norse Sniallr. Eng. SNELL. Mod. Germ. SCHNELL.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Snellung, 8th cent. Eng. SNELLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Snelger, 8th cent. English SNELGAR.

* Or local, from *jewerie*, a district inhabited by Jews (*Halliwell*).

Snar. Fortis. Celer. From the same root as *snel* comes Ang.-Sax. *snear*, celer, fortis, which is found in two Old Germ. names, Snaring and Snarholf. Also in a Snearri in the *Liber Vitæ*, and in English SNARE and SNAREY.

Also I think in a warlike sense are to be taken the names derived from the Old High Germ. *funs*, Old Norse and Ang.-Sax. *fûs*, eager, impetuous, a word which we still retain in the degenerate sense of *fuss*. In ancient names we find it more frequently as a termination, as in Hadufuns (*had*, war), Valafons (*val*, slaughter), Bonofusus (*bon*, slaughter), &c.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Funs. Fus Impetuous. Old Germ. Fonsa, Funso, Fussio, 6th cent. Eng. FAUNCE, FUSS, FUSSEY, FOSS?* FOSSEY? French FOUSSE, FUSY, FOISSY, FOSSE? FOSSY?

DIMINUTIVES.

Fussel, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. FUSSELL—French FUSIL—Ital. FUSELL. English FOSSICK—French FOISSAC—Span.? FONSECA.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. FUSZARD—Fr. FOUSSARD, FOSSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French FOUSSIER, FUSIER, FOSSIER, FONCIER?

It seems to me rather probable that the following contain an allied form to the above. Graff, 3.733, has some trace of a root *fiz*, in the sense of movement.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Fiz. Impetuous? Old German Fizo, 9th cent. English FIZE, FIZ, FEES. French FIZEAU, FESSY.

* Besides the local word, the Low Germ. *foss*, fox, might come in.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. FEASAL—French FIZEL. English PHYSICK. Old Germ. FIZILIN, 9th cent.—Eng. FISHLINE ?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. FIZARD—French FISSART, FESSARD.

There are two unexplained words, *fisc* and *fusc*, occurring in Old Germ. names, which I think may be formed out of the preceding—the Swed. *fiaska*, Old Eng. *fisk*, to bustle about, showing the related Teutonic words, and the Welsh *ffysg*, impetuous, which I take to be also cognate, preserving most closely the sense. The form *fisc* is only found in one Old Germ. name Fisculf; the form *fusc* in the following. From the frequent interchange of *sc* and *x*, it is probable that *fix* (= fisc), and *fox* (= *fosc*), may in some cases come in here.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Fuscias (*a Vandal*), 6th cent., Fusco, Fusca (*Franks*), 9th cent. Eng. FUX ? FOX ? FOSKEY, FISK, FISH, FIX. Mod. Germ. FISCH, FIX. French FUSCH, FIX, FISQ, FIESCHI. Fusc. Impetuous?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Fusculo, 8th cent.—Eng. FOXELL ?—Modern Germ. FÜCHSEL ?—Ital. FOSCOLO.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. FOXEN, FISKEN, FIXSON. French FIXON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Fuscari, 8th cent.—English FOXERY—French FIXARY—Ital. FOSCARI. (*Hard*, fortis) Mod. Germ. FISCHART. (*Hild*, war) Old German Fuscildis, 8th cent.—Ital. FUSCALDO.* (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Fiscolf, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. FISCHHOF ?

* Corresponds more nearly with *wald*, power, though *hild* and *wald* are liable to intermix. The name Fuscildis is Frankish.

From the Ang.-Sax. *câf, côf,* strenuous, seem to be the following. There are but slight traces of this root in Old Germ. names, but it frequently occurs among the Anglo-Saxons. There was a converted heathen priest named Coifi, who on the reception of Christianity by the people of Northumbria, undertook the demolition of the ancient shrines. It has been asserted that this is not a Saxon but a Cymric name, and that it denotes in Welsh a druid; but Mr. Kemble has shown good reasons for believing that it is from the Ang.-Sax. *côf,* active, strenuous. It also appears in the form *cuf,* as in the names Blethcuf and Wincuf, Cod. Dip. 981. The Old High German *kop,* Mod. Germ. *kopf,* head, perhaps in the sense of helmet, is a root liable to intermix.

Cof. Strenuous.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Cuppa, a Frank, 6th cent., Coppo, 9th cent. Ang.-Sax. Coifi. Eng. COFFEY, COVEY, COPP, COB,* CUFF, CUFFEY, CUBBY. Modern German KAUP, KOPP, KUBBE. French COFFY, COPEAU, CUFAY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ Cuffola, 8th cent.—English CUFFLEY, CUBLEY, COPLEY, COVELL—Mod. German COPPEL—French COVILLE, COPEL. Cofsi, Copsi, *Domesday*—Eng. COPSEY—Modern German KOPISCH—French COPPEZ. English CUBBIDGE, COPPOCK. Eng. COPELIN, CUFFLIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) English COVERT, COPPARD—French COFFARD, COIFFARD, CAFFORT. (*Et,* p. 189, *note*) Eng. CUBITT, CUPIT. *(Man)* Old Germ. Coufman,† 9th cent.—English COFFMAN, COPEMAN, CUFMAN.

* Job Cob, one of the quaintest of names.

† "One of the very few ancient names," Förstemann remarks, "that is derived from a trading origin." I take it, however, to be by no means certain that it is so.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English COFFIN, COPPIN, COVENY. French COFFIN, COFFINEAU.

From the Old Norse *fika*, North. Eng. *feek*, Eng. *fidget*, are probably the following, but the sense I take to be rather that of warlike ardour and impatience.

SIMPLE FORMS. Fick. Impetuous.

Old German Ficcho, 9th cent. Figge, *temp. Edw. 3rd.* Eng. FIGG, FIDGE. Modern German FIEGE, FICK. French FIGEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. FICKLIN, FICKLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FICKER—French FIGUIER, FICHER.

From the Goth. *driusan*, Ang.-Sax. *dreòsan*, cadere, ruere, we may get also a sense of impetuosity suitable for the purpose.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Drauso, Drooz, Drusa, Truozi, 6th cent. Eng. DRUCE, TRUCE, TROWSE, TRUSS. French TROUSSEAU, TROSS, DROZ. Druce. Impetuous.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. TRUSSELL. French TROUSEL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Drusun, Trusun, 11th cent. Fr. TRUSSON.

The Ang.-Sax. *thrist*, bold, daring, appears to be found in Thristlingaden, "the valley of the Thristlings," *Cod. Dip.* 570. And to this, rather than to Fr. *triste*, sad, I put Eng. TRIST, TRISTER, perhaps TRISTRAM (*ram*, raven) though a Celtic origin may be upheld.* Trist. Bold.

* History of Christian Names, 2.145

The word hard (Goth. *hardus*, Old High Germ. *hart*, Anglo-Saxon *heard*), so common, particularly as an ending, in men's names, may be taken to comprise some sense both of *fortis* and *durus*, and to betoken endurance, vigour, and courage. The older derivation of Bernard, &c., from *ard, art*, kind, sort, nature, is certainly erroneous, but it is very possible that there may be an intermixture of *hard* or *ard*, not in the sense of fortis or durus, but as an ending like that in coward, drunkard, and many other words both in the Teutonic and Romanic languages, as noticed by Grimm *(Deutsch. Gramm.*, 2.339.)

SIMPLE FORMS.

Hard, Hart. Strong, Hardy.

Old Germ. Hardo, Herti, 9th cent. Eng. HARD, HARDY, HERD, HART, HEART, HARTIE, HEARTY, CHARD, CHART. Modern German HARDT, HARTZ, HERDE, HERTH. French HARDI, HARDY, HART, ARTUS.

DIMINUTIVES.

English HARTELL—Modern German HAERTEL—French HARDELÉ, ARTEIL.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Harding, Arding. Eng. HARDING, ARDING, HARTING. Mod. Germ. HARTING, HARTUNG.*

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Hartker, 8th cent.—English HARDACRE. (*Hard*, reduplication) Old German Hartart, 10th cent.—French HARTARD. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Arthelm, 9th cent.—Eng. HARDHAM. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Artheri, Hardier, Charterius, 6th cent.—English HARDER, HARDYEAR, HARTER, ARTER, CHARTER—Modern German HARDER, HÖRDER—Fr. HARDIER, ARDIER, ARTUR, CHARTIER.

* The Eng. name HARTSTONGE may not improbably arise out of a misconception of Hartung.

(*Land*) Old German Artaland, 8th cent.—Eng. HARTLAND. (*Man*) Old German Hartman, Hertman, 8th cent.—English HARDMAN, HERDMAN—Mod. Germ. HARTMANN, ERDMANN—French HARTMANN. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Hartomund, 3rd cent.—Eng. HARDIMENT. (*Nagal*, nail) Old Germ. Hartnagal, 9th cent.—Eng. HARTNALL—Mod. Germ. HÄRTNAGEL. (*Nid*, strife) Old Germ. Hartnid, Hartnit, 9th cent.—Eng. HARTNETT. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Hartrat, 6th cent.—English HARTWRIGHT—Mod. German HARTROT. (*Rice*, powerful) Old Germ. Harderich, Hertrih, 5th cent.—Eng. HARTRIDGE, HARTRY—Modern German HERTRICH—French ? HERTERICH. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Hardulf, 8th cent.—Eng. HARDOFF. (*Wald*, power) Old German Artald, 9th cent.—Mod. Germ. ARTELT—French ARTAULT. (*Wig*, *wic*, war) Old Germ. Hardwic, Hartuih, 8th cent.—English HARDWICK, HARDWIDGE, HARDAWAY—Modern German HARDWECK. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Hardwin, Hardoin, 7th cent.—English ARDOUIN—French HERDEVIN, HARDOIN, HARDOUIN, ARDOUIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Hardini, Hardin, 8th cent. Eng. HARDEN, HARTON, ARDEN. Mod. Germ. HERDEN. French HARDON, CHARTON.

From the Old High Germ. *fasti*, Ang.-Saxon *fæst*, firm, unyielding, I take the following, which I think may come in here.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Fasta. Feste, *Hund. Rolls.* English FAST, FEAST, FIST. Mod. Germ. FEST. French FASTOU, FESTE, FESTU. Fast. Firm.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Fastun, 8th cent. Eng. FASTIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old German Fastburg, 8th cent.—French ? FISTEBERG. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Fastheri,

9th cent.—Eng. FASTER, FESTER, FEASTER, FISTER—Modern German FÄSTER—French FASTIER, FASTRÉ, FESTER. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German. Fastulf, 8th cent.—Eng. FASTAFF.

From the Ang.-Sax. *stide*, *stith*, firm, steadfast—the latter also having the meaning of severus, asper, we may take the following. I also include the form *stad*, which Förstemann refers to *stadt*, town, but which—referring to Old Norse *staddr*, constitutus, *stedia*, firmare—I take to be only one of the forms of this root.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Stid. Stad. Firm. Eng. STITT, STITH, STEAD, STEADY, STEED, STATE, STAND, STENT. Mod. Germ. STADE.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Stiding, Stinding, 9th cent. Eng. STANDING. Mod. Germ. STEDING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) English STEDMAN, STEEDMAN—Modern German STEDMANN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Stadolf, 8th cent.—Stithuulf, *Lib Vit.*—Eng. STIDOLPH.

Probably in something of a warlike sense is to be taken the following group, the root of which seems to be the Sanscrit *kruc*, vociferari, whence a number of words of similar meaning in the Aryan languages. Then in the Old Norse *hroki*, pride, insolence, *hrôkr*, vir fortis et grandis, also insolens, the sense seems to approach to that of defiance, which is suitable for proper names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Rock, Ruck. Stridere. Old German Rocco, Ruccho, Roho, Roo, Crucus, Crocus (king of the Alamanni, 4th cent.) English ROCK, ROCKEY, ROAKE, ROACH, RUCK, RUGG, ROOK, RUE, CROCK. Modern

German ROCKE, RÜCKE, RAÜCH, ROGGE, RUHE. French ROCQUE, ROCHE, ROGUE, ROGÉ, ROGEAU, CROCO, CRUQ, CROUÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Rocula, 7th cent.—French ROUCOLLE. Old Germ. Roccolenus, 6th cent.—French ROCQUELIN, ROGUELIN. Eng. ROCHEZ—French ROGEZ, ROQUES.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Rocbert, 8th cent.—French ROQUEBERT. (*Et*, p. 189, *note*) English ROGET, ROCKETT, CROCKETT—French ROGET, ROQUETTE, CROCHET. (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Ruchart, Hrohhart, 9th cent.—Modern German RÜCKERT—French ROCHARD, ROHARD, CROCHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Roacheri, Ruachari, 9th cent.—Eng. ROKER, ROOKER, RUCKER, CROKER, CROCKER—Modern German RÜCKER—French RAUCOUR, ROCHER, ROUHER. (*Man*) English RUGMAN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Rocculf, Roholf, Roolf, 8th cent.—Old Norse Hrolfr—Eng. ROLFE—Mod. Germ. ROHLOFF. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Rochold, Rouhold, 8th cent.—French ROCAULT, ROCAULD, ROHAULT. (*Ward*, guardian) French CROQUART.

In a similar sense I take the root *imm*, which Förstemann considers obscure, and which Abel takes to be a contraction of *irmin*. The root meaning seems to be noise, as in Old Norse *ymia*, stridere. Hence Old Norse *ymr*, clash of arms, and *ýma*, battle. The name of the giant Ymir in Northern mythology is from this root—the sense being primarily that of loud voice, which suggests that of huge stature.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Immo, Ymmo, Emmo, 7th cent. Old Norse Ymi. Eng. YEM? Modern German IMM, IHM. French EME, EMY. Im, Em. Stridere.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ymizo, 11th cent.—English EAMES, HYMES, EMMS—Modern German IMSE—French IMBS. Old German Imico, 8th cent.—Eng. IMAGE—Mod. Germ. IMMICH.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Imbert, 7th cent.—English IMBERT—French IMBERT. (*Bald*, fortis) French IMBAULT. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Emehard, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. EMMERT—French IMARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Emaher, Emheri, 10th cent.—Eng. EMBER, EMERY—French IMER, EMMERY. (*Ric*, dominion) Old German Emrich, 8th cent.—Eng. EMERICK—Modern German EMERICH—French EMERIC, EMERICQUE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Imino, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon Immine. Eng. EMENY. French EMMON.

Probably in something of a warlike sense are to be taken the following, which seem to be from Old High Germ. *rîtan*, Ang.-Sax. *ridan*, English ride.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ride. Equitare. Eng. RIDE, RIDEY, WRITT, WRITE. Mod. Germ. RITT. French RIDEAU, RIDDE, RIETTE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. RIDDELL—Modern German RIEDL—French RIDEL, RIEDLE. Old Germ. Ridelenus, 8th cent.—Eng. RIDLON—French RIEDLING. Eng. RIDDICK.

PATRONYMIC.

Eng. RIDING, RIDDING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Old German Rideger, 10th cent.—English RIDGER. (*Hard*) English RIDHARD. (*Aud*, prosperity) French RITAUD, REDAUT—Eng. RIDEOUT, REDOUT. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. RIDER, WRITER, WRIGHTER—Mod. German RITTER, RIDDER—French RIDIÈRE.

From the Goth. *neiths*, Ang.-Sax. *nith*, malice, hatred, strife, Förstemann derives the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Nid, Nitho, Nitto, Nizo, 8th cent. English KNITT, NEATE, NEED, NIESS, NICE? Mod. German NIED, NIETE, NITZE, NIZZE. French NIZEY. Nith. Strife.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Old German Nithbald, 9th cent.—Modern German NIPPOLT—French NIBAULT. (*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Nidperht, 8th cent.—French NIBART. (*Bod*, envoy) Old Germ. Nidaboto, 9th cent.—Eng. NIBBETT, NISBET?—Mod. Germ. NIEPOTH—French NEBOUT. (*Goz*, Goth) Old Germ. Nidgoz, 9th cent.—Eng. NEGUS.* (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Nidhard, Nihard, 9th cent.—Modern German NIEDHARDT, NITZERT—French NIZARD, NISARD, NIARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Nither, 8th cent.—Mod. German NIEDER—French NIÉDRÉ, NETTER. (*Had*, war) Old Germ. Nidhad, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Nithhad—French NITOT.

The following group, which are rather apt to mix with the preceding, I connect with a word *nadal*, very common in Frankish names, and which Weinhold refers to Old High German *nadala*, acus, in a supposed poetical allusion to the snake. This, however, I think very far-fetched, and simply class the word along with others of the same sort already introduced in this chapter. The root is *nad*, which, as Mr. Wedgwood has shown, has the sense of piercing, and from which are formed needle (Old High Germ. *nadala*, Ang.-Sax. *nedl*)—nettle† (Ang.-Sax. *netl*, Mod. Germ. *nessel*)—and as he thinks,

* Hence the name of the beverage, from its inventor, one Colonel Negus.

† The Lat. *urtica* may be from a root of similar meaning—cnf. *ord*, *ort*, p. 217.

the Ang.-Saxon *nædre*, Eng. adder. I include the form *nestle* on the principle referred to p. 238 —the Norwegian *naestle*, nettle, is a case in point. And for an example of the converse we have Eng. *nest*, Lat. *nidus*, Welsh *nyth*.

Nadal. Acus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Nadal, Nadala, 8th cent. English NADALL, NEEDLE, NETTLE, NESTLE. Modern German NADELL, NEIDL, NESSEL. French NIDELAY, NIZOLLE, NESTLÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Nadalina, Natalinus, 8th cent.—English NESTLING—Modern German NÄDELIN, NIEDLING—French NESTLEN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Natlahar, 8th cent.—English NEEDLER, NALDER*—Modern German NADLER, NESSLER—French NESSELER. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Nadalrad, 8th cent.—Eng. NALDRETT—Mod. Germ. NESSELRATH ?

Another name which I take also to be from a weapon is SNEEZY. This, along with an Old German Snizolf (*ulf*, wolf) may be referred to Ang.-Sax. *snés*, spear.

And there are a few names overlooked in their proper place in this chapter, which may be referred to Old High Germ. *fehd*, Mod. German *fehde*, Ang.-Sax. *fægth*, *faeth*, Eng. feud.

Feld. Feud.

SIMPLE FORMS

Old Germ. Feito, 9th cent. Eng. FAED, FAITH, FAITHY. French FEYDEAU, FEYTOU.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Fedane, 7th cent. Eng. FEDDON.

I take the above to be from the same root as the Germ. *fechten*, Ang.-Sax. *feohtan*, Eng. fight.

* Either by transposition for Nadler, or perhaps containing the Dutch form *naald*, needle.

The name FECHTER seems to be of German origin, but FICATIER in the directory of Paris looks like the same name in a more thoroughly French guise. Or we might connect it with Germ. *fichte*, the pine-tree, whence Pott derives the German name FICHTE.

From the Old Sax. *werod*, Ang.-Sax. *weorod*, host, army, we may take the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Werot, 9th cent. Verritus, Frisian prince in Tacitus, 1st cent.—here? English WERRETT, VERITY? VIRTUE? French VIROT, VÉRITÉ, VERTU? Werod. Army.

From the Goth. *slahan*, *slohun*, Anglo-Saxon *slagan*, *slean*, Eng. *slay*, Old English *sle*, *slow*, occidere, rather than from the Old High German *slou*, Mod. Germ. *schlau*, Eng. *sly*, as proposed by Förstemann, I take the following. The name SLYBODY, found in Sussex in the 17th century, might have been included here, but as the name Slytbody is found in the same county at an earlier date (*Pat. Brit.*), we may rather refer it, along with our name SLIGHT, to Anglo-Saxon *slitta*, contention, and explain Slytbody as a messenger of strife, or perhaps rather in the higher sense as a herald of war.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Slaugo, Slougo, Sliu,* 8th cent. English SLAGG, SLEGG, SLACK, SLAY, SLEWEY, SLOW, SLOWEY, SLEE, SLY. Mod. Germ. SCHLAUCH, SCHLECH. Slag. Slaughter.

* Grimm (*Frauennamen aus blumen*), derives this (female) name from Old Norse *sly*, conferva palustris—a very doubtful derivation, as it seems to me.

COMPOUNDS.

(Man) English SLEWMAN, SLOWMAN, SLYMAN, SLEEMAN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Slougolf, Sliholf, 8th cent.—English SLYOFF.

There is a word of yet more hateful sound which appears to come before us in men's names, viz., the Old High Germ. *mort*, Ang.-Sax. *mord*, *morth*, Old Scotch *morth*, *murth*, Eng. *murder*, Old Eng. *mort*, Lat. *mors*, death. The meaning is probably nothing more than that of slayer, so common in the names of this chapter. There are but few names in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*, and Förstemann does not give an opinion upon them. Pott suggests the above meaning in the case of the Germ. names Mordt and Mordtmann, but the German Martyrt and the French Mortemart he explains, unsatisfactorily, as I think, as *mors martyrum*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Mort. Mors. Slaughter.

Old German Morto. English MORT, MORDE, MORDAY, MORDUE, MURT, MURTA, MURTHA, MORSE. Mod. German MORDT, MÖRTZ. Fr. MORT, MORTIEU, MORDA, MOURCEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Murdoc, *Domesday*—Eng. MURDOCK—Modern German MORTZSCHKE—French MORDAQUE. Eng. MORTAL, MYRTLE, MORSEL, MURSEL—French MOURZELAS ? Fr. MORSALINE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. MURTARD—Mod. Germ. MARTYRT ? —French MORDRET (for Mordert ?) (*Ram*, raven) Old Germ. Mordramnus,* Maurdrannus (Abbot of Corvey), 8th cent.—Eng. MORTRAM. (*Hari*, warrior) English MORTAR†—French MORTIER, MORZIÉRE. (*Mard*, fame) French MORTE-

* Wrongly placed by Förstemann.

† Or the extended form, as found in Eng. *murder*.

MARD, MORTEMART.* *(Man)* MORTIMAIN, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Eng. MORSMAN—Mod. Germ. MORDTMANN.

In concluding this chapter we may remark how the one thought of war seems to have been at the bottom of the hearts of our forefathers. We have seen how everything long and straight seems to have been, *par excellence*, a spear—everything broad and flat, *par excellence*, a shield. And so, in proper names, a song may have been the song of victory—an ornament may have been the reward of valour. Thus there may be in reality a number of other names at the bottom of which is a war sense, but in which the expression is not sufficiently prominent to warrant their introduction here.

* Might be local—there being two places so called in France. At the same time I believe, as elsewhere stated, that many names of places in France are simply names of men.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PROTECTOR AND THE FRIEND.

It is a long list of fierce and cruel names that we have just been considering. These—with scarcely an exception—must have been given in the cradle—it was a war baptism, so to speak. The innocent babe on his mother's breast was called by a warlike name, in the hope that his sword would one day make other babes orphans, and other women childless. Even the gentler sex had the same ungentle names, for war was the religion of the day.

It is a pleasant change then to turn to names which speak of peace and good-will, of love, friendship, and affection—even though in some cases we may have to put a certain limitation upon the sense. We can scarcely suppose, for instance, that *frid* or *frith*, peace, so common in ancient names, was used in that sense of peace on earth and good-will towards men, which had no place in the fierce religion of our forefathers. The idea, if applied to their own tribe, might be rather that of protection or security—if applied to their enemies, that of conquest or subjugation. This root was widely spread over all the German tribes, but it is by no means so common in French and English names as might be expected. In many cases, both as a prefix and as a termination, it changes into *frey* or *free*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Friddo, Fritto, 9th cent. Eng. FRID, FRED, FREAD, FRITH, FREETH, FRETHY. Modern German FRIED, FREDE. French FRIÉDÉ, FRÉDEAU, FRETÉ, FRETEAU. Frid, Frith. Peace.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Fritila, Fridila, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Fridla —Mod. Germ. FRIEDEL—French FREDOILLE, FRITEL. Old German Fridulin, 9th cent.—English FREELING?—French FRÉLON?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bad*, war) Old German Fridibad, Suabian Prince, 5th cent.—Eng. FREEBOUT—French FRÉPAT. (*Bald*, bold) Old German Frithubald, 6th cent.—French FREBAULT. (*Bern*, bear) Old German Fridubern, 9th cent.—Friebernus? *Domesday*—Eng. FREEBORN? (*Birg*, protection) Old Germ. Fridubirg, 8th cent.—Eng. FREEBOROUGH? FREEBRIDGE? (*Bod*, envoy) Old German Frithubodo, 9th cent.—English FREEBODY. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Fridehere, 9th cent. —Mod. German FRETTER—French FREDIÈRE. (*Dag*, day) Old Germ. Frittag, 9th cent.—Eng. FRIDAY—Mod. German FREITAG. (*Lind*, gentle) Old German Fridulind, 9th cent. Frelond, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. FREELAND? (*Liub*, love) Old German Fridiliuba—Eng. FREELOVE? (*Rice*, powerful) Old Germ. Frithuric, 5th cent.—Old Norse Fridrekr (Icelandic bishop)—Eng. FREDERICK—Mod. Germ. FRIDERICH—French FREDERICK. (*Stan*, stone) Ang.-Saxon Frithestan—English FREESTONE?

Another word with the meaning of peace—but into which there enters more of the sense of friendship and relationship—is Anglo-Saxon *sib*. Hence the name, according to Grimm, of the goddess Sif, wife of Thor in Northern mythology.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Sibja, 6th cent., Siffo, Sivo. Anglo-Saxon Sibba, bishop of Elmham. Eng. SIPP, SEAVY. Mod. Germ. SIEBE, SEPPE. French SIVE. Sib, Sip. Friendship.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Sibico, 8th cent.—Eng. SIBBICK—Mod. Germ. SIEBECKE. Old German Sevila? 7th cent.—English SIBEL, SIBLEY—Mod. German SYBEL—French SEVILLA? SYBILLE? Eng. SIFFKEN—Mod. German SIEVEKING. English SIPLING. French SEBILLON, DE SEVELINGES.*

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. SIBSON. Eng. SEPPINGS.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SIBERY, SIEVIER—French SIPIÈRE, SIÉVER. (*Leis*, learned) Eng. SIPLESS? (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Sivracus, 8th cent—Eng. SIVRAC, SHIVERICK—French SEVRY? (*Rat*, counsel) Eng. SIEVEWRIGHT?

LOCAL NAME.

(*Thorp*, village) Eng. SIBTHORP, SIPTHORP.

Another root of similar meaning may be *sem, sim* (Anglo-Saxon *seman*, to mediate, appease; *sema, syma*, a peace-maker.) There is only one Old Germ. name from this root, which Förstemann does not class. The word *sam*, p. 75, is apt to intermix.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Sem, Sim. Mediation. Old Germ. Simo, Syme, 9th cent. English SYME, SIMM. French SEMEY, SEMÉ, SEM, SIMUS.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. SIMCO. English SIMMILL—French SEMEL, SEMELÉ, SIMIL. Eng. SIMKIN—French SEMICHON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gis, kis*, hostage) Eng. SIMKISS. (*Hari*, warrior) French SIMIER. (*Hard*) French SIMARD, SIMART.

Friend. Amicus. There are a number of words of which the meaning is friendship and affection. Friend itself

* This looks as if it were formed on the same principle as the Italian names referred to by Salverte, originating in the family feuds of the middle ages. "A man did not call himself *Tibaldo Capuletti*, or *Salvino Armati*, but *Tibaldo dé Capuletti, Salvino degl' Armati*—one of the Capuletti, one of the Armati."

is an ancient name, though not common. We find an Old Germ. Friunt, 8th cent., Eng. FRIEND, Modern German FREUND, French FRIAND and FRIANT. Then we have FRIENDSHIP, corresponding with an Old Germ. Friuntskap, 9th cent., of which Förstemann observes that it is "a name standing altogether by itself." But we seem to have one or two similar names, as probably WINSHIP, from *wine*, friend.

The last word *wine*, is the most common of all words with this meaning, occurring most frequently as a termination. It frequently, and especially in French, takes the prefixes *g* and *q*, as noticed at p. 47. It is probable that Ang.-Sax. *win*, strife, war, intermixes.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Wino, Win, Wina, Wini, Winni, 8th cent., Guuine, 8th cent., Quino, 11th cent. Ang.-Sax. Wine, 3rd bishop of London. Eng. WINN, WINNEY, WINE, WHEEN, WHENN, VINE, VINEY, QUIN, QUINEY, QUEEN, GWYNN? Mod. Germ. WEIN, WINNE, QUIN. French VINAY, GUENÉE, GUENEAU, GUENU, QUENAY, QUENEAU, QUIN, QUINEAU. Wine. Friend.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Vinnilo, 9th cent.—English WINLO, VINALL, QUENNELL—French QUENELLE. Eng. QUINLIN. Old Germ. Winicho, Winika—English WINCH—Mod. Germ. WINECKE, WINKE—French VINCKE, VINCHE. Old German Winizo, Winzo,* 8th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Wynsy, bishop of Lichfield —Eng. QUINCE, QUINCEY—French VINCEY, QUINCEY.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. WINSON—French VINSON, QUENESSEN. Old Germ Wininc, 8th cent.—Eng. WINNING—Mod. Germ. WINNING.

* Förstemann—less reasonably, as it appears to me—places these two names to the root *winid*, *wend* (Vandal.)

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Winibald, 8th cent.—English WINBOLT, WIMBLE—French GUIMBAL. (*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Wineburg, 8th cent.—Eng. WINBRIDGE ?—Mod. German WEINBERG—French VINBOURG. (*Cof*, strenuous) Ang.-Sax. Wincuf, *Cod. Dip.* 981—Eng. WINCUP—Modern Germ. WEINKOPF. (*Drud*, dear) Old Germ. Winidrud, 8th cent.—Eng. WINDRED. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old Germ. Winegaud, 8th cent.—Eng. WINGOOD, WINGATE. (*Gar*, spear) Old Ger. Winiger, Vinegar, 7th cent.—Eng. WINEGAR, VINEGAR—Mod. Germ. WEINGER. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Winihart, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. WEINHARDT—Fr. QUENARD, QUINARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Winiheri, Winier, 8th cent.—Eng. WINER, QUINER—Mod. Germ. WINHEER—French GUINIER, GUINERY, QUINIER. (*Laic*, play) Old Germ. Winleich, 8th cent.—Uinilac, *Lib. Vit.*—English WINLOCK. (*Man*) Old Germ. Winiman, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Winemen—English WINEMAN, WINMEN, WHENMAN—Mod. German WEINMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Winimar, 8th cent.—French QUENEMER. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Winirat, 8th cent.—French GUÉNERAT. (*Stan*, stone) Anglo-Saxon Wynstan—Eng. WINSTON. (*Wald*, power) Old German Winevold, Guinald, 8th cent.—Modern German WEINHOLD—French GUENAULT, QUENAULT, QUINAULT.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Vinin, 8th cent. Eng. VINEN. Mod. Germ. WEINEN. French WINNEN, GUENIN.

The Old High Germ. *liub*, Ang.-Saxon *leôf*, dear, is also very common in proper names. There are, however, other roots very liable to intermix, as Goth. *laifs*, superstes, and Old High Germ. *lôp*, praise, both found in ancient names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Lib, Lif. Lov, Lop. Dear.

* Old Germ. Liuba, Liuf, Leupo, Liebus, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Leof. Old Norse Liufa. English LIEF, LIFE, LOUP,

Lipp, Leap, Luby, Love. Mod. Germ. Lieb, Lippe, Lubbe. French Livio, Leppe, Lieppe, Lovy, Loup, Louva, Louveau, Luppé.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Liuvicho, Libicho, 8th cent.—Old Danish Livick—Eng. Livick ,Lovick, Lubbock—Modern German Liebich, Liebig, Leppoc, Lubbecke—French Libec, Lubac, Leppich, Levêque? Levick. Old German Lieuikin, 10th cent.—Eng. Lovekin—Fr. Liefquin. Old Germ. Liubilo, 8th cent.—Eng. Lovell, Levell—Modern German Liebel, Lippel—French Louvel. Old German Liebizo, Luviz, Liubisi *(genit)*—Ang.-Saxon Leofsy, bishop of Worcester—Eng. Libbis, Loveys, Livesey, Lovesey—Modern German Lepsius—French Liboz, Lips.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Liubing, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon Living, Archbishop of Canterbury. Lufincus, *Domesday*. English Living, Loving, Levinge.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Dag*, day) Old German Liopdag, 10th cent.—Luiedai, *Domesday*—English Loveday. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Liupfrit—Eng. Lefroy? (*Hard*) Old German Liubhart, Leopard, 7th cent.—Eng. Leopard, Liberty?—Mod. Germ. Liphard, Lippert, Liebert—French Libert, Lippert. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Liubheri, Libher, Lipher, 8th cent.—Eng. Lepper, Lover, Lever—Mod. Germ. Lieber—French Liebherre, Levier, Louvier. (*Lind*, gentle) Old German Liublind, 8th cent.—English Loveland? (*Man*) Old German Liubman, 8th cent—Eng. Loveman—Modern Germ. Liebmann. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Leobmar, 10th cent.—English Livemore. (*Ric*, power) Old German Liubrich, 7th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Leofric—Eng. Loveridge. (*Trut*, dear) Old Germ. Lipdrud, 8th cent.—Eng. Liptrot—Mod. Germ. Liebetrut. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Lupoald, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Leofweald—French Libault.

Another word of similar meaning is probably *minn*, from Old High German *minna*, Ang.-Sax. *myn*, love, affection.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Minn. Love. Old German Minna, 9th cent. English MINN, MYNN, MINNEY, MINNOW. French MINNE, MINÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Minigo, 9th cent.—Eng. MINOCH, MINKE—French MINICH. Old German Miniul, 11th cent.—French MINEL. Eng. MINCHIN—French MINACHON. Eng. MINNS, MINCE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hait*, hood) Eng. MINNETT—French MINNETTE. (*Hard*) Old German Minard, 11th cent.—English MINARD—French MINARD, MINART. (*Hari*, warrior) English MINER—French MINIER, MINEUR? (*Rat*, counsel) French MINERET.

The word *sweet*, dulcis, in the various forms of Old High German *suaz*, Mod. Germ. *süss*, Old Sax. *sôt*, Anglo-Saxon *swêt*, *swês*, appears to be found in some ancient and modern names. The few Old Germ. names which I have ventured to put here are not explained by Förstemann, and the existence of the word is more clearly shown by the names found in our own early records. The Ang.-Sax. *swith*, vehement, may be liable to intermix, as well as a word *swed* found in some names, and referred by Förstemann to Old High German *swedan*, cremare.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Sweet. Süss. Dulcis. Old German Suoto, Soto, Suto, Suzo, Swiza, 9th cent. Suet, *an under-tenant before Domesday*. English SWEET, SWEAT, SUIT, SUETT, SUSE, SAUCE. Modern German SAUSE, SÜSS. French SUASSO, SOUSSI, SUSSE, SOTO, SUET.

PATRONYMICS.

Sueting, *Domesday*. Eng. SWEETING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) Ang.-Sax. Swêtman, *name of the minter on one of the coins found at Alfriston, Suffolk*—English SWEETMAN—Modern German SUSMANN—French ? ZOUTMAN. (*Leof*, dear) English SWEETLOVE, SUTLIFF ? SUTCLIFF ?

The root of *sweet* is *su*, the primitive meaning of which seems to be *liquescere*, and whence also the words *suck*, *sugar*, &c. The particle *su* or *sug* is found in several Old Celtic names, as Sucarius, Sucaria (*Grut.*, 742.3), which Gluck—taking the Old Celt. *sucar* as the equivalent of the Welsh *hygar*—explains as amabilis. The same word comes before us in some Old German names; I take it to be from Old High German *sugan*, Ang.-Sax. *sucan*, Eng. *suck*, and suppose the meaning to be the same as that of the above word *sweet*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Zucho. Anglo-Saxon Sucga, Succa, *found apparently in Sucgangréf, Succanscylf, Cod. Dip.* 441, 1232. Souch, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English SUGG, SUCK, SUCKEY, SUCH, SEW, SEWEY. Mod. Germ. ZUCK. French SOUCHAY, SUE.* Su. Sug. Sweet.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Zuchilo, Lombard king, 6th cent.—English SUCKLEY—French SUCHEL. SUCKLING, *Domesday*—English SUCKLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French SUCCAUD, SUQUET, SOUGIT—Eng. SUGGETT. (*Hard*) Mod. Germ. ZUCKERT, SUCKARD—French SOUCHARD. (*Man*) Eng. SUCKMAN. (*Rat*, counsel) French SOUCHERAD, SOUCHERET.

* Pott's suggestion of *sang-sue*, leech, hardly needs to be considered.

EXTENDED FORM=ENG. *sugar*, GERM. *zucker ?*

Old Germ. Suger.* English SUGAR, SUCKER. Modern Germ. ZUCKER. French SOUGÈRE, SOUCHERRE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French SOUCHERARD. (*Mar*, famous) English SUCKERMORE. (*Man*) Eng. SUGARMAN (*Suff. Surn.*)

Between *dear*, carus, and *deer*, the animal, it is impossible to distinguish even in ancient names. The former is the preferable sense, though it is probable that there may be an admixture of the two. The larger proportion of the ancient names are those of women.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Dear. Carus. Old Germ. Dioro, Diura, Teor, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon Diora. Old Norse Dîri. English DEAR, DEAREY, TEAR, TEAREY. Mod. German DIEHR, THIER, THEUER. French THIRY, THIERRY, THIERRÉ, TIREAU.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Leof*, dear) Ang.-Sax. Deorlaf, bishop of the Magasætas —Eng. DEARLOVE. (*Bert*, famous) Eng. DEARBIRD. (*Man*) Dereman, *Domesday*—Eng. DEARMAN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Deorovald, Deorold, 7th cent.—Mod. Germ. DÖRWALD —French THIRAULT. (*Wine*, friend) Ang.-Sax. Deorwyn (*Mss. Cott.*)—Eng. DERWIN—French THIROUIN.

There is a word *bil*, common in ancient and modern names, and which Grimm (*Deutsch. Myth.*) explains to mean "lenitas, placiditas."† Bil was the name of one of the minor goddesses in Northern mythology.

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* Förstemann makes this a corruption of Swithger. There seems, however, sufficient ground for taking it as it is. Compare the Celtic name Sucarius.

† This root may, however, sometimes intermix with another *bal*, *bale*, as suggested at p. 191.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bil. Pil. Gentleness

Old Germ. Bilo, Billa, 9th cent. English BILL, BILLY, BILLOW, PILL, PILLEY, PILLOW. Mod. Germ. BILLE, BILA. Dan. BILLE. French BILLE, BILLEY, PILLE, PILLEY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Bilicha, Pilicho, 9th cent.—Eng. BILKE—Mod. Germ. BILKE, BELKE, PIELKE—French BILCO, BELAC, BELLOC. Old Germ. Biliza, Piliza, Peliza, 11th cent.—Eng. BILLIS, BELLISS, BELSEY—French BILLEZ, BELAIZE, BELZ, PELEZ, PILLAS. French BILKEN, BILLEQUIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Billung, Billing, Pillunc, 8th cent. English BILLING, BILLINGAY. Modern German BILLING. French BILLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bold*) French BILBAULT. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Bilfrid, Pillfrid, 8th cent.—Eng. BELFRY, PILFORD. (*Gat*, union ?) Old German Piligat, 9th cent.—French PELLAGOT, PELLECAT, PELCOT. (*Gard*, protection) Old Germ. Beligarda, 9th cent.—Mod. German PELEGAARD—French BELLIGARD, BELICARD. (*Ger*, spear) Modern German BILGER—French PÉLIGRI. (*Grim*, fierce) Old German Biligrim, Pilgrim, Pilegrin—English PILGRIM—French PELLEGRIN. (*Heit*, state, hood) Old Germ. Biliheid, 8th cent.—English BILLET, BELLETT, PELLETT, PILOT—French BILHET, BILLET, BELET, PILETTE, PILOT, PILATE. (*Hard*) Eng. BILLIARD, BELLORD —Modern German BILHARDT—French BILLARD, BILLIARD, BELLART, PELLARD, PILLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BELLER —Mod. Germ. BILLER—French BILLIÉRE, BELLIER, PELLIER. (*Helm*) Old German Bilihelm, 9th cent.—Eng. BILLHAM, PELHAM—French BELHOMME. (*Man*) English BILLMAN, BELLMAN, BELLMAIN, PILLMAN—French BELLEMAIN, PELMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Belimar, 8th cent.—English BILLAMORE, BELLMORE—Modern German BILMER—French BELLEMARE. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Pilimunt, 8th cent.—English BELLMENT—French BELMENT. (*Not*, bold) Fr. BELLENOT, BELNOT. (*Sind*, via) Old Germ. Belissendis,

11th cent.—French BELISSENT. (*Wald*, power) English BILLYEALD—French BILLAULT. (*Ward*, guardian) English BELWARD. (*Wine*, friend) French BELLAVOINE. (*Wig, wi*, war) French PELVEY.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Pillin. Eng. BILLIN, PILON. Mod. German BELLIN. French BELIN, BILLION, PILLIEN, PELLIN.

Smelt. Gentle.

The Ang.-Sax. *smelt*, mild, gentle, is found as the name of a priest, *Cod. Dip.* 822, and we have an Eng. SMELT. I find no other trace of it as an ancient name, and it is possible that the one in question may have been conferred on account of character, superseding his ordinary name.

Another word of similar meaning may be found in Old High German *trût*, Modern German *traut*, Low German *drûd*, dear, beloved. But the name Thrudr, of one of the Valkyrjur, is supposed by Weinhold (*Deutschen Frauen*), to come in, which is probable, more particularly when the word is used as a termination, in which case it is found only in the names of women.* And perhaps for this reason, though it was very common in Frankish names, we find at present only scanty traces of it in French. Another root liable to intermix is Gothic *drauht*, Old Norse *drôtt*, people.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Drud, Trut. Dear.

Old Germ. Drudo, Trudo, Truto, Truut, Trut, 8th cent. Eng. DROUGHT, DROWDY, TROOD, TROUT, TROTT. Modern Germ. DRUDE, DRUTE. French DRUDE, TROUDE, TRUTEY, TROTE, TROTTÉ.

* It is still retained in some christian names of women, as Gertrude and Mildred.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Trudhar, 8th cent.—English TROTTER?—Modern German TRÖDER—French TROTTIER? (*Man*) Old German Trutman, 8th cent.—Troteman, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. TROTTMAN—Modern Germ. TRAUTMAN. (*Rat*, counsel) French TROTROT?

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Trutin, 9th cent. English TROUGHTON, TRODDEN. French TRUDON, TRUTIN.

Another word of similar meaning is *tate* (Old Norse *teitr*, Old High Germ *zeiz*), which denotes, according to Mr. Kemble, "gentleness, kindness, and tenderness of disposition." Perhaps something of cheerfulness may enter into the sense, the Old Norse *teitr* being expressed by "hilaris." It was not unfrequent in Anglo-Saxon times, but seems to have been more especially common among the Northmen. There are rather an unusual number of churchmen with this name; thus, out of eleven Northmen called Teitr in the Annales Islandiæ, there are five, viz., one bishop, one prior, one deacon, and two priests. We might almost be disposed to think that it was sometimes a name of endearment bestowed upon a beloved pastor, to the superseding perhaps of his ordinary name.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Tate. Amiable.

Ang.-Sax. Tata, Minister—Tata, Presbyter—Ethelberga, "otherwise called Tate," daughter of Ethelbert, king of Kent—Tate Hatte, *Mss. Cott.* Old Norse Teitr. English TAIT, TATE, TATO, TEAT, TITE. French TÊTE, TATÉ.

Upon the whole then it will be seen that TAIT is a very good name for a bishop. And there is a very good bishop for the name.

The following names may perhaps be referred to the Old High Germ. form *zeiz*, corresponding with Old Norse *teitr*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Zeiz. Amiable. Old German Zeizo, 8th cent—Eng. SIZE. Mod. German ZEIZ. French SIESS, CIZA.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Zeizilo, 8th cent.—English SISLEY?—French SEYSSEL, CÉZILLE. French SISCO, CESAC.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) French CÉZARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Zeizheri, 9th cent.—English SIZER—Modern German ZAISER —French CICERI? (*Lind*, gentle) Old Germ. Zeizlind, 9th cent.—English SIZELAND.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Ceizan, 9th cent. English SIZEN. French CEYSSON.

Another root having the meaning of affection or fondness may be *dod, tod, tot*. In the former edition I referred to the Friesic *dod*, a blockhead, and to the two Old English words *doddypate* and *dodipol*, of the same meaning, quoted by Halliwell. Also to the name of the curious and extinct bird the dodo, which I suppose to have been so named by the Dutch from its well-known stupidity. But there is another sense, no doubt allied, and perhaps from the same root, which I think more suitable for proper names—that of fondness. We see the connection in our own word "dote"—to be foolish and to be fond. Förstemann speaks of the root as obscure, and refers to Old High German *toto*, patrinus, *tota*, admater, which may perhaps however only be

derived senses—the root lying deeper. Another root very apt to intermix is *deot*, people.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Dodo, Doddo, Doda (wife of the Frankish king Theodebert), Todo, Totta, Tozo, Tozi, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Dodda, Dudda, (bishop of Winchester), Totta,* (bishop of Leicester). English DODD, TODD, TODDY, TOTTEY, DUTT, DUDDY, DOZY. Modern German DODE, TODE, TOTT, TODT. French DODO, DODÉ, DOTHÉE, TOTY. Dod, Tod. Dear.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Totilas, Goth. king, 7th cent.—Eng. TOTTELL, DOZELL, DUDDLE. Eng. DOTCHIN.

COMPOUNDS.†

(*Hard*) French DODARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Dothari, 9th cent.—Eng. TOZIER—Fr. DOZIÈRE. (*Man*) Old German Totman, 9th cent.—English DODMAN, TODMAN, TOTMAN—Modern German TÖDTMANN—French DODEMAN. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Dotrih, 9th cent.—English DOTRY, DODDRIDGE, DOTTRIDGE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Dodlin, Todin, 8th cent. English TOTTEN. French DODIN, DOTIN, DOZON.

Along with the above, and in accordance with the classification of Förstemann, I bring in a group containing a dipthong as below.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Duodo, Tuoto, Touto, Tooza, 8th cent. Eng. DOWD, DOWDY, DOODY, DOUBT, DOUBTY, TOOT, DOWSE. Fr. DOUDEAU, DOUTEY, TOUT, TOUTAY, DOUSSE, TOUZEAU, TOUZÉ. Dowd. Dear.

* This bishop was also called Torthelm, and Mr. Kemble considers Totta nothing more than an abbreviation, which may be the case.

† The German name Todleben seems to be formed upon an Old German Totleib. I have taken this, p. 11, to be from *lieb*, dear; however, the form is rather that of *laib*, superstes.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Toutilo—Eng. DOWDLE, TOODLE, TOOTALL—French DOUDELLE, TOUZEL. Old German Duodelin, 11th cent.—French DOUSSOULIN, TOUZELIN. Old Germ. Tuoticha—Eng. TOOTHAKER?—French TOUSAC. Eng. DOWDIKEN.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. DOWDING, DOWSING.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English DOWDEN, DOUDNEY, DOWSON. French DOUDAN, DOUSSAN, TOUTAN, TOUZIN.

From the Old Norse *linr*, Old High German *leni*, mild, we may perhaps take the following. The Old Norse *linni*, snake, may, however, put in a claim.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Linn, Line. Mild.

Old German Lino, 9th cent. Eng. LINN, LINNEY, LINE, LINEY, LEAN. Mod. German LINN, LEINE. French LENÉ, LINNÉE.

DIMINUTIVES.

French LENIQUE. Eng. LINNELL.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. LEANING, LINING.

COMPOUNDS

(*Heit*, "hood") Old Germ. Linheit—Ang.-Sax. Liniet, *Mss. Cott.*—Eng. LINNET—Fr. LINOTTE. (*Hard*) French LINARD. (*Ger*, spear) Eng. LINNEGAR—French LENÈGRE.

From the Goth. *ansts*, Old High Germ. *anst*, gratia, Förstemann derives some ancient names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Anst. Gratia.

Old Germ. Ansteus?* Eng. ANSTEY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Anster, 9th cent.—English ANSTER.

* Forstemann derives this name from *ans*, semi-deus, and *thius*, servant.

Another root of similar meaning may be *nad, nat*, which Förstemann refers to Old Norse *nâth*, gratia, Old High German *ganâda*. However it seems to me very doubtful whether it is not a simpler form of *nadal*, acus, p. 256.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Nad, Nat. Gratia.

Old Germ. Natto, Nado, 8th cent. Eng. NATT. Mod. Germ. NATH. French NATTE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. NATKINS. French NATIEZ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French NADAUD. (*Hari*, warrior) French NATIER, NATTER. (*Wald*, power) Eng. NADAULD—French NADAULT.

Then there are several words with the meaning of help or protection. Help itself was by no means uncommon in ancient names, though it will be seen that we have a very scanty list at present.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Help. Auxilium.

Old Germ. Helpo, leader of the Saxons, 10th cent. Eng. HELPS. Mod. Germ. HELF.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. HELPER. (*Ric*, power) Hilpericus, Burgundian king, 5th cent., Frankish king, 6th cent., Helfrich, 8th cent.—English HELFRICH—Modern German HELFRICH.

A very common word, particularly as a termination, is Old High Germ. *munt*, Ang.-Sax. *mund*, protection. The earlier German writers —as English writers still do sometimes at present —translated *mund* by mouth—thus Rosamund, "rosy mouth."

SIMPLE FORMS.

Mund, Munt. Protection. Old German Mundo, Munt, 6th cent.—English MUNDY, MUNDAY, MOUND, MOUNT—Modern German MUND, MUNDT, MUNTZ—French MONDE, MONDO, MONTÉE—Span. MONTES.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Μουνδίλας, *Procopius*, 6th cent. English MUNDELL—French MUNDEL, MONTEL.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Muntinc. Eng. MUNTING. Modern German MUNDING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French MONDEHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French MONDIÈRE, MONTIER. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Mundoald —French MONTAULT.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. MUNDEN, MOUNTAIN. French MONDIN, MONTAGNE, MONTAGNY.

As a termination, *mund* in English becomes frequently *ment*. as in WILLIMENT, ELEMENT, GARMENT, HARDIMENT, ARGUMENT, which are probably from the Old Germ. names Willimund, Elemund, Garimund, Hartomund, Argemund. Another similar name may be MONUMENT, from an Old German Munemund.

Another word having the meaning of protection is *gard, gart*, with its High Germ. forms *card, cart*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Gard, Card. Protection. Ang.-Sax. Carda *(found in Cardan* hlæw, Cardan stigele, Cod. Dip.* 427,570.) English GARD, GARDIE, CARD, CART, CARTY. French GARD, GARDEY, GERDY, CART, CARTEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Gardilo, 8th cent.—Eng. CARTELL—French GERDOLLE. English GERDUCK.

* Carda's *lowe* or mound (probably a grave-mound), and Carda's style.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Cartheri, Karthar, Gardar, 8th cent.—English GARTER (16th cent.), CARDER, CARTER—French GARDÈRE, CARTIER, CARTHERY. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Gardrad, 11th cent.—Eng. CARTWRIGHT ?—French CARTERET. (*Ric*, power) Ang.-Sax. Gyrdhricg *(found in Gyrdhricges ford, Cod. Dip.* 369.*)* English CARTRIDGE. (*Dio, thew*, servant) Old Germ. Cartdiuha, 8th cent.—Eng. CARTHEW. (*Wald*, power) French CARTAULT. (*Wealh*, stranger) Eng. CARDWELL ?

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Gardin, 11th cent. Eng. GARDEN, CARDEN, CARTON. Mod. Germ. KARTHIN. French GARDIN, CARDON, CARTON.

Another word of similar meaning is *ward, wart,* (Ang.-Sax. *weard,* Old High German *wart,* guardian.)

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ward, Wart. Guardian.

Old Germ. Warto, Wardo, Ward, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Wearda *(found in Weardan* hyl, Cod. Dip.* 1101*)*, Weard, *(found in Weardesbeorh, now Warborough, Oxf., Cod. Dip.* 343.*)* Eng. WARD, VARDY. Mod. Germ. WART, WARTH. French VART, VERDIÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. WARDELL. French VERDEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. WARDER, WARTER—Fr. VERDIER, VERDERY. *(Man)* Old German Wartman, 9th cent.—Eng. WARDMAN—Mod. Germ. WARTMAN.

For the word *war*, Förstemann proposes no fewer than five different derivations, viz., *wari*, defence, *wâr*, true, *wâron*, servare, *war*, domicilium, and *wer*, man. To these I add Anglo-

* Wearda's hill and Weard's barrow—Weardan and Weardes, as the respective genitives of Wearda and Weard, following the rules of Anglo-Saxon declension.

Saxon *wær*, bellum, as a root liable at any rate to intermix, though I am inclined to take as the general meaning the first of those proposed by Förstemann.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ware. Defence. Old German Wero, 8th cent. English WARE, WARRE, WARRY, WEIR, WEAREY, QUARRY. Mod. German WEHR. French VARÉ, VARAY, VÉRO, VERRY, WARO, WARRE, WARÉE, QUERREY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Varacco, 8th cent.—Eng. VARICK—Modern German QUARITCH—French VARACHE. English WARRELL, VARRELL, QUARRELL—French VARRALL. Old German Waralenus, 8th cent.—English VERLING—Modern German WEHRLEN—French VERILLON. French VARICHON.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Warinc, Waringa, 8th cent. Eng. WARING, WARRING. French VARENGUE, VIAREINGUE, WARENGUE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Old Germ. Warbald, Warbalt, 8th cent.—Eng. WARBOLT. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Warburg, 8th cent.—Eng. WARBRICK—Mod. Germ. WARBURG—Fren. VERBRUGGÉ. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Warger, 8th cent.—Eng. WARRAKER, WARWICKER—French WAROQUIER. (*Goz*, Goth) Old German Werigoz, 9th cent.—Eng. VERGOOSE.* (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Weriheri, Warher, 8th cent.—English WARRIER, QUARRIER—French VERIÈRE. (*Laic*, play) Old Germ. Warlaicus, 8th cent.—Warloc (*Hund. Rolls*)—Eng. WARLOCK—Mod. German WARLICH. (*Man*) Old German Waraman, Warman, 8th cent.—English WARMAN, QUARMAN—Modern German WEHRMANN—French VERMON. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Werimer, 8th cent.—English WARMER. (*Lind*, gentle) Old German Waralind, 7th cent.—Eng. WARLAND. (*Nand*, daring) Old German Werinant, 8th cent.—French VARINONT.

* Suffolk Surnames.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. WARREN. French VARAINE.

Another word of similar import in names may be *burg*, to which Förstemann gives the meaning of condere, servare. In female names, in which, as a termination, it was most frequent, the meaning may perhaps be rather that of chastity or maidenhood. It was most common in Frankish, and is still in French names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Burgio, 9th cent., Purgo, Burco, 5th cent. Eng. BURGE, BURKE. Mod. Germ. BURKE. French BERGE, BERGEAU, BOURG, BURC, BURQ, PERJEAUX ? Burg, Burk. Protection.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Burgizo, 10th cent.—Eng. BURGESS—French BOURGES. Eng. BURCHELL—French BURGAL, BURCKEL.

COMPOUNDS

(Hard) Old German Burghard, 8th cent.—Burchard, *Domesday*—Eng. BURCHARD—Mod. Germ. BURCKHARDT—French BURGARD, BOURQUARD, BURCHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Burghar, 8th cent.—Eng. BURGER—Mod. Germ. BURGER, BÜRGER—French BERGER, BERQUIER, BOURGERY. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Burgarad, 8th cent.—French BERGERAT. (*Rand*, shield) French BERGUERAND. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Burgoald, 7th cent.—English PURGOLD—Mod. Germ. BURGHOLD—French BERJEAULT. (*Wine*, friend) Eng. BURGWIN—French BURVEVIN.

The word *hud, hut* Förstemann refers to the Old High German *hutta*, hut, or to *hût*, hide. Perhaps, however, we might rather take the sense which is at the root of both of the above, that of covering, hiding, or protecting, as in Old High German *huotan*, Mod. Germ. *hüten*, Eng. hide.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Hud, Hut. Protection.

Old Germ. Hudo, Hutto, 8th cent. Eng. HUDD, HUDDY, HUTT, HUTTY. Modern German HÜTTE. French HUDE, HOUDE, HUTTEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Huodilo—English HUDDLE—Modern German HÜTHEL—French HUDELO, HOUDAILLE. Eng. HUDKIN.

PATRONYMIC.

English HUTTING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Hudipert, 7th cent.—French HUDIBERT, HAUDIBERT. (*Burg*, protection) French HAUDEBOURG. (*Hard*, fortis) Eng. HUDDERT—French HOUDART. (*Man*) Old German Hutuman, 9th cent.—Eng. HUTTMAN—Modern German HUDEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Hudamar—French HOUDEMARE. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Huuduin, 8th cent.—French HOUDOUIN. (*Wald*, power) French HUDAULT.

A somewhat doubtful word is *bol, bul*, which Ettmüller places to Ang.-Sax. *bôl*, dormitorium, but for which Förstemann proposes Mid. High German *buole*, brother, friend, consort. This word, which is evidently allied to the Old Eng. *bully*, comrade, seems to me to be upon the whole the best, but there are other derivations which might be proposed. First, *bull*, taurus, as a symbol of strength. Secondly, the root of Eng. *bully*, which is, first loud noise, then bluster, intimidation, similar root-meanings being found at pages 252-3. Thirdly, the sense of bigness, as found in *boll, bulk*, and other words derived from the sense of swelling.

Bol, Bul. Friend. Comrade.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bolo, Buolo, Bollo, Boli, Puolo, Pollo, Poulo, 8th cent. Eng. BOOL, BOWL, BOULLY, BULL, BULLEY, POOLE,

Pooley, Pole, Pollo, Polley, Pull, Pulley. Mod. Germ. Bohl, Boll, Buol, Buhl, Bull. Norw. Bull. Fr. Bola, Bollé, Boll, Bolley, Bouillé, Bouilly, Boulay, Boulo, Boulu, Bulle, Bulla, Bully, Bulleau, Poulle, Pol, Polý, Polleau, Pulle.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. Bullock, Bulck, Pollock—Mod. Germ. Bölicke, Bölke—French Bollack, Bouillac, Boulloche, Polac. Eng. Bulliss—French Boulas, Buloz, Pollisse.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. Boling, Bulling, Pulling. Mod. Germ. Böhling.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old Germ. Pulcari, Pulgar, 9th cent.—Eng. Bulger, Bullaker—Mod. Germ. Polgar. (*Gaud*, Goth) French Bouligaud. (*Hard*) Pollardus, *Domesday*—English Bullard, Pollard—Modern German Bollert, Pohlert—French Bouillard, Boullard, Bulard, Poullard, Polart. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Bolheri—Eng. Buller, Bowler, Pullar—Mod. Germ. Buhler, Pöhler—French Bouillier, Bouillerie, Boulier, Boullery, Boler, Bullier. (*Man*) Eng. Bollman, Bulman, Pulman, Poleman—Mod. German Bollmann, Buhlmann, Pohlmann. (*Mar*, famous) Anglo-Sax. Bulemære *(found in Bulemæres thorn, Cod. Dip.* 533.) English Bullmore, Bulmer—French Boulmier. (*Wine*, friend) English Polwin. (*War*, defence) English Bulwer—French Polffer ?

PHONETIC ENDING.

English Bollin, Bullen. Bullion, Pullan. French Boulan, Bouillien, Poulin, Poulain, Pulin.

From the Goth. *hulths*, Old High Germ. *holt*, Ang.-Sax. *hold*, Old Norse *hollr*, faithful, friendly, Förstemann derives the word *huld*, *hold*, *hul*, *hol*, found in Old German names. To this I put the following, though there may be an admixture of Ang.-Sax. *holt*, Old High Germ. *holz*, wood, in the sense of spear or shield.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Hold. Faithful, Friendly.

Old German Holda, 9th cent. (Old Norse Hollti, more probably in the other sense.) Holle, *Hund. Rolls.* English HOLT, HOLL, HOLE, HOOLE, HULLAH. Mod. Germ. HULDE, HOLD, HOLT, HOLLE. French HAULT, HOLE.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Hulling. Eng. HOLDING.*

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Eng. HOLKER—French HOLACHER. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Huldear, 11th cent.—English HOLDER, HOLTER, HOLLER—Mod. Germ. HOLDER, HOLLER—French HOLLIER. (*Lind*, gentle) Old Germ. Holdelinda, 10th cent. —Eng. HOLLAND ?—French HOLLANDE ? (*Man*) Old Ger. Holzman ? 9th cent.—Eng. HOLTMAN, HOLEMAN—Modern German HOLLMANN. (*Rad*, counsel) Old Germ. Holdrada, 10th cent.—Eng ? HOLDERRIED (*Suff. Surn.*)

From the Gothic *auths*, Ang.-Sax. *eath*, mild, gentle, Förstemann derives the stem *euth*, with which, however, *aud*, *ead*, prosperity, is very apt to intermix.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Euth. Mild, Gentle.

Old German Eudo, *duke of Aquitania, 8th cent.*, Heudo, 11th cent. Eng. UDY, YEWD, YOUD. French EUDE, UDE, HEUDÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Eudila, 6th cent.—Fr. HEUDEL. Old German Eutilina, 8th cent.—French EUDELINE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Eodin, 7th cent.—Eng. YOWDEN—French HEUDIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Eutberta, 8th cent.—French HEUDEBERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Euthar, 8th cent. Eng. ETHER ?—Fr. HEUDIER, (*Ric*, dominion) Eutharicus, *a Goth, son-in-law to Theodorich the great*, 5th cent.—Eng. ETHERIDGE ?

* And HOLLING, as found in HOLLINGSWORTH, "Hollings farm or estate."

The Ang.-Sax. *mild*, gentle, is found in three female names, Mildthrith, Mildburh, and Mildgith in the genealogy of the kings of Mercia. And in two names, Milta and Miltunc, the former of which is also that of a woman, in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*.

Mild. Mitis.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Milta. Mod. Germ. MILDE. French MILDÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Mildmé, 12th cent. Eng. MILDMAY.*

COMPOUNDS.

(*Thrith*, woman) Ang.-Sax. Mildthrith—Eng. MILDRED, MILDERT (*the former also a Christian name.*)

I am rather inclined to think that *arm*, *armin*, p. 146, may also have the meaning of mild or gentle. The German *arm*, so far back as we can trace it, seems to have had, as at present, the meaning of poor. But the Celtic *araf*, which I take to be from the same root, has the meaning of gentle, and in river names I have elsewhere taken *arm* to be its equivalent. At the same time, the root-meaning of *arm*, poor, may be found in Sansc. *arv*, to desolate, and thus Arminius may signify vastator.

From the Anglo-Saxon *æmeta*, *emeta*, quies, Förstemann derives the following ancient names. The Old English *amese*, to calm, quoted by

* I before took this name to be from Ang.-Sax. *mæg*, Old Eng. *mey*, maiden. Such a name would be in accordance with ancient practice, and it would be the equivalent of the Ang.-Sax. Mildthrith. But I have found no trace whatever of the word in ancient use as an ending. I have suggested, p. 25, comparing it with the Friesic Mellema, that the *d* may be intrusive. However, of course the converse would equally apply. Pott, as usual, taking it *au pied de la lettre*, makes it "mild May," i.e., born at that season.

Halliwell, indicates that that form must also have prevailed in Anglo-Saxon, and points to the sense in proper names as probably that of peace-maker. The emmet (contracted ant), German *ameise*, is probably hence derived, in reference to its supposed rest during the winter.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Emet. Emez. Quies. Old German Ammatas, Emita, Amizo, Emez,* 5th cent. Eng. AMETT, EMMETT, AMISS, EMUS. Mod. German AMEIS. French AMETTE, AMADE, AMÉDÉE? AMIS.

COMPOUND.

(*Ulf*, wolf) French AMADEUF.

In the same manner the stem *lol*, *lul*, referred by Graff to Old Norse *lolla*, segnities, may rather be taken in the sense of Eng. "lull," to calm, in the sense probably of peace-maker.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Lul Soothe. Old Germ. Lullo, Lul, Lolla, 7th cent. Ang.-Sax. Lula *(found in Lulan treow, Cod. Dip.* 18*)*, Lull *(found in Lullesbeorh, Lulleswyrth, Cod. Dip.* 374,714.*)* Eng. LULL, LULLY. Modern German LÖHLE. French LULLY, LOLLY, LAULHÉ, LAULL.

PATRONYMICS.

Ang.-Sax. Lulling *(found in Lullinges treow, Cod. Dip.* 227.*)* French LULING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. LOLLARD? (*Man*) Eng. LULMAN.

Perhaps on the whole most appropriately in this chapter will be introduced the names having the meaning of liberality or munificence. Though it may be uncertain in some cases whether the

* Hence Basingstoke, in Anglo-Saxon Embasinga stôc, the place of the Embasings, properly Emasings.

idea is not rather that of the prince than of the friend. "Bracelet-giver," in the sense of a rewarder of valour, is an expression of Anglo-Saxon poetry.

From the Old High German *geben*, Modern German *geben*, dare, Förstemann derives the following Old German names, which he observes are found both with the root-vowel as *gab*, and with the vowel-change of the present into *gib*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Gabo, Gebbo, Geppo, Givo, Jebo, Kyppo, Chippo, 8th cent. Eng. GABB, GAPP, GAFF, GAVEY, GIBBY, GIBB, GIEVE, JEBB, JEFF, KIBB, KIBBEY, KIPP, CHIPP. Modern German GABE, GAPP, GEPP, KÄBE. French GABÉ, GAPY, GAVEAU, CABÉ, GIBOU, GIF, JAFFA, JAPY, CHEVY? Gab, Gip. Give.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Gabilo, 9th cent.—English GABLE, GAVELLE, CABLE, KEBEL, KEPPEL—Mod. Germ. GABEL, GAVEL, GEBEL—French GAVELLE, JAVEL, GEBEL, CAVEL—Span. GAVILA. Old German Gibilin, 9th cent.—English GIBLEN, KIPLING—French GIBLIN. Old Germ. Gebizo, 11th cent.—Eng. GIBBS? GIPPS? GIPSY—French GIBOZ, GIBUS—Belg. GEEFS.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Gebino, Givin, 8th cent.—English GAFFIN, GIBBON, GIVEN, GIFFIN, CHIPPEN—French GABIN, GIBON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Gibert, 9th cent.—English GIPPERT—French GIBERT—Italian GHIBERTI. (*Arn, ern*, eagle) Eng. GIBERNE—French GIVERNE, GIVERNY, GAVARNI. (*Hard*) Old German Gebahard, Givard, Gifard, 9th cent.—English GEBHARD, GIBBARD, GIFFARD—Modern German GEBHARDT—French GIFFARD, CHIPPARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Gebaheri, 9th cent.—Old Norse Giafar—Eng. GAFFERY, CHIPPER, CHEEVER—Mod. Germ. GEBER,

KEBER,—French GIBORY, CHIPIER. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Geberat, 8th cent.—French GABARET. (*Man*) Eng. CHIPMAN. (*Wald*, power) Old German Gebald, Givold, 6th cent.—Mod. German GABOLD—French GABALDA, GAVALDA, GAVAULT, GIBAULT. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Ghiboin, 7th cent.—French GIBOIN.

From the Ang.-Saxon *unna*, dare, may be the following, though Förstemann takes the negative particle *un* to intermix.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Un. Dare. Old Germ. Unno, Unni, Una *(female)*, 9th cent. Eng. UNNA.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Nid*, strife) Old German Unnid, 8th cent.—Eng. UNIT? (*Wine*, friend) Eng. UNWIN.*

* We do not find an ancient name to correspond, but there is an Old Germ. Unwan, 9th cent., and an Ang.-Sax. Unwona (3rd bishop of Leicester); to which perhaps may be put our UNWIN. The meaning of *wan* is not very clear; Förstemann suggests Goth. *wēns*, opes, which seems to suit in this case.

CHAPTER XV.

ANCESTOR AND KINSMAN.

Of the names derived from relationship, some have probably been surnames and nothing more. Others, in the first instance surnames, may have subsequently been adopted as baptismal, on the principle to which I have already referred. In one or two cases, as in the names signifying father, the idea may have extended somewhat beyond mere relationship. "My father," said his servants to the Syrian king, "if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou not have done it?" So also in the case of names having the meaning of ancestor there is no doubt present something of that sense of nobility which is always attached to ancient descent. Words with both of the above meanings seem to run through the range of the Teutonic name-system. The most common word with the former meaning is *ad* or *at*, which Förstemann and other writers refer to Goth. *atta*, Old Fries. *atha*, *etha*, father. The stem *had* or *hath*, war, p. 167, is, however, likely to intermix, as well as in some cases *ead*, prosperity.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Atto, Ati, Adi, Atha, Etti, 7th cent. Atta, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. ATTOE, ATTY, ADDY, ETTY. Mod. Germ. ADE, ETTE. French ADDE, ADÉE, ETHÉE, ETEY. Ad, At. Father.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Atacho, 8th cent.—English ATACK, ATKEY. Eng. ADKIN, ATKIN. English ADDIS, ATTS—French ATYS. Old German Attalus,* (rex. Germanorum, *Aurel. Vict.*) 3rd cent.—Ang.-Saxon Attila—Old Norse Atli—Eng. ATTLE, ATLEY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gis, kis,* hostage) Old Germ. Atgis, 8th cent.—English ATKISS. (*Got,* Goth) Old Germ. Adogoto, 8th cent.—Eng. ADDICOTT (*Hard*) Old Germ. Adohard, 9th cent—French EDARD—Ital. ATTARDI. (*Hari,* warrior) Old Germ. Adohàr, Adoar, 8th cent.—English ADIER—French ADOUR. (*Lef,* superstes) Old German Adlef, 8th cent.—French ATLOFF. (*Man*) Old Germ. Adiman, 9th cent.—English ADMANS—French ADMANT. (*Mar,* famous) Old German Adamar, 9th cent.—Eng. ATMORE ?—French ADHEMAR—Ital. ADIMARI. (*Ric,* power) Old German Aderich, 6th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Ætheric (*found in Ætherices hlype,*† *Cod. Dip.* 813, *and elsewhere*)—Eng. ATTRIDGE, ETRIDGE. (*Rid,* ride) Old German Atharid, 4th cent.—Ang.-Sax. *Æthered* (*found in Ætheredes haga,*‡ *Cod. Dip,* 595, *and elsewhere*)—Eng. ATTRIDE. (*Wid,* wood) Old German Adhuid, 8th cent.—English ATTWOOD ? (*Wolf*) Old Germ. Athaulf, Goth. King, 5th cent.—English ADOLPH §—Mod. Germ. ADOLF—French ADOLPHE.

There is a root *an,* for which Förstemann proposes Old High Germ. *ano,* Mod. Germ. *ahne,* avus, but suggests also an intermixture of another word *ann,* from Ang.-Sax. *ann,* favere. In the female names the latter seems the more probable derivation. There may also possibly be an intermixture of another word, Ang.-Sax. *hana,* Germ *hahn,* cock, which is not unsuitable for proper names.

* The name of Attila, the renowned leader of the Huns, Grimm holds to be German and not Hunnish.

† Ætheric's leap, probably in commemoration of some feat.

‡ Æthered's hedge.

§ This, as a surname, is, as Mr. Lower observes, of recent introduction.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Anna, Anno, Enno, Hanno, Henno, 5th cent. Ang.-Sax. Anna, king of the East Angles. English ANNE, HANN, HANNA, HANNEY, HENN, HENNEY. Modern German HANNE, HENNE. French ANNE, ANNÉ, ANNÉE, HANNE, HANNO, HANY, HENNE, HENNO, ENNE. An, En. Avus.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Annico, Ennico, 8th cent.—English ENOCH, ENOCK, HANKEY?—Mod. German HANNICKE, HENNICKE—French HANNICQUE, HENIQUE, HENOC, ENIQUE. Old Germ. Analo, 8th cent.—English HANNELL, HENNELL—French HENNEL. Old Germ. Hennikin, 11th cent.—Eng. HANKIN —Mod. Germ. HANNEKEN—French HANNEQUIN, HENNEQUIN. Old German Ennelin, 11th cent.—Eng. HANLON. English ANNISS, ENNISS, HENNIS, HENNESSY—Mod. Germ. HANISCH —French HENNECY.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Anninc, 8th cent. Eng. ANNING, HENNING. Mod. Germ. HENNING. French HANNONG, HENNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Anibert, 8th cent.—French HANNEBERT, HENNEBERT. (*Fred*, peace) Old Germ. Anafred, Enfrid, 8th cent.—Eng. HENFREY—French ANFRAY, ENFRÉ. (*Gard*, protection) French HENNECART. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Anager, Eneger, 8th cent.—Eng. HANGER, HENNIKER —French ANICKER. (*Grim*, fierce) Old Germ. Anagrim, 8th cent.—English ANCRUM. (*Hard*) Old German Henhart—Mod. German HENNERT—French ENARD, HENARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French HANNIER, ANERY. (*Man*) Old German Enman, 9th cent.—Eng. HANMAN, HENMAN—Mod. Germ. HANNEMANN, HENNEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Eng. HANMER. (*Red*, counsel) Old Germ. Henred, 9th cent.—Eng. HANROTT, ENRIGHT. (*Wald*, power) Old German Anawalt, Ennolt—Eng. ANHAULT—Mod. Germ. HANEWALD, HÄNELT—French ENAULT, HENAULT. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Anaolf, *Gothic leader*, 5th cent.—Eng. ENOUGH—French ENOUF.

There is a root *aw, av,* which Förstemann thinks may be from Goth. *avo,* grandmother, but, no doubt, like the Lat. *avus,* in the wider sense of ancestor. Graff refers to Old High German *awa,* river.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Aw, Av. Ancestor. Old German Avo, Ovo, Ouo, 8th cent. English OVEY. French AVI.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Avila, 6th cent.—English AVILA, AVILL. Old German Avelina, 11th cent.—Eng. AVELINE, AVELING, EVELYN—French AVELINE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Eng. HAVARD—French AVART. (*Hari,* warrior) Eng. AVERY, AVER, OWER—French AVARE, AUER. (*Land*) Old Germ. Auiland, 9th cent.—Eng. HAVILAND. (*Man*) Old German Ouwaman, 11th cent.—Eng. HOWMAN ?—Mod. Germ. AVEMANN.

From the above stem *av* comes apparently an extended form *aviz,* found in the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Aviz. Ancestor? Old Germ. Aveza, 11th cent. Eng. AVIS, AVIZ. French AVISSE, AVISSEAU, AVIZEAU.

COMPOUNDS

(*Hard,* fortis) Eng. EVEZARD. Fr. AVIZARD, AVIZART.

A word of rather uncertain meaning in proper names is *bab,* respecting which Förstemann observes that it is "of a very ancient stamp, and approaching, as it seems, the nature and expression of children's speech; according to Müller (*M.H.D. Wörterbuch*), the original meaning seems to be that of mother."

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bab, Pap. Parent? Old Germ. Babo, Bavo, Pabo, Papo, 7th cent. Anglo-Saxon Babba (*found in Babbanbeorh, Cod. Dip.* 623).

John Babi, *member for Bodmin*, A.D. 1302. English BABB, BABE, BABY, BAUGH, PAPE, PAVEY. Mod. German BABE, PAPE, PAPPE. French BABEAU, BABÉ, PAPE, PAPAU, PAPY, PAVY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Babilo, 6th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Babel *(found in Babeles beorh, Cod. Dip. 618)*—Eng. BABELL—French BABULEAU. Old Germ. Bauika, 10th cent.—Eng. BABBAGE. Old Germ. Babolenus, Papolenus, 6th cent.—Eng. PAPILLON —French BABOULÈNE, BABLIN, PAPILLON.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. BABIN, BAVIN. French BABIN, BABONNEAU, PAPIN, PAVIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Fr. BAVARD, BAFFERT, PAPPERT, PAVARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English BABER, PAVIER—French PAPER. (*Wald*, power) Fr. BABAULT, PAPAULT. (*Ward*, guardian) French BABOUARD. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Babulf, 8th cent. —Fr. BABEUF.

Perhaps with something more of certainty the root *tat* may be taken to mean "father." Diefenbach quotes many ancient and widely spread forms with this meaning (as English "dad," &c.)

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Tatto (Lombard king), Tado, Daddo, Dadi, Datto, Deddo, Tedo, Tazo, 6th cent. Eng. DADD, DADDY, DADE, DATE, DATT, DAZE, DAZEY, TADD, TADDY, TEDD. Mod. Germ. DATE, DETTE, TADE. French DADO, TAZÉ. Dad, Tad. Father?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Tadilo, Tatila, 8th cent. Ang.-Saxon Tatel, *name of moneyer on a coin of Burgred, king of Mercia, found at Southampton.* English TADLOO, TATTLE, TETLOW. Mod. Germ. TADDEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old German Tethard, 9th cent.—French TETARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Tether, 8th cent.—

Eng. TEDDER, TEATHER. *(Man)* Eng. DADMUN, TADMAN, TEDMAN. (*Lac*, play) Eng. TATLOCK. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Daduin, 8th cent.—Eng. TATUIN.

It is probable that the stem *ing, inc*, though its etymology is not yet explained, has the meaning of son, offspring, and is cognate with Eng. "young." As an ending in patronymic forms like Dunning and Billing, this is of course certain, but in other cases it is apt to mix with *ang*, p. 212. Ingo was one of the three sons of Mannus, the mythical founder of the German nation, as related by Tacitus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ing, Inc. Descendant.

Old Germ. Ingo, Hingo, Hincho, Engo, 7th cent. Ingi, King of Norway. Incge (Beowulf.) English ING, INGOE, INCH, HINGE, HINCH, HINCHEY. Mod. Germ. ENGE, HINCK. French INGÉ, HINGUE, HINQUE, ENG.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Ingizo, 9th cent.—Eng. INCHES—French INGISCH.

PATRONYMIC.

English INKSON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Old Germ. Ingobald, Incbald, 8th cent.—Eng. INCHBALD—Fr. ANJUBAULT. (*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Ingobert, 7th cent.—Eng. INCHBOARD—French ANGIBERT. (*Bod*, envoy) Old Germ. Ingobod, 7th cent.—Fr. ANGIBOUT. (*Hard*) Old German Inghard, 8th cent.—Modern German ENGERT—French ENGUEHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Inguheri, 7th cent.—Eng. INGREY—Mod. German ENGER—French INGER, INGRAY. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old German Ingram, Ingranna, 8th cent.—English INGRAM—French INGRAIN—Ital. INGHIRAMI. (*Leof*, dear) Eng. HINCHLIFF, HINCHCLIFF. (*Wald*, power) Old German Ingold, 7th cent. —Old Norse Ingvald—Eng. INGOLD—Mod. Germ. ENGWALD

—French INGOLD. (*Ward*, guardian) French ANGOUARD (*Wis*, sapiens) Old Germ. Inguis, 9th cent.—Eng. ANGUISH. (*Wolf*) Old Germ. Ingulf, 8th cent.—French INGOUF.

Then there are some other words of similar meaning which are found both in ancient and modern names, but which do not appear, like the foregoing, to enter into the Teutonic name-system. Grimm observes that "in Old Saxon records Fadar, Brothar, Modar, Suster, appear not unfrequently as simple proper names." Förstemann has Fader, Fäter, &c., of the 8th and following centuries—Mothar, Moder, &c.—Brothar, Broter, of the same period—Suester, Sustar of the 9th cent. The origin of these names is not, however, always certain—Mothar for instance is sometimes a man's name, and other words may intermix—see pp. 218, 237.

We have FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHER, SYSTER; also FETTER and FETTERMAN, apparently from the Ang.-Sax. form *feder*. The Germans have VATER, VETTER, FEDER and FETTER; MUDDER and BRUDER, also the diminutives VETTERLEIN, MÜTTERLEIN, BRÜDERLEIN. Pott has not Suestar, though according to Outzen SÖSTER or SÜSTER is a common name in Friesland. The French have SISTER, SESTER, and SESTIER—also SYSTERMANN, which, however, seems to be of German origin, and which means a sister's husband. We have also BROTHERSON and SISTERSON, meaning a nephew respectively by the side of the brother and of the sister.

I do not include the name UNCLE in this place. It seems rather to be the same as an Unculus, 8th cent., and a Hunchil in *Domesday*; Förstemann proposes *unc*, snake.

I doubt also the derivation of COUSIN from *consobrinus*—first, because such a relationship seems scarcely sufficient to mark a name—and secondly, because it falls in with a group elsewhere.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE NATION AS THE NAME-GIVER.

Names derived from nationality have probably been in many cases originally surnames. A stranger coming among men to whom his name might have an unfamiliar sound, would be very apt to be called instead by the name of his nationality. And such names, once established, might afterwards come to be used baptismally. But it is also probable that names of this class might be bestowed baptismally in the first instance from a feeling of national pride; and it is not difficult to conceive how even in the present day, if the choice of names were open, many a father might delight to call his son an Englishman. Other causes have no doubt combined to give names of this sort—causes which though in most cases beyond our ken, are sometimes open at least to a conjecture. Thus, whereas it might seem strange that the name of the Picts should be given to Anglo-Saxons, yet when we find that two of the men who bore it, Pehthelm and Pehtwine, were bishops in the territory of the Picts, it seems natural to suppose that the name was assumed, perhaps as auspicious, on the occasion. Once become a name, it might be adopted by other men, as we find afterwards Pectuald, Pectgils, &c.

In the sense of *advena* we may take the following, which seem to be from the Goth. and Old High German *gast*, Ang.-Sax. *gæst*, *gest*, *gist*, Eng. "guest."

SIMPLE FORMS.

Gast, Gest. "Guest." Old German Gasto, Cast, 8th cent. Old Norse Gestr. Eng. GAST, GUEST, GIST, KEAST. Mod. Germ. GAST, KAST. French GASTÉ, GASTY, CASTY, GESTE.

DIMINUTIVES.

English CASTLE, CASSELL, CASTLEY, CASTELLO—French GASTAL, CASTEL, GESTELLI. English GUESTLING—French GASSELIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. GASTING, CASTANG. French CASTAING, CHASTAING.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Gestin, Kestin, Castuna, 8th cent. English GASTIN, GASTINEAU, CASTON, KESTEN. French GASTINE, GESTON, CASTAN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Gastart—Ang.-Sax. Gisteard (*found in Gisteardeswyl, Cod. Dip.* 595)—French GASSART? (*Hari*, warrior) English GASTER, CASTER—French GASTIER, GUESTIER, CASTIER. (*Lind*, gentle?) Old Germ. Gestilind—French GASLONDE? (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Gastrat, Castrat, 8th cent.—French CASTERAT. (*Ric*, power) Old German Castricus, 6th cent.—French CASTRIQUE. (*Wald*, power) Old German Castald, 9th cent.—French (or Ital.?) CASTALDI.

From the Goth. *quuma*, Ang.-Saxon *cumma*, advena, we find some names, which are however, apt to mix with *gum*, man, p. 59.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Cumma. Advena. Ang.-Sax. Cumma, name of a serf, *Cod. Dip.* 971. Eng. COMBE? French CÔME.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Coman, 8th cent. Eng. COMMIN, QUOMMAN *(Gothic form.)* French COMMUN, CUMON, COMMENY.

PATRONYMICS.

Eng. CUMMING. French CUMENGE.

The above word occurs more commonly as an ending, and in some of the names, particularly those compounded with words of affection, we may perhaps rather find a reference to the "little stranger" for whom an auspicious journey through life is invoked.

Cumma. Advena. As an Ending.

(*Ead*, happiness) Old German Otoquim, 9th cent.—Eatcume, *Lib. Vit.* (Old High Germ. *zit*, Ang.-Saxon *tid*, time—in the sense of seasonable ?) Old Germ. Zitcoma, 8th cent.—Tidcume, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. TITCOMB. (*New*, novus or juvenis) Neucum *(Domesday)*—Nequam *(Gothic form)* English monk, 13th cent.—Eng. NEWCOME. (*Will*, in the sense of desire or pleasure) Old Germ. Williquema, 8th cent.—Uilcomæ, *Lib. Vit.*—English WELCOME*—Mod. German WILLCOMM.

In the sense of *advena* we may also take English NEWMAN, German NIEMANN, French NEYMAN. We find it in England in the 13th cent., but I take it to be more ancient. But the stem *new* in general is taken by Grimm and Weinhold to have, like the Greek νεος, the meaning of young, and I have introduced it elsewhere.

From the Old High Germ. *walah*, Ang.-Sax. *weahl*, stranger, foreigner, variously with and without the aspirated *h*, as *wallack*, *walk*, *wall*, we may take the following. But the Ang.-Sax. *wæl*, strages, seems a very likely word to intermix.

* I have put this, p. 123, but I think wrongly, to *gom*, man.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Walah. Stranger. Old Germ. Walah, Walach, Walco, Walch, Walo, Wal, Gualo, 7th cent. Ang.-Sax. Wala. Eng. WALLACK, WALK, WALKO, WALKEY, WALL, WALE, WALEY, QUAIL, QUALEY. Mod. German WALKE, WALLICH, WAHL, WALL. French VALCI, VALIÈ, VALLÈE, OUALLE, WAL, GUALA.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Walezo, 11th cent.—Eng. WALLISS, WALLACE, WALLS, VALLIS—French VALLEZ, VALLS, WALLES, WALZ. Old German Valahilo, 8th cent.—Eng. VALLELY, WALKLEY. Walchelin, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WALKLIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Walunc, 9th cent. English WALLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old German Waland, Valand, 8th cent.—Eng. WALAND, VALIANT—French VALANT. (*Frid*, peace) Old Germ. Walahfrid, 8th cent.—Eng. WALLFREE—French VALFROY. (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Walhart, 9th cent.—Fr. ? WALLART—Mod. Germ. WAHLERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Walachar, Walchar, Walaheri, Walhar, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Walchere, bishop of Lindisfarne—Eng. WALLIKER, WALKER, WALLOWER, WALLER, VALLER—Mod. Germ. WALCKER, WAHLER, WALLER—Fr. VALLERY, VALLIER, VALHÉRE. (*Had*, war ?) Old Germ. Wallod, Valot, 7th cent.—Eng. WALLET, QUALLET—Fr. VALET. (*Raven, ram, ran*, corbus) Old German Valerauans.* (*Jornandes*) Walarammus, Walerannus, 8th cent.—Walrafan, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WALLRAVEN (*Suff. Surn.*)—French VALLERAN. (*Man*) Old Germ. Walaman, 8th cent.—Eng. WALKMAN—Mod. Germ. WAHLMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Walahmar, (*king of the Ostro-Goths,*) Walmar, 6th cent.—Mod. Germ. WAHLMAR—French VALMER. (*Rand*, shield) Old German Walerand—Walerandus, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WALROND—French VALERAND, VALERANT.

* This Gothic name (=Valeravan) must be of an older date than the 8th cent.

From the Goth. *alja*, alius, in the sense of peregrinus, foreigner, Graff and Grimm derive the following stem.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Alj, Ello, Ella, 7th cent. Ang.-Saxon Ella. Eng. ELL, ELLEY, ELLA.. Al, El. Foreigner.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Alikin, Elikin, 10th cent. English ALLCHIN, ELKIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Brand*, sword) Old German Aliprand, 9th cent.—French ALBRAND. (*Bud*, envoy) Old Germ. Ellebod, 10th cent.—English ALLBUTT. (*Gar*, spear) Old German Elger, 5th cent.—English ELGAR, ELLIKER. (*Gaud*, Goth.) Old German Eligaud, 8th cent.—Eng. ALLGOOD, ELGOOD, ELLACOTT. (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Eleard, 10th cent. —English ELLARD—Mod. German ELLERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Alier, Elier, 9th cent.—Eng. ELLERY. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Alimer, 9th cent.—Eng. ELMORE—French ELMIRE. (*Man*) Eng. ELLIMAN. (*Mund*, protection) Elmund, *Domesday*—Eng. ELEMENT. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Eliwin, 9th cent.—Elwinus, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. ELWIN —French ELLOUIN. (*Wis*, wise) Eluis, *Lib. Vit.*—French ELLUIS. (*Wood*) Elwod, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. ELLWOOD.

From the above root *al* or *el*, is formed, in the same meaning as I take it, the extended form *alis* or *elis*. So from Gr. ἑιλω comes ἑλισσω, verso, volvo, a word which may indeed have some relationship to the one in question. The river-names of Germany, Ilse, Elz, Alass, Elison (now the Lise), may compare with the Ilissus and the Helisson of Greece. Grimm refers this stem in proper names to the German tribe of the Elysii (*Tac. Germ.*) But the tribe may derive from a word signifying stranger, wanderer, faintly traced

in the Old High Germ. *alis*, Ang.-Sax. *elles*, Eng. *else*, aliter. The scriptural name Elias may, as Förstemann remarks, be liable to intermix; in the *Liber Vitæ*, however, it seems invariably to be recognized as distinct.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Alis, Elis. Peregrinus. Old Germ. Eliso, Elis, 8th cent. Aluso, Elesa, *geneatogy of the kings of Northumbria.* Aliz, Alis, Elsi, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. ALLIES, ALICE, ELLIS, ELLICE, ELSE, ELSEY—French ALLAIS, ELLIES.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Alsker, 11th cent.—English ALSAGER. (*Gaud*, Goth.) Eng. ELSEGOOD.

Probably the same meaning of stranger may be found in the following, which seem to be from Goth. *anthar*, alius, but with which, in the simple form, the scriptural Andrew is very apt to mix up.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ander. Alius. Eng. HENDER? Mod. Germ. ENDER? French ANDRO? ANDRY?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) Old German Andriaud, 9th cent.—Fr. ANDRAUD. (*Berg*, protection) Old Germ. Andreberga, 8th cent.—Mod. German ANDERBURG. (*Gais*, spear) Old Germ. Andragais, 4th cent.—Fr. ANTRAYGUES, ENTRAGUES.

Names from the points of the compass, as North, South, East, and West, may be included in this chapter. The ancient terminations, *a*, *i*, *o*, (which it will be seen are in some cases still preserved), would give them the force of "one from the north," "one from the south," &c.

SIMPLE FORMS.

North. Borealis. Old Germ. Nordo, Nordi, Nord, 9th cent. Eng. NORTH, NORTHEY, NORRIE. Mod. German NORD, NORTH. French NORY, NAURY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Norlinc, 8th cent. English NORLAN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Nordbert, Norbert, 7th cent. —French NORBERT. (*Gaud*, Goth.) Old Germ. Northgaud, Norgaud, 9th cent.—Eng. NORTHCOTT? NORGATE? NORCOTT? NARROWCOAT?—French NOURIGAT. (*Gast*, guest) Old Germ. Norigas, for Norigast, 8th cent.—Eng. NORQUEST. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Nordheri, Nortier, 8th cent.—French NORTIER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Nordeman, Norman, 8th cent. —Eng. NORMAN—Mod. Germ. NORDMANN, NORMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Nordmar, 9th cent.—Eng. NORTHMORE, NORRAMORE—Mod. Germ. NORDMEYER. English NORFOR = north-faring? Eng. NORTHEAST?—French NOREST?

From the Old High Germ. *sund*, *sunt*, Ang.-Sax. *sûth*, Eng. *south*, we may take the following. The Ang.-Sax. *sund*, sea, is a word that might intermix.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Sundo. Ang.-Sax. Sunt or Sunta (*found in Suntinga gemaero, the boundary of the Suntings, Cod. Dip.* 445). Ang.-Sax. Sûth* (*found apparently in Sûtheswyrth, Cod. Dip.* 314). English SOUTH, SOUTHEY, SUNDAY. French SOUDAY, SOUTY. Sund. South.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old German Sunthard, 8th cent.—English SOUTHARD.† (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Sunthar, Sumthahar, 7th cent.—English SUNTER, SUMPTER, SUTHERY—French SOUDIER. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Suntulf, 7th cent. —French SOUTIF.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Suthen, *Lib. Vit.* English SOUTHON, SUDDEN. French SOUDEN.

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* There are other traces of this word as a personal name in the Cod. Dip.,—for instance, Southling, found in Southlingleah, Cod. Dip. 382, and comparing with a Mod. German SUNDELIN—Sûthberht, found in Sûthberhtingeland, Cod. Dip. 1,032.

† May be a corruption of another name SOUTHWARD. Again—Southward may be only a mistaken attempt to rectify Southard.

EXTENDED FORM IN *er*

English SOUTHER. French SONDER.

COMPOUND.

(*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Sundarolf, 8th cent. Mod. Germ. SÜNDREHOFF.

Names derived from the east were most common among the Franks, which, as Förstemann observes, is to be accounted for by their being the most west-lying of the German peoples, and of course having, for the most part, come from the east. Among the Saxons, whose course was northward, he observes that these names were almost entirely wanting. Nevertheless—at present it seems to me that they are more common in English than in French.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ost, East. Orientalis. Old German Osta. English OST, HOSTE, OWST, YOST, EAST, EASTY, EASTO. Mod. German OST.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Aostilo, 8th cent.—Eng. OSTELL, AUSTELL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) Eng. EASTMAN—Mod. Germ. OSTMANN. (*Mar*, famous) English EASTMURE—Dan. OSTMER. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Austrad, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. OSTERRATH—French OSTARD (*or to hard*).

The extended form *oster* or *easter* is more common than the simple form *ost* or *east*. It is possible that in some cases there may be a reference to the goddess Ostara or Eastre, but I think in general that it is only the same word as *ost* or *east*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Oster, Easter. Orientalis. Old Germ. Oster. Eng. EASTER, OYSTER. Mod. Germ. OESTER. French OUSTRIA.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old German Ostarpurc, 9th cent.—Eng. EASTERBROOK. (*Dag*, day) Eng. EASTERDAY*—Mod. Germ. OSTERTAG. (*Gos*, Goth.) Old Germ. Austrigosa, *wife of the Lombard king Wacho*—French ASTORGIS. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Austrimir, 9th cent.—Eng. OSTERMOOR —Mod. German OSTERMEIER. (*Man*) Old German Austremonius, 6th cent.—English OYSTERMAN†—Mod. German OSTERMANN. (*Ric*, rule) Old German Austoric, 10th cent.—English OSTRICH.

Names derived from the west seem to have been the least common of all.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English WEST, VEST, VESTY. French VISTO? West. Occidentalis.

DIMINUTIVES.

English WESTALL, VESTAL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) English WESTMAN. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Westrat, 9th cent.—French ? VESTRAETE. Eng. WESTFALL —Mod. Germ. WESTPHAL = Westphalian.

EXTENDED FORM.

English WESTER. French VESTIER.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Dag*, day) English WESTERDAY, YESTERDAY.‡ (*Man*) Old German Wistremand, 7th cent.—English WESTERMAN, VESTERMAN—Mod. Germ. WESTERMANN.

We now come to names derived from those of ancient German tribes, and of the races which bordered upon them. But here an important question suggests itself. Are the names of men derived from those of the nation—or may not

* Might be supposed to be from the Christian festival, but it rather seems to be the same as an Old German Ostdag. Compare also the name WESTERDAY.

† A New York name, but perhaps only a corruption of the German Ostermann.

‡ YESTERDAY might be a corruption either of EASTERDAY or WESTERDAY.

both, at least in some cases, be from the same ancient origin? Thus, if Jute signifies giant—if Friese (or Frisian) signifies *comatus*, curled—if Wend signifies wanderer—may not the names of men be carried back to the same ancient source, and have the same meaning? This is a difficult question to answer, and I think that in fact both ways do probably obtain.

From the ancient tribe of the Suevi, Suavi, Suebi, or Suabi (whence the present Swabia), may be the following. Zeuss refers the name to Old High German *sułpan*, ferri, Mod. German *schweben*. I also suggest Old Norse *sveipr*, a curl or lock of hair, because the whole of the Suevi, who comprehended several tribes, were noted, according to Tacitus, by a peculiar way of fastening the hair up into a knot.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Swab. Swablan. Old German Suabo, Suap, Suppo, 8th cent. Swæppa, Ang.-Sax. geneal. Eng. SWABB, SWABEY, SWAAP, SWEEBY. Mod. Germ. SCHWABE, SCHWEPPE, SUPPE? French SOUPE, SOUPÉ, SOUPEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Suabilo, Suapilo, 8th cent.—Eng. SUPPLE—Mod. German SCHWÄBLE—French SOUPLY, SUPPLY, SOBBEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Suabheri, 9th cent.—English SOUPER—Fr. SOUPIR. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Suapold, 9th cent.—French SOUPAULT.

From the Varini, Werini, Warni, or Werns, whose name Zeuss derives from Old High Germ. *warjan*, to defend, may be the following. Graff places the names to the above Old German stem, but Förstemann proposes also the people's name.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Warin, Guarin, Warno, Werno, Wern, 7th cent. English WARREN, WARNE, VERNEY. Mod. German WAHREN, WERNE. French WARIN, GUÉRIN, GUERNE, VARIN, VARINAY, VERNEY, VERNAY, VERNEAU. Warin, Warn. Wern.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Wernicho—Eng. WARNOCK—Mod. German WARNECKE—French VARAGNIAC. Old German Werinela, 9th cent.—Eng. VARNELL—French WERNLÉ, VERNEL. Old German Werniza, 11th cent.—English VARNISH—French VERNAZ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French VERNAUD. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Werinburg, 8th cent.—English WARRENBURY. (*Gaud*, Goth.) Old German Warengaud, 7th cent.—French VARANGOT. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Wernhart, 8th cent.—Mod. German WERNERT—French VERNERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Warenher, Warner, Werner, Guarner, 7th cent.—English WARRENER, WARNER, WERNER, VERNER—Modern German WARNER, WERNER—French OUARNIER, WARINIER, VARNIER, VERNIER, GUERNIER. (*Had*, war) Old German Warnad, 8th cent.—English WARNETT—French WARNET, VERNET. (*Red*, counsel) Old Germ. Werinred, 9th cent.—French VERNERET.

From the tribe of the Jutes Förstemann and Zeuss derive the following ancient names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Judo, Juto, Judda, Jutta, Yuto, 8th cent. English JUDD, JOOTH, YETT. Mod. German JÜDE, JÜTTE. Dutch JUT. French JUDEAU, JUDE, JUTEAU. Jud, Jut Jute.

DIMINUTIVES.

French JUTTEL. English JUDKIN. French JUDLIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Judinga, 8th cent.—Ang.-Saxon* Ytting (*found in Yttinges hláw, Cod. Dip.* 1,114, *and elsewhere.*) Eng. JUTTING. Eng. JUDSON, JUTSON.

* The Ang.-Sax. form Yte, Iota, Jute.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) French JUTIER. (*Man*) Eng. YEATMAN. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Jutrad, 8th cent.—French JOTRAT. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Joduin, 11th cent.—Eng. JODWIN, JEUDWINE—French JOUVIN.

From the name of the Franks may probably be derived the following. Though common in its simple form, this does not often occur in compounds, which may perhaps be attributed to the more recent origin of the name, it having been given to a confederation of different tribes.

SIMPLE FORMS.

The Franks. Old Germ. Franco, Francio, Frenko, 5th cent. English FRANK, FRANCO, FRANCE? FRENCH? Mod. Germ. FRANCKE, FRANK. French FRANC, FRANQUE, FRANCO, FRANCHE, FRANCIA, FRANCE, FRANCEY, FRANZ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Francula, 5th cent.—English FRANKEL. Old Germ. Francolin, 8th cent.—Eng. FRANKLIN—Mod. Germ. FRANKLIN—French FRANQUELIN, FRANCILLON.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Franchin, 8th cent. French FRANQUIN. Ital. FRANCONI?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Francard, 6th cent.—Eng. FRANCOURT —French? FRANKAERT.

I find no ancient names to throw any light upon the following group, which I think may perhaps be derived from the tribe of the Chauci or Cauci.* The commonness of these names in French would be accounted for by this being one of the tribes which formed the Francic confederation. However, I only bring forward the subject as one for further enquiry.

* There was also another tribe called the Chaulci.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English CHALK, CHALKEY, CAULK. French CHAUSSY; CHAUSSÉE, CAUCHE, CAUCHY, CHOQUE. The Chauci, or Cauci.

DIMINUTIVE. PATRONYMICS.

Eng. CHALKLEN. Eng. CALKING, CAULKING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French CHASSARD, CAUCHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English CHALKER, CHAUCER—Mod. Germ. KALKER—French CHAUSSIER, CHOQIER. (*Man*) Eng. KALKMAN.

From the Falii or Falians, (whence the name of Westphalia,) Förstemann derives a root *fal*, *falah*, in ancient German names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Falho, Fal. English FALL, FALLOW, FAIL, FELLOW? Mod. Germ. FAHL. French FAULLE, FAULEAU, FALLOU, FAILLE. The Falii, or Fallans.

EXTENDED FORM=FALIAN.

English FALLON. French FAULON.

From the name of the Hessians is probably the following stem, which is, however, very difficult to separate from another, *haz*, p. 169. Also from *ans*, *as*, semideus, p. 119.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Hasso, Asso, Hessi, 8th cent. English HASS, HESSE, HESSEY. Mod. Germ. HASS, HESS. French HASSE, HESSE, HESZ. Hass, Hess. Hessian.

EXTENDED FORM=ENG. "HESSIAN."

Eng. HASSAN, HESSON, HESSION. French HASSAN.

There is a stem, *sal*, *sel*, rather common in ancient names, for which Förstemann proposes *salo*, dark, (Eng. "sallow"), *sal*, hall, or Goth. *sêls*, benignus. I think it probable, however, that at least a portion may be placed to the name of the Salii, a tribe of Franks (whence the Salic law in France).

SIMPLE FORMS.

Sal, Sel. Salian. Old German Salo, Sallo, Salla, Sella, 5th cent. Salla, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. SALE, SALA, SELL, SELLEY. Mod. German SAHL, SELLE, SELLO. French SALLE, SALLÉ, SALA, SAILLY, SELLE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Salaco, 6th cent.—English SELLICK—Mod. German SELKE. Old German Saliso, 9th cent.—English SALLES, SELLIS—French SALESSE, CELESSE, CELS.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Salinga, *wife of the Lombard king Wacho*, 6th cent. English SELLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Salabald, 9th cent.—French SELABELLE. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Salafrid, 9th cent.—French SALFRAY. (*Fast*, firm) French SAILLOFEST?* (*Got* Goth.) Salgot (Saxo.)—French SALIGOT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Salaher, 8th cent.—English SELLAR, SAILOR—Fr. SALLIER, SELLIER, CELLIER. (*Hard*) French SAILLARD, SALARD, CELLARD. (*Man*) Old German Salaman, Saleman, Seliman, 8th cent.—Eng. SALAMON (apparently not Jewish), SALMON, SALEMAN, SELMAN—Modern German SALLMANN—French SALMON. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old German Salaram, 9th cent.—French SALLERON, SELLERIN, CELLERIN. (*Wig, wi*, war) Old German Selwich—English SALLAWAY, SELWAY. (*Dio, thiu*, servant) Old German Saladio, 8th cent.—French SALATHÉ.

EXTENDED FORM="SALIAN."

Ang.-Saxon Salenn. English SELLON. French SALIN, SALIGNY, SELIN.

COMPOUND.

(*Fast*, firm) French SAILLENFEST.

It is probable that there are many names from the Goths, but the root is a very difficult one to deal with, mixing up with *good*, bonus, and perhaps with *got*, deus. GOTH itself (a Yorkshire name), might be supposed to be most certainly

* We have no sure instance of this word as an ending. Compare Ariovistus, p. 95.

from the nation. Yet Förstemann refers the Old German names Gotho and Goth, 8th cent., to the other stem, while at the same time—not quite consistently, as it seems to me—he derives the Mod. Germ. names GOTHE and GÖETHE from the nation. I will not attempt to divide the two stems, but I bring in here the form *goz*, which Grimm, Graff, and Förstemann concur in making another form of *gaud*, Goth.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Gozo, Gauso, Gauz, Gessa, Jozo, Cozo, Cauzo, 8th cent. Goza, *Lib. Vit.* English Goss, GOOSE, GOOSEY, GOOZE, CAUSE, CAUSEY, COSE, COSSEY, COOZE. Mod. Germ. GAUSE, GOSE, GÖSS, KOSS. French GAUZEY, GOSSE, GOUSSE, JOSSE, JOSSEAU, JOSSU, JOZEAU, JOUSSE, COSSE, COSSÉ, COZE, COZZI, COUSSY, CAUSSE. Gox. Goth.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Gozekin, 11th cent.—Eng. JOSKYN—Mod. Germ. GÖSEKEN, GÖSCHEN—French COSQUIN. Old German Gauzilin, Gozlin, Joscelin, 8th cent.—Gozelin (*Domesday*)—English GOSLIN, GOSLING, JOSLIN—Mod. German GOSLING—French GOSSELIN, JOUSSELIN, JOSSELIN. Old Germ. Gaozaich, 8th cent.—Eng. COSSACK—French CAUZIQUE, COZIC.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Cozzuni, 8th cent. Cosin (*Hund. Rolls*). Eng. GAUSSEN, COSSON, COUSIN. French GOSSIN, GAUSSEN, JOZAN, COSSIN, CAUSIN, COUSIN, COUZINEAU.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Gauzebald, 8th cent.—English GOSBELL, GOSPELL. (*Heid*, state, condition) Old German Caosheid, 9th cent.—English GOSSET?—French CAUSSADE, CAUSSAT, GOSSET? JOSSET? (*Hard*) Old German Gozhart, Gozart, Cozhart, 8th cent.—Eng. GOZZARD, COSSART—French GOSSARD, GOSSART, CAUZARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Gauzer, Cozhere, 8th cent.—Eng. GOZAR, COSIER, CAUSER—French GOUSSERY, JOSSIER. (*Helm*) Old German Goshelm,

Jozzelm, 8th cent.—French GOSSIOME, JOSSEAUME. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old Germ. Cozram, 8th cent.—Eng. GOSHERON—French GAUSSIRAN. (*Leih*, carmen) Old Germ. Gosleih, 8th cent.—Eng. GOSLEE. (*Lind*, gentle) Old German Gauzlind, 8th cent.—English GOSLAND, JOSLAND (or from *land*, terra). (*Man*) Eng. GOOSEMAN—Mod. German GOSSMAN—French COSMÈNE. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Gozmar, 8th cent.—English GOSMER—Mod. Germ. COSMAR. (*Niw*, young) Old German Cozniw, Cozni—French COSNE, COSNUAU. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Cozzarat, 9th cent.—French COSSERET. (*Rand*, shield) French JOSSERAND, JOUSSERAND. (*Wealh*, stranger) Old German Coswalh, 9th cent.—Eng. GOSWELL. (*Wald*, power) Old German Gausoald, 8th cent.—English GOSWOLD.

Zeuss refers the following stem to the name of the Danduti, in which Graff and Förstemann also seem to agree.

SIMPLE FORMS.

The Danduti?

Old German Dando, Dendi, Tando, Tanto, 9th cent.; Danzo, Tanzo, 8th cent. Ang.-Sax. Daunt (*found perhaps, in Dauntesbourn, Cod. Dip.* 384). Dando, Dandi (*Hund Rolls*). English DAND, DANDO, DANDY, DENDY, DAINTY, DAUNT, TANT, TENT, TANDY, DANCE, DANCEY, TANSEY. French DANDOU, DANTY, DENTU, TANDOU, DANSE, TENCÉ. Ital. DANTE?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Tantulo, 8th cent.—Eng. TENDALL, TANSELL—French DANZEL—Ital. DANDOLO. Old German Dantlin, Dentlin, 10th cent.—Eng. DANDELYON—French DENULLEIN, TENAILLON.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English TANTON, DANSON. French DANTON, TANDON, TANTON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) French DANSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Dauntre (= Dauntherl?) *Roll Batt. Abb.*—English DANCER?—French DANTIER. (*Wine*, friend) Tanduini, *Lib. Vit.*—Fr. DANVIN TENNEVIN.

Then there is a stem *dan*, which Förstemann thinks may be, at least in part, from the name of the Danes. It seems, probable, however, that it is sometimes only a degenerate form of *dand*, and in one or two instances I have so classed it.

SIMPLE FORMS.

The Danes. Old German Dano, Danno, Denno, Tanno, Tenno, 8th cent. Dene, *Lib. Vit.* English DANE, DANA, DANN, DENN, DENNY, DEAN, TANN, TEN. Mod. German DANN, DEHN, TANNE. French DAN, DANNE, DANEY, TAINNE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Tanucho, 9th cent.—Eng. TANNOCK—French DENECHAU. Old Germ. Danila, Tenil, 7th cent.—English DANNELL, DENNELL, TENNELLY—French DANEL, DANELLE, TANLAY.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Daning, Dening—Eng. DENNING. Eng. DENSON,* DENISON, TENNYSON—French TENNESON.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English DANNAN. French DANIN, DENIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) English TENNANT—French DENANT. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Danaburg, 10th cent.—French ? DANNEBERG. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Danafrid, 8th cent.—English DANFORD ? (*Gaud*, Goth.) Old German Danegaud, 8th cent.—Mod. German DANKEGOTT ?—French DENÉCHAUD. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Denihart, 8th cent. —Ang.-Sax. Dæneheard (*found in Dæneheardes hegerœwe*,† *Cod. Dip.* 272)—Eng. DENHARD—French DENARD, DENERT, TENARD. (*Gar*, spear) Old Germ. Thanger, 9th cent.—Eng. DANGER—Modern German DANNECKER—French DENECHER, DENCRE, DENAIGRE, TANGRE. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. DENYER, DANNER, TANNER—French DENIER, DENNERY, TANIÈRE, TAN-

* I do not feel sure of these names. They might be the same as Tanton, &c., in the previous group. See also Benson, Bunsen, &c., p. 236.

† "Dæneheard's hedgerow."

NEUR. *(Man)* Eng. DENMAN, TENNEMAN. (*Red*, counsel) Old Germ. Tennared, 6th cent.—French TANRADE, TENRET. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Thanolf, 10th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Denewulf—Eng. DENOLF—French DENEFF, DENAIFFE.

From the tribe of the Ambrones Zeuss and Förstemann derive the word *amber* in proper names—the latter also suggesting that the *b* may be only euphonic and the proper form *amar*, in which case it might be an allied word to *amal*, p. 143.

SIMPLE FORMS.

The Ambrones. Ang.-Saxon Amber *(found in Ambresbyrig, now Amesbury, Ambresleâh, now Ombersly.)* Eng. AMBER, HAMPER, EMBER, IMBER.* French AMPAIRE, EMPAIRE, EMBRY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Ambricho, Embricho, Imbrico, 5th cent.—Eng. AMBRIDGE?

The Frisian or Friese (Ang.-Saxon Frysa,) appears to give the name to the following. According to Richthoven this people's name is allied to French *friser*, Eng. *frizzle*, and signifies *comatus*, curled—the wearing of the hair long or curled being considered among the German tribes as a badge of the freeman and the hero. According to Zeuss it is derived from Goth. *fraisan*, tentare, Ang.-Sax. *frâsa*, periculum, in the sense of valour or courage. In this case, and perhaps in any case, we may include the form *fras*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Friese, Frisian. Old Germ. Friaso, Friso, Vras, 8th cent. Eng. FREEZE, FRASI. Mod. German FRIESS. French FRISE, FRAYSSE, FRASEY.

* Might be referred to the Ymbras of the Traveller's Song, whom Lappenberg supposes to be the Imbers of the isle of Femern. Thorpe suggests that these Imbers might be a remnant of the Ambrones.

EXTENDED FORM=ENG. FRISIAN.*
French FRISON, FRESSON.

Then there are several names which may be derived from peoples not themselves Teutonic, yet who bordered upon, or might be partially intermixed with, the German tribes. Thus we find that the Anglo-Saxons had several names compounded with Peht or Pict;† I have suggested a possible reason at p. 295; I do not think, with Mr. Kemble, that an intermixture of blood is necessarily to be assumed.

From the Boii, a Celtic tribe who gave the name to Boioaria, now Bavaria, Förstemann derives the stem *boi* in proper names. There appear to be three forms—first, the simple form found in the name of the Boii—secondly, the extended form found in German Baviar—and thirdly, the further extended form found in Eng. Bavarian.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Boio, Beio, Peio, 7th cent. Ang.-Saxon Boia. Eng. BOY, BYE, PYE. Mod. Germ. BOYE. French BOY, BOYÉ, POY, POYÉ. The Boii.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard, fortis) Eng. BYARD—French BOYARD, POYARD, POYART. *(Man)* Eng. BOYMAN, PYMAN.

EXTENDED FORM=GERM. BAVIAR.

Old Germ. Baior, Peior, 9th cent. Eng. BOYER, BYER. French BOYER, BOYREAU, POYER.

COMPOUND.

(*Man*) English BEYERMAN.

* Possibly another extended form may be found in Eng. FRASER, FREEZOR, French FRASIER, FREZIER.

† Our name PICTURE (Registrar-General's return) seems rather probably to be from this origin, representing an Ang.-Sax. Pecthere or Pehthere.

EXTENDED FORM=ENG. BAVARIAN.

Old Germ. Beiarin, 8th cent. French BOIRON, BOYRON,

From the name of the Huns Förstemann derives the following stem, observing however that the root *un* (*unna*, dare, or *un*, negative), is very liable to intermix. It is further to be observed that if Hun, as Grimm suggests, signifies giant, this may also be the meaning in proper names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

The Huns. Old German Huno, Huni, Hun, 8th cent. Hun, a king of the Hetware (*Traveller's song*). Honey (*Hund. Rolls*). Eng. HUNN, HONEY. Mod. Germ. HUHN, HUNN.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Hunico, 10th cent.—Honoc, *Lib. Vit.*—English HUNNEX—Modern German HÖNICKE, HÖNKE—French HONACHE. Old German Hunichin, 10th cent.—English HUNKING—Mod. Germ. HÜNECKEN. Old German Hunzo, 9th cent.—Eng. HONISS, HUNNS.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Hunbert, Humbert, 8th cent. —Ang.-Sax. Hunberht, bishop of Lichfield—Mod. German HUMBERT—French HUMBERT. (*Bald*, bold) Old German Hunibald, 8th cent., Humbold, 9th cent.—Eng. HONEYBALL, HUNIBAL—Modern German HUMBOLDT—French HUMBLOT. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Hunfrid, Humfrid, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Hunfrith, bishop of Winchester—Eng. HUMPHREY —French HONFRAY. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ: Hunger, 8th cent.—English HUNGER—Mod. German HUNGER—French HONGRE, HONACKER. (*Gaut*, *goz*, Goth.) Old Germ. Hungoz, 9th cent.—Eng. HUNGATE. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Hunard, 8th cent.—English HUNNARD—Mod. Germ. HÜHNERT—French HONNARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Honher, 8th cent.—English HONNER—Mod. German HONER. (*Man*) Honiman (*Hund. Rolls*).—English HONEYMAN—Mod. Germ. HONIGMANN, HUNNEMANN. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Honrad, 9th

cent.—French HONORAT. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Hunwald, Hunoald, 8th cent.—Hunewald, *Lib. Vit.*—English HUNHOLD—Mod. Germ. HUNOLD—French HUNAULT.

From the name of the Fins Förstemann derives the following stem, found in five Old German names, observing that as the Fins have been neighbours of the Germans ever since the time of Tacitus, it would be surprising if no names had been derived from them. The same remark applies to the Northmen, among whom the name was more common than among the Germans. The word however requires further investigation; Miss Yonge explains it as "white," and referring to Finn as a title of Odin, thinks that it was "an idea borrowed from the Gael by the Norsemen."

SIMPLE FORMS.

The Fins.

Old Germ. Fina. Finn, ancestor of Woden, *Ang.-Sax. geneal.* Fin, a prince of the North Frisians (Beowulf). Old Norse Finnr, Finni. Eng. FINN, FINNEY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) French FINBERT. (*Bog*, bow) Old Norse Finbogi—Eng. FINBOW. (*Gar*, spear) Old Norse Finngeir—Ang.-Sax. Finger (*found in Fingringahô*,* *Cod. Dip.* 685)—Eng. FINGER. (*Mar*, famous) Eng. FINNIMORE?

From the Venedi, Veneti, Winidæ, or Wends may be the following. According to Grimm (*Gesch. d. Deutsch. Spr.*) this people's name, as well as that of the Vandals, is to be referred to Germ. *wenden*, Eng. wend, wander, &c.

SIMPLE FORMS.

The Wends.

Old Germ. Winid, Windo, Wenda, Wento, Wenso, 9th cent. Winta, son of Woden, in the genealogy of the kings

* The mound of the Fingerings, "descendents of Finger," now Fingringhoe in Essex.

of the Lindisfari. English WIND, WINDOW, WENT, WINT, VENT, VINT, QUINT.* Mod. German WIND, WEND, WENT. French VINIT, VIENT, VINTZ, QUINTY.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Vinidin, 9th cent. Eng. WENDON, VINDIN, QUINTIN. French VINTIN, QUENTIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Winidhari, Winidhar, Winithar, 5th cent.—Eng. WINDER, WINTER,* VINTER—Mod. Germ. WINDER, WINTER—French VENTRE, GUINDRE. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old Germ. Winidram, Winedrannus, 8th cent.—Eng. WINDRAM—French VENDRIN.

Then there is a form *wand*, which may be, at least in some cases, the same as the preceding.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Wand, Wend? Old Germ. Wando, Wandi, Wanzo, 8th cent. English WAND, WANT, VANT, VANDY, WANSEY, VANCE. Mod. Germ. WANDE, WANDT. French VANCY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Wendico, 9th cent.—Eng. QUANTOCK—Mod. Germ. WANDTKE.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Wanding, 8th cent.—Eng. WANDING.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Wanzino. Eng. WANTON, VENSION. French VANDEN, QUANTIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Wanther, 8th cent.—English WANDER—French VANTIER, QUANTIER. (*Man*) English WANTMAN.

Then there is a third form from the same root, which may probably be referred to the name of the Vandals.

* Might also be from another origin—see p. 141.

SIMPLE FORMS.

The Vandals.

Old German Wandilo, Wandil, Wendil, Wyndele, 5th cent. Ang.-Saxon Windel *(found in Windlesora, now Windsor, &c.,)*. English WINDLE, WINTLE. Modern German WANDEL, WENDEL. French VANDALE, VANUTELLE, QUANDELLE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Wandalin (bishop of Chartres), Wantelin, Wendelin, 6th cent.—Modern German WENDLING—French VANTHIELEN. Eng. WENDELKEN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) French VANTILLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Wandalarius, 6th cent., Βανδαλαριος, Procopius —Eng. VANDELEUR, WINDELER, VANZLLER—Mod. German WENDELER.

Though we cannot doubt that the very common name of SCOTT has been in most cases a surname derived from nationality, yet we find it also in ancient use as a single or baptismal name. Whether in this case also it may, like other names of the same sort, be derived from the nation, or whether, as appears to be the case in the name SCOTTSMITH, we may think of Old Norse *skot*, dart, spear, there are scarcely sufficient grounds for deciding.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Scot.

Old Germ. Scot, 9th cent. Ang.-Sax. Scott *(found in Scottes healh, Cod. Dip.* 1,218.) Scott, *Lib. Vit.*

DIMINUTIVE. PATRONYMIC.

English SCOTTOCK. English SCOTTING.

COMPOUNDS.*

(*Bald*, fortis) Eng. SHOTBOLT ? (*Land*) Scotland, *Lib. Vit.*—Scotland, *a Norman in the Acta Sanctorum*—English SCOTLAND. (*Mar* famous) Old Germ. Ecotmar (for Scotmar, according to Förstemann)—Eng. SCOTCHMER.

* Besides the names here quoted, Scothard occurs twice as a Frankish name in the Pol. Irm.

I do not think that SPAIN is from the country; it seems rather to be the same name as Spegen which occurs two or three times in the Liber Vitæ, and which is probably from Ang.-Saxon *spánan*, allicere. So also SWEDEN, which compares with an Old German Swedin, referred by Förstemann to Old High Germ. *swedan*, to burn.

SWEETSUR evidently means a Sweitser or Swiss. But I do not think that PICKARD, p. 178, means a native of Picardy. And though JANEWAY may be, as Mr. Lower suggests, from an old word for a Genoese, yet I should rather take it to be the same as GANNAWAY, from the stem *gan*, elsewhere noticed. ENGLISH and INGLIS may be the same as the Ang.-Saxon name Ingils (for Ingisil). IRELAND may be, like the Old Germ. names Erland, Airland, &c., the same as HARLAND, p. 232. ROMAN also may be from Rodman, as Robert, Roger, and Roland, from Rodbert, Rodger, and Rodland.

Lastly, there are one or two names which seem to refer to a mixture of race. Such is an Old Germ. Halbthuring, 9th cent., which seems to mean a Thuringian on one side. Also an Old Germ. Halbwalah, 8th cent., which may mean half foreigner or half Welsh. So likewise the Danish Halfdane, whence the Scottish HALDANE. But I doubt very much whether Mr. Kemble is right in thinking that the Anglo-Saxon name Mûl signifies half-breed; Miss Yonge at any rate is certainly wrong in thinking that Ceadwalha,

his brother, had a Cymbric name; for, as elsewhere shown, it is clearly Teutonic. At the same time it is very probable that the similarity of the name to the Celtic Cadwallader might be the cause of a mutual confusion of the two names.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE SEA AND THE SEA LIFE.

While the Gothic tribes were wanderers in the great Northern Forests, they took their names from the objects that were familiar to them there. The nobler of the savage brutes—the bear, the wolf, the boar—were among the Teuton's favourite types;—the war-game that he loved, and the sword that "was to him as a daughter."

But it was a new life when they came to the water's edge. A new horizon opened to their view—new visions stirred their minds—their destiny took them by the hand—and the bold hunter became the daring viking. Short flights of piracy trained their wings—and the narrow British sea was bridged;—a thousand years to gather head—for it was the wide Atlantic that came next.

On all the German sea-board there were fierce pirates and bold seamen—but the Northmen were the fiercest and the boldest. They harried all shores, and crossed swords with all races. They brought back the gold of Caliphs, and the dark-eyed daughters of Italy. They launched forth into the frozen deep, and saw the whale at his solemn gambols, and met the sea-bear—hoary

and grim—drifting on his solitary raft of ice, like an ancient warrior on his way to Odin's Hall. And—ere yet the fullness of time was come—they lifted up a corner of the veil, and peeped into the grand New World.

Even in death the Viking loved to have his grave overlooking the sea, that his spirit might listen to its old familiar voice. Sometimes he was even buried sitting inside his trusty ship, with his good sword by his side. More frequently his barrow was made in the shape of a ship turned upside down. And sometimes—with a feeling of poetry not always found in the productions of Scalds—that the old sea-rover might sleep the sounder, they made his bed of the salt sea-weed.*

From the Goth. *saivs*, Old Sax. and Old High Germ. *sêo*, Ang.-Sax. *sae*, Eng. "sea," Förstemann derives the following stem, which is however liable to intermix with *sig*, victory, p. 172. It is as might be expected, a stem especially Saxon.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ber*, bear) Sibar, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. SEABER, SHEBEARE— Fr. SEEBER, SEBIRE. (*Bern*, bear) Old Germ. Sebern, 9th cent. —Old Norse Sæbiörn—Sberne, *Domesday*—Eng. SEABORN, SEYBURN, SPORNE—French SEBRON. (*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Sebert, 11th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Sæberht—Eng. SEABRIGHT—Mod. German SEBERT—French SIBERT. (*Burg*, protection) Sea, Sew., Mare.

* Graves of this sort—evidently Teutonic—have been discovered in the Crimea. See the "Antiquities of Kertch and Researches in the Cimmerian Bosphorus," by Dr. Duncan M'Pherson. In the course of a discussion on the subject at a meeting of the Archæological Institute, Mr. Kemble remarked "The layer of sea-weed in the tomb is a remarkable fact; a similar usage has been noticed in interments on the shores of the Baltic, and it might have originated in some tradition of water-worship, of which traces occur in the superstitions of Scandinavia."

Old German Seburg, Seopurc, 9th cent.—Seaburch, *Lib. Vit.*—English SEABURY, SEABROOK—Mod. Germ. SEEBURG—French SIBOURC. (*Fugel*, fowl) Ang.-Sax. Sæfugel—English SEFOWL. (*Man*) Old German Seman, 9th cent.—English SEAMAN—Mod German SEEMANN. (*Rit*, ride) Old Germ. Seuerit, 9th cent.—English SEARIGHT—French SEURIOT. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Sewald, 11th cent.—Eng. SEAWALL, SEWELL?—Mod. Germ. SEEWALD—French SOUALLE? (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Seward, 6th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Sæward—Eng. SEAWARD, SEWARD, SAWARD—French SUARD.

Another stem of similar meaning may be *und*, which Förstemann refers to Old High German *unda*, fluctus, unda. Hence Old German Undo, 8th cent., and Eng. UNDEY, though *hund*, dog, is liable to intermix.

The only ancient name from ship, navis, seems to be a Gothic Scipuar of the 6th cent. in Procopius, and which answers to our SKIPPER and SHIPMAN.

The Ang.-Saxon *ceol*, appears to be found in the names of several Anglo-Saxons, but it is not easy to say whether it is intended for that word or for *col*, helmet, p. 226. The only name from this source among the continental Germans seems to be a Cheling (*Goldast, rerum Alamannicarum scriptores*).

Keel. Ship.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang.-Saxon Ceol, royal line of Wessex. English KEEL, KEELY. Mod. Germ. KIEHL. French CHELY?

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Cheling. English KEELING.

We find in Anglo-Saxon several poetical or periphrastic expressions for a ship, some of which seem to occur in English names. Thus we have

SEAMARK, which appears to be from Ang.-Saxon *sæmearh*, a sea-horse, a ship. And the name SEAHORSE itself, of English origin, occurs, as Mr. Lower informs us, in New Brunswick. Another Anglo-Saxon expression for a ship was *sæwudu*, "sea-wood," whence seems to be the name SEA-WOOD, found in New York.

From the Old Norse *fara*, Ang.-Sax. *faran*, to fare, sail, travel; Old Norse *fari*, Ang.-Saxon *fara*, voyager, we may take the following, which are however rather apt in some cases to intermix with *fair*, pulcher. A large proportion of the ancient names are Frankish.

Fare. Travel.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Fara, Faro, Pharo, 7th cent. English FAIR, PHAIR, FAIREY, FARRA, PHARAOH, FARROW, FERRY. Mod. Germ. FAHR, FEHR. French FARÉ, FARY, FARAU, FERAY, FERRY.

DIMINUTIVES.

English FARRELL, FERRELL—French FARAL. Old Germ. Farlenus, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Ferling *(found in Ferling-amere, Cod. Dip.* 73)—English FAIRLAN, FURLONG—Mod. Germ. FEHRLEN. Old German Farago, 9th cent.—English FARGO—Modern German FERRACH. French FARACHON—English FIRKIN?

PATRONYMICS.

French FARENC. English FIRING?

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Farana, 8th cent. English FARREN, FEARON. French FARRAN, FARINE, FERON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Ferrand, 11th cent.—Eng. FARRAND, FERRAND—French FERRAND, FERANT. (*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Farabert, 8th cent.—Eng. FAIRBEARD? (*Foot*, pedes) Eng. FAIRFOOT—Fr. FÉRAFIAT. (*Gaud*, Goth.)

Old Germ. Faregaud, 8th cent.—Eng. FARRAGAT, FORGET—French FARAGUET, FARCOT, FERAGUT, FORGET. (*Gis*, hostage? companion?) Old Germ. Ferigis, 9th cent.—French FARCIS. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Feriher, 9th cent.—Eng. FARRIER, FARRER, FERRIER—French FERRIER, FERRER. (*Lind*, gentle) Old Germ. Ferlind, 9th cent.—Eng. FORLAND. (*Man*) Old German Faraman, 9th cent.—Fareman, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. FAIRMAN, FERRIMAN—Modern German FEHRMANN—French FIRMIN? (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Faramund, Frankish king, 5th cent.—English FARRIMOND, FARMONT—French FERMOND, FERMENT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Faroard, 8th cent.—English FORWARD. (*Weal*, peregrinus) English FAREWELL—French FEROUELLE.

From the above stem *far*, as an extended form comes *farn*; the Goth. *fairni*, Ang.-Saxon *firn*, old, might be suggested, but I should rather prefer to keep to the same sense as found in the previous group, and which is found in the Mod. German *fern*.

Farn. Travel.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Farnus, 7th cent. Forne, (*Domesday*). Eng. FAIRNE, FERN, FERNIE, FORNEY. French FARNE, FERNIE, FORNEY, FOURNY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Fernucus, 8th cent.—French FERNIQUE. French FORNACHON. Eng. FARNELL, FURNELL, FERNILOW—French FERNIL, FOURNEL.

PATRONYMICS.

Ang.-Saxon Fearning (*found in 'Fearninga brôc, Cod. Dip.* 450). French FERNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FERINER, FERNER—French FERNIER. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Farnulf, 9th cent.—Eng. FERNYOUGH? (*Wald*, power) Eng. FERNALD. (*Heit*, state, condition) Mod. Germ. FARENHEIT?

As another extended form from the same root *far* we may take *fard*, which corresponds with Old Norse *faerd*, Old High German *fart*, Old Saxon *farth*, voyage, expedition.

Fard. Travel.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Forti. English FARDO, FAIRDAY,* FARADAY, FORD, FORT, FORTY. French FERT, FERTÉ, FORT, FORTEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

English FARDELL†—French FORTEL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Fardan (*Domesday*). Eng. FARDEN, FORTIN, FORTUNE? French FORTIN, FORTUNE? FORTUNÉ?

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Ferting, 8th cent. English FARTHING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Ang.-Sax. Forthere, bishop of Sherborne —English FORDER—French FORTIER. (*Man*) Old German Fartmann, 8th cent.—English FORTYMAN—Mod. German FORTMANN—French FERDMAN. (*Nand*, daring) Old Germ. Ferdinand, king of Castile, 11th cent.—Eng. FERDINAND—French FERDINAND—Ital. FERDINANDI—Spanish FERNANDO, FERNANDEZ.‡ (*Red*, counsel) Forthred, *Lib. Vit.*—English FORDRED.

From the Ang.-Sax. *worian*, vagari, Förstemann derives the following stem.

Wor. Vagari.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Woro. English WORROW, WORRY, WURR. French VOIRY, VAURY.

DIMINUTIVES.

English WORREIL, WHORLOW—Mod. German WÖRLE—French WERLÉ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Wald*, power) Old German Worald, 8th cent.—English WORLD.

* i.e.=Faird-ay. Otherwise FAIRDAY, FARADAY may be from the stem *far*, with the suffix *dag*, day.

† Might be from the Old German name Farthilt (*hild*, war).

‡ The ending *ez*, in Spanish and Portuguese family names, is a patronymic form, and is supposed by Schmeller (*ueber die endung ez, Spanischer and Portugiesischer familisenamen*), to be of Gothic origin.

I have before observed that no animal was held in such high reverence among the Scandinavian races as the bear. And when the Norsemen, penetrating into the depths of the icy sea, found him there before them, in a solitude sublimer than that of the forest—yet grimmer and hardier than before, and a sailor too like themselves—all their old reverence would come on them with increased force. Hence we find as Scandinavian names Sæbiörn (sea-bear), and Snæbiörn (snow-bear). The former I have already referred to—the latter I do not find in English, though the Germans have both SCHNEBERN and SCHNAUBER. But we have the name ISBORN, which, as I take it, has just the same meaning, viz., "ice-bear," and which corresponds with the names Iseburn and Isebur in the Liber Vitæ.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE RULER AND THE PRINCE.

There are several words having the meaning of birth, race, family, &c., in which is contained the sense of nobility. A manner of expression precisely similar we still use when we speak of a man of birth or a man of family.

A word of the above character is Old High German *chunni*, Ang.-Saxon *cynn*, race, lineage. Hence, in the sense of nobility, is formed Old High German *chuning*, Ang.-Saxon *cyning*, contracted *cyng*, English "king." A word liable to intermix in the following group is Old High German *chuoni*, *kuoni*, Ang.-Saxon *cêne*, English "keen," in the sense of boldness.

Chun, Cun, Con, Kin. Race.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Chuno, Cuno, Cono, Couno, Cunni, 8th cent. Cyni, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. CHUNN, CUNIO, CONNE, CONE, CONNY, KENNA, KENNY, KINE, KINNEY, CHINE. Modern German CUNO, KÖNE, KUHN. French CHON, CHONNEAUX, CUNY, COUNE, CONNEAU, CINNA.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Chunulo, 9th cent.—Eng. CONNELL, CUNNELL, CUNLEY, KINNELL, KENNELL—Modern German KOHNLE, KÜHNEL—French CONIL, CONILLEAU. Old Germ. Cinelin, 11th cent.—Eng. CONLAN. Old German Chunico—English KINKEE, KINCH, KENCH—Mod. Germ. KUNICKE, KUHNKE, KÖNICKE. Old Germ. Chunzo, Cuniza, 11th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Cynsy, Archbishop of York—Eng. KINSEY, KINNS, KENISH—French CHONEZ, CONNÉS. Cynicin, *Lib. Vit.*—English KINCHIN—French CINQUIN, CONCHAN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Ang.-Sax. Cynebald, royal line of Wessex—English KINIPPLE? (*Ber*, bear) English CONYBEAR? (*Bert*, bright) Old German Chunibert, 7th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Cynebert, bishop of Winchester—Fr. KENNEBERT. (*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Chunibuirga, 11th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Cyneberga, royal line of Northumbria—Eng. KINNIBURGH. Probably the same as the last is Old German Chunibruch—Eng. KINNEBROOK. (*Drud*, *thryth*, woman?) Old German Chunidrud, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Cynethryth or Cynedryd, wife of Offa, king of Mercia—Eng. KINDRED—Fr. COINDRET. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Chuneger—Eng. CONGER, CONKER. (*Gest*, hospes) Old German Cunigast, Conigastus, 6th cent.—Eng. CONQUEST? (*Hard*) Old German Chunihard, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Cyneheard, bishop of Winchester—English KINNAIRD, KENNARD, CUNARD—Modern German KOHNERT, KUHNHARDT, KUHNERT—French CONARD, CONORD, CONORT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Chunihari, 8th cent—English CONYER, CONNERY, KINNEAR, KINNER, CHINNERY—Modern German KONER, KUNER—French CONNIER. (*Man*) English KINMAN—Mod. Germ. KÖNEMANN—French? KUNEMANN. (*Laf*, superstes) Ang.-Sax. Cynlâf (*found in Cynlâfes stân, Cod. Dip.* 714)—English CUNLIFFE. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Chunimund, king of the Gepidæ, 6th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Cynemund, bishop of the Magesætas—Eng. KINMONTH—Modern German KÜNEMUND. (*Lac*, play) Old German Chunileihc, 9th cent.—Eng. KINLOCH, KINGLAKE? (*Niw*, young) Old Germ. Cunnia, 8th cent.—Eng. CUNNEW. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Chunrad, Cunrad, Conrad, 8th cent. Coenred, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. CONRATH—Mod. Germ. CONRAD—French CONNERAT, CONRAD, KUNRATH. (*Ric*, power) Ang.-Sax. Cynric, son of Cerdic—English KENRICK—Mod. Germ. KINREICH. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Kuniald, Conald, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Cynewald, bishop of Worcester—English CUNNOLD—Modern German KÜHNHOLD—French CUNAULT. (*Wulf*) Old Germ. Chonulf, 7th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Cynewulf, king of Wessex—English CONOFF, CUNIFFE. (*Ward*, guardian) Ang.-Saxon Cyneward, bishop of Wells—English

KENWARD. (*Wig*, war) Kenewi, *Hund. Rolls*—English KENNAWAY.

From the above root *chun, cun, con, cyn,* is formed variously the Old High German *chuning,* Old Sax. *cuning,* Old Fries. *kening,* Ang.-Saxon *cyning,* king. Whether our CUNNINGS, KENNING, CHENNING, and the French CONINX have this meaning, or whether they are the simple patronymic is uncertain. In the contracted form we find an Old Germ. Kung, 9th cent., Eng. KING and CHING, French CONGS and CONGY. The commonness of the Eng. KING is not accounted for by anything we find in Old German names. It is probable that a Celtic word may intermix, viz., the Irish *cing, cingeadh,* fortis, Gael. *cingeadh,* fortitudo. Hence Old Celtic names Cingius and Cingetius. Also the Cingetorix and Vercingetorix "most valiant ruler" of Cæsar.*

A similar sense of nobility to that found in the above word signifying "race" is probably contained in the ollowing, which Stark derives from Old Norse *burdr,* Ang.-Sax. *byrde,* "birth." A word liable to intermix is *bert,* bright, illustrious.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Burdo. English BURD, BIRD. Mod. Germ. BÜRDE, BURTH. Fr. BURDE, BOURDEAU, BURTHE, BURTHÉ. [Burd. Birth.

DIMINUTIVES.

English BURDOCK. English BURDELL—French BOURDEL. French BOURDELON.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Burdin, 11th cent. Eng. BURDEN. French BURDIN, BOURDIN.

* Gluck, Die bei C. Julius Cæsar vorkommenden Keltischen namen.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Heit*, state, condition) Eng. BURDETT*—French BURDET, BOURDET. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BURDER—French BOURDIER. (*Land*) French BOURDELANDE.

It is rather probable that the sense of nobility may be contained also in the words signifying "people," such as *leôd, theôd, folc.* Bosworth renders *leôd* as "countryman, man, prince." But in compounds the ordinary sense of "people" may, at least in some cases, obtain. Thus, for instance, in the compounds with *mund, ward,* and *gard,* the idea may be that of "protector of the people." Still, the sense being akin to that of sovereignty, the names would be introduced appropriately here. The Ang.-Sax. *leôd,* Old High German *liut,* was a very common word in ancient names. It is apt to mix with some others, as *laith,* p. 194.

SIMPLE FORMS

Leod. People. Old Germ. Liudo, Liut, Lutto, Luith, 4th cent. English LEUTY, LUTTO, LYDE, LYTH, LEDDY, LITT. Mod. German LUDE, LUTH. French LIOT, LUYT, LUTHE, LITTEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Liudila, 8th cent.—English LIDDELOW. Old Germ. Leodechin, Ludechin, 8th cent.—English LUDKIN—Mod. Germ. LÜDECKING.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Liudin, Liutin, 7th cent. English LUDEN, LUTON. French LUDON, LUTON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Luitburc, 9th cent,—Eng. LUDBROOK. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Liudiger, Leodegar, Ludger, Luger, 6th cent.—Eng. LYDEKKER, LEDGER, LUGAR,

* The termination *et* may, as stated at p. 189, be variously derived, but the above name seems to be like the Old German Adelheid, or Adelheit, English Adelaide, "noblehood."

LUCAR, LUCRE—Mod. Germ. LEUTIGER—French ? LUDGER. (*Gard*, protection) Old German Liudgard, Liucard—English LEDGARD—French LUCARD. (*Goz*, Goth.) Old German Luitgoz, Luikoz, 8th cent.—Lucas, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. LUCAS*—Mod. Germ. LUTTKUS—French LUCAS. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Luidhard, Leotard, 6th cent.—Eng. LIDDARD—Mod. Germ. LUTHARDT—French LIOTARD, LEOTARD, LEUTERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Liuthari, prince of the Alamanni, 6th cent., Leuthar—English LUTHER—Mod. German LUTHER—French LIOTTIER. (*Heit*, state, condition) Old Germ. Liutheit, 8th cent.—English LETHEAD—French LIOTTET, LUDET. (*Hrôd*, glory) Old German Liutrod, 8th cent.—French LUTTEROTH. (*Man*) Old Germ. Liudman, 8th cent.—Eng. LUTMAN, LYTEMAN—Modern German LUDTMANN. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Liudward, 8th cent.—Eng. LEDWARD. (*Wig*, *wic*, war) Old German Liudwig, Liutwic, 6th cent.—Eng. LUTWIDGE, LUTWYCHE—Mod. Germ. LUDWIG—French LUDOVIC, LUDWIG,† LOUIS—Ital. LUIGI. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Liudulf, Litulf, 6th cent.—English LITOLFF—Mod. Germ. LUDOLF. (*Wald*, power) Old German Liutolt, 7th cent.—Mod. Germ. LEUTHOLD—French LIEUTAUT. (*With*, wood) Old Germ. Leudoidis, 9th cent.—Eng. LEDWITH.

As a High German form of the above, the following may come in here.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Liuz. People.

Old Germ. Liuzo, Liuz, Liutzo, Liuce, Liuzi, 10th cent. Luse, Lucy (*Roll Batt. Abb.*). English LUCE, LOOSE, LUCY. Mod. Germ. LEUZE, LUTZ, LUZ. French LUCE, LUCY, LUSSY, LUEZ, LUTZ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Liuzila, 8th cent.—Eng. LOOSELY. French LUSQUIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) French LUZIER. (*Mar*, famous) English LOOSEMORE.

* Hitherto considered to be a Greek or Latin form of Luke.

† "Ludwig dit Louis"—perhaps may be a German, from the alias.

A still more common word in ancient names was Goth. *thiuda*, Ang.-Sax. *théod*, Low German *deot*, people. Several names compounded with it occur in the genealogy of the Kings of Northumbria. Its forms are widely spread, and it is therefore liable to intermix with some other words, as *dod*, p. 273.

Theod, Deot. People.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Theudes, king of the West Goths, 6th cent., Teuto, Tutto, Thiedo, Tito, Tydi, Diedo, Dido, Dudo, Deot. Ang.-Sax. Dudda, Tudda. Tydi, *Lib. Vit.* English TUITA, TUTT, TUTTY, TITE, TIDD, TIDY, THODY, THEED, DUDDY, DUTT, DUTHIE, DEED, DEEDY, DYTE, DYETT. Mod. German THIEDT, TIEDE, TIEDT, DIEDE, DITT. French THÉOT, THIEDY, TUDEY, DUTÉ, DUTHY, DIETTE, DITTE, DIDA.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Theudila, Tutilo, Dudel, 6th cent.—English TUTTLE, DUDDLE—Modern German TÜTEL, TITEL—French DUTIL, TITTEL, DIDELLE. Old Germ. Dudecho, 8th cent.—Modern German DUTTKE—French DUTACQ. Old German Dudechin, 11th cent.—Eng. TUTCHING, TITCHEN—Modern Germ. DIDTCHEN—French THIÉCON. Old Germ. Teodisma, 8th cent.—Fries. DIUDESMA—French DOUSSARRY.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Theodan, Thiotuni, Dudan, Tutan, 7th cent. Eng. THODEN, DUDIN, TEUTEN. French THIODON, TUTUNY.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Teuding, Dioting, 8th cent. Eng. TUTING. French DETUNCQ, DETANG.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Theudobald, Frankish king, 6th cent., Theobald, Dietbold, Dibald—Ang.-Sax. Theodbald—Tidbald, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. THEOBALD, TIDBALL—Mod. Germ. THEOBALD, DIEBOLD—Fr. THIBAULT, THIBAUT, THIÉBLOT, DIEBOLT. (*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Theudobert, Frankish king, 6th cent., Theobert—French THIBERT. (*Berg*, protection) Old Germ. Theutberg, Teuberga, 8th cent.—French

THIBERGE. (*Gard*, protection) Old German Teutgardis, 8th cent.—French DIEUTEGARD. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Teodgot, 8th cent.—French TYTGAT, DIEGOT. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Theodhard, Diethart, Dithard, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. DIETERT—French DIDARD, DUTARD, TITARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Theodahar, Tudhari, 5th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Theodhere—Eng. THEODORE, TUDOR—Mod. Germ. DIETER—French THEODOR, TUDOR, DIDIER—Ital. TEODORI. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old Germ. Dietrammus, Teutrannus, 7th cent.—Eng. TEUTHORN—French DIDRON, DEDRON. (*Man*) Old German Tiddman, Dietman, 8th cent.—English TIDDEMAN, TIDMAN, DIETMAN, DETTMAN, DEDMAN—Modern German TIEDEMANN, DETMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Thiudemer, king of the East Goths, 5th cent., king of the Suevi in Spain, 6th cent., Dietmar, Ditmar, 8th cent.—English DETTMER, TIDEMORE—Modern German DETTMER, DITTMER—French? DITTMER. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Theodoricus, a Sigamber, 1st cent., king of the East Goths, 5th cent., Deoderich, Diderich, Dietrich—Ang.-Saxon Theodric—English TODRIG, DODDRIDGE, DOTTRIDGE, DEDERICK, DEDRIDGE—Mod. Germ. DEDERICH, DETTRICH—French DIETRICH, DIÉRICKS? (*Wulf*) Old Germ. Theudulf, Diudolf, 7th cent.—French DEDOUVE?

A third word having the meaning of "people" is *folk* or *fulk*, in which may be contained the same sense as in the preceding.

Folk, Fulk. People.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Folco, Fulco, Volko, 9th cent. Fulco, *Domesday*. English FOLK, FULKE, FOUKE, VOAK. Mod. Germ. FOLKE, VOLK. French FOUQUE, FOUCHE, FOUCHÉ, FOUCHY, FAUQUE, FAUCHE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Folchili, 9th cent.—Mod. German FÖLKEL—French FAUCHILLE, FAUCILLE. French FAUCILLON. English FOWKES—French FOUCHEZ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Folcberaht, 8th cent.—Eng. FALLBRIGHT—French FAUBERT. (*Haid*, state, condition) Old German

Folchaid, 8th cent.—English FOLKITT—French FOUQUET, FOUCHET. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Folchard, 8th cent.—Fulcardus, *Domesday*—English FOLKARD—Modern German VOLKHARDT—French FOUCART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Fulchar, Folcheri, 6th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Folchere—English FOLKER, FULCHER—Mod. Germ. VÖLKER—French FOUQUIER, FOUQUERÉ, FOUCHER. (*Man*) Old German Folkman, 8th cent.—Eng. VOLCKMAN*—Mod. Germ. VOLKMANN—French FALCIMAIGNE. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old German Fulcranus, 7th cent.—French FULCRAN, FULCHIRON, FOUCRON. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Folcrat, 8th cent.—French FAUCROT. (*Wald*, power) Old German Fulcuald, 7th cent.—French FOUCAULT.

Perhaps a similar sense may be found in the word *odal, udal*, which Förstemann refers to Old High German *uodal*, patria. It was a very common word in ancient names, but I can only trace very few at present.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Odal. Patria.

Old German Odilo, duke in Bavaria, 8th cent., Odilo, surnamed the Holy, Abbot of Clugny, 10th cent., Odal, Udal, &c. English ODELL, UDALL. Mod. Germ. OETTEL. French ODOUL.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Odelina, Odeling, 9th cent. Odelin, *Lib. Vit.* Otelinus, *Domesday*. English ODLIN, ODLING. French ODELIN, HOUDELIN, ODILON (BARROT).

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Odalhard, 7th cent.—French ODILLARD. (*Helm*, helmet) Old Germ. Odilelm, 8th cent.—Eng. ODLAM ?

Upon the whole I think that the words signifying "land," "country," will also be introduced most appropriately here. The idea seems to be something akin to sovereignty. The most common

* Perhaps of German extraction

word with this meaning is Ang.-Sax. *land*, Old High German *lant*, terra; which is found as early as the 5th cent., and seems to have been especially common in the 7th. Most of the forms in *lan*, and some of those in *lam* probably belong to this stem.

Land. Terra.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Lando, Landa, Lanto, Lant, Lanno, Lanzo, Lenzi, 8th cent. Eng. LAND, LANDY, LANT, LANCE, LANCEY. Mod. Germ. LAND, LANDT, LANZ. French LANDA, LANTÉ, LANTY, LANNE, LANNEAU, LANCE, LANZI.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. LANDELL—French LANDELLE, LANCEL. Old Germ. Lancelin, 11th cent.—French LANCELIN. French LANTIEZ, LANIESSE. Old Germ. Lanzico, 10th cent.—French LANZAC. Old Germ. Landechina, 11th cent.—Eng. LANKIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Landina, 8th cent. Eng. LANDEN, LANDON. French LANDON, LANTIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Landing, 8th cent. English LANNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Landbert, Lambert, 7th cent. —Ang.-Sax. Lambert, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 764— Eng. LAMBERT—Mod. Germ. LAMBERT—French LAMBERT, LAMBRET. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Landburg, 8th cent.—English LAMBROOK—Mod. Germ. LAMBERG—French LANZBERG. (*Frid*, peace) Old Germ. Landfrid, Lanfrid, 8th cent.—Lanfrei, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. LANDFEAR, LANFEAR—Mod. Germ. LANFRIED—French LANFRAY. (*Hard*) Old German Landohard, 8th cent.—French LANDARD, LANSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Lanthar, Landar, 6th cent.—English LANDER, LENDER—Mod. Germ. LANDHERR—French LANDIER, LANTIER, LANIER. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Lanthelm, 9th cent.— French LANTHEAUME. (*Had*, war) Old Germ. Lanthad, 9th cent.—French LANTAT. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old German Lantrannus, 9th cent.—French LANDRON. (*Mar*, famous)

Old Germ, Landamar, 8th cent.—French LANDEMAR. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Landerich, Lantrih, 7th cent.—Landric, *Domesday Yorks*—English LANDRIDGE—French LANDRY, LANZARICK. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Lantwin, 7th cent.—French LANVIN. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old Germ. Lantwih, 9th cent.—Eng. LANAWAY—Mod. Germ LANDWIG. (*War*, defence) Old Germ. Landoar, 8th cent.—English LANWER—Mod. German LANDWEHR. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Landward, 8th cent.—English LANDLORD ?

Another stem of similar meaning is *gow* (Old High German *gawi*, Mod. German *gau*, country, district).

Gow, Cow. District.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Gawo, Cawo, 8th cent. Caua, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. GOW, GOWA, COW, COWIE, GOE, COE. Mod. German GAU. French GOUAY, GOUÉ, GOUY, COUÉ. To this stem Förstemann also places the Old German names Geio, Keio, Keyo, 8th cent., and hence might come in English GYE, GUY, GOY, KAY, KEY—Mod. Germ. GEU, GEY—French GUY, GOY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Cauwila, 9th cent.—Eng. COWELL—French GOUEL, GOUILLY, French GOUELLAIN, GOUILLON. Old Germ. Gawiso, 8th cent.—Eng. COISIL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Gawin, 8th cent. English GOWAN, COWAN—French GOUIN, GOYON, GUYON, COUENNE.

PATRONYMIC.

English GOWING, GOING, COWING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Old German Gawipald, 8th cent.—French GOIBAULT. (*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Gawibert, Gaipert, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. KAUPERT—French GUYBERT, COUBART. (*Hard*) Eng. GOWARD, COWARD—French GUYARD, GOYARD, COUARD, COUARDEAU. (*Et*, p. 189) Eng. GUYATT—French GOUET, GOYET. (*Hari*, warrior) English GOWER, GUYER—French GOUHIER, GOUERRE, GOYER. (*Land*) Eng. GOWLAND, COWLAND. (*Man*) Old Germ. Gawiman, 8th cent.—Eng.

COWMAN—Modern German GOEMANN, KAUMANN—French GOUMAIN, COUMON. (*Ric*, power) Old German Gawirich, Goerich, 7th cent.—Eng. COURRIDGE, COURAGE.

One of the most widely-spread stems in ancient names was *athel, adel, ethel, edel,* noble. It is singular that though it was common both among the Franks and the Anglo-Saxons, it is uncommon at present both in French and English. Förstemann and other German writers suppose a frequent contraction in Modern German names of *adal* into *al*—thus Albert for Adalbert, Allard for Adelhard, Allmer for Adalmer, &c. But this seems too uncertain a rule to follow, otherwise many names might be added to the list.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Athel, Ethel. Noble.

Old Germ. Athala, Athal, Adilo, Ethil, Edilo, 5th cent. English EDELL, EDLOW, ETHEL. Mod. Germ. ADAL, EDEL. French ADOUL, EDEL, HADOL.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Adilin, Edelen, 7th cent. English ADLAN. French ADELON, ADELINE, EDELIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Adalung, Ediling, 8th cent. Mod. German ADELUNG, EDILING. French ETTLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Adalger, 8th cent.—Ital. ALIGHIERI.* (*Hard*) Old German Adalhard, 8th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Ethelhard, king of Wessex—Adelardus, *Domesday*—Eng. ADLARD—Mod. Germ. ADELHART. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Adalhalm, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Ethelhelm—Eng. ADLAM, HEADLAM ? (*Haid*, state, condition) Old German Adalhaid, 9th cent.—English ADDLEHEAD (and the Christian name ADELAIDE). (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Adalhar, 8th cent.

* The name of the poet is so derived by Diez; there were, however, also Old German names Alager and Aliger. His other name Dante is a contraction of Durante, p. 197, which I ought to have remembered at p. 310.

—Ethilheri, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. EDLERY—Mod. Germ. ADLER, EDELER. (*Funs, fus,* eager) Old Germ. Adalfuns, Adalfus, 8th cent.—Eng. ADOLPHUS*—French ALPHONSE—Spanish ALPHONSO. (*Stan,* stone) Old Germ. Adelstein, 9th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Athelstan—English EDELSTEN, EDLESTEN.

From the above word *ethel,* signifying noble, was derived the title of Etheling, given in Anglo-Saxon times to the son of the king. Next to him in rank was the Ealdorman, who had the highest title that could be given to a subject. And our name ALDERMAN, found in Domesday as Aldreman, may not improbably be referable to this more ancient and higher sense.

A rank of nobility below the Ealdormen were the Thanes, who were divided into two classes, simple Thanes and King's Thanes—a main qualification being the possession of land. This word is found in many ancient names, but as the Ang.-Sax. *thegen* is contracted into *thane,* so the Old High German form *degan* being contracted into *dane,* is apt to mix with another stem, p. 311.

Thegan, Thane.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Thegan, Thahan, Tegeno, Degan, 8th cent. English TEGGIN, THAIN, THANE, DEIGHEN, DEGAN, DANE. Mod. Germ. DEGEN, DEIN, TEGEN, THEIN. French DAGIN, DAGNEAU, TEIGNE, TEIGNY, TAINNE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Theginzo, 10th cent.—Eng. DANES—French TAINS. English DAGNALL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Dio,* servant) French THENADEY. (*Ger,* spear) Old Germ. Theganger, 9th cent.—English DANGER—French DENAIGRE, DENCRE. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Theganhard, 8th cent.—Mod.

* Or, as generally supposed, the Latin form of Adolph.

Germ. THEINERT—French THÉNARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Theganher, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. THEINER—French THENIER.

The Anglo-Saxon *heretog* or *heretoch* was the leader of an army, and the word corresponds with the High Germ. *herzog*. I find HERTOCKS as an English name of the 17th cent.; the Germans have HERZOG; and HERCZEGY, apparently French, occurs in the directory of Paris. Heretog, Herzog, General.

A word of similar meaning is Old High Germ. *heroti*, Old Norse *herradr*, leader, general, which is found in some ancient names, though another word *harud*, referred by Zeuss to the tribe of the Harudes, is difficult to separate.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Harud, Herido, 8th cent., Charietto ? 4th cent., Cariatto ? a Frank, 6th cent. Eng. HARROD, HEROD, HARRITT, CHARROTT, CHARITY ? CARRETT. French HERODY, HÉROT, CHAROT, CARRETTE. Herot. General.

PHONETIC ENDING

Old Germ. Aruduni, 9th cent. (*with variations*). Eng. HARADON, HARRIDAN.

There is a stem *erl*, found in many ancient names, which is referred by Grimm, Graff, and Förstemann to Old Norse *jarl*, Ang.-Sax. *eorl*, Ang.-Sax. *erl*, English *earl*. I may also mention, however, the Old Norse *erla*, assidue laborare, whence Haldorsen derives the Scandinavian name Erlingr.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Erlo, 9th cent. English EARL, EARLY, ARLE. Mod. Germ. ERLE, HERL. French IRLE. Earl. Comes.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Erlicho, 8th cent.—English HURLOCK—Mod. Germ. ERLECKE—French HORLIAC. English ARLISS—Mod. Germ. HARLESS—French HARLEZ.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Erlunc, 8th cent. Old Norse Erlingr. Eng. URLING. Mod. Germ. ORLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bad*, war) Old German Erlebad, 9th cent.—English HURLBAT. (*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Erlebert, 8th cent.—English HURLBURT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Erleher, Herler, 8th cent.—English HURLER—Mod. Germ. ERLER—French HOURLIER. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Erliwin, bishop of Constance, 8th cent.—English URLWIN—French ARLOUIN.

From the Old High Germ, *hôh*, Mod. Germ. *hoch*, high, in the sense of "exalted," Förstemann derives a stem *hoh*, *hoc*, in proper names. To this I place the following, including one or two names in which the Ang.-Sax. form *hîh*, English "high," seems to be found. The Old Frankish *ch* for *h* occurs in some of the French names. A word very liable to intermix is *hig*, *hog*, Anglo-Saxon *hyge*, *hog*, prudent, thoughtful.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Hoch. High. Old Germ. Hocca, 9th cent. Hoce (*Beowulf*). English HOCKEY, HOEY, HOE, HIGH. Mod. German HOCK, HOCH. French HOCQ, HOCHE, CHOQUE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Hohilo, Hoilo, 8th cent. English HOYLE. Mod. Germ. HÖCKEL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English HOCKEN. French HOCQUIGNY, CHOCHON.

PATRONYMIC.

English HOCKING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Hochbert, Hobert, 8th cent.—English HOBART—Mod. Germ. HOBRECHT. (*Dag*, day) Old Germ. Hodag, 9th cent.—Eng. HOCKADAY—French HOCEDÉ, HOCDÉ. (*Hard*) French HOCART, HOCHARD, HOCHART, CHOCART. (*Hari*, warrior) Mod. German HÖCKER—French HOCHER, CHOQUIER. (*Heid*, state, condition) Eng. HOCKETT, HIGHATT—French HOCQUET, HOCHEID, CHOCQUET. (*Man*) Old German Homan, 9th cent.—English HOCKMAN, HOMAN, OMAN—Mod. German HOHMANN, HOMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Hiemar?—English HIGHMORE. (*Ric.* power) Old German Hohrich, Horich, 11th cent.—English HORROCKS, ORROCK, ORRIDGE. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Hohowart, 8th cent.—Old Norse Hâvardr—English HOWARD—French HOCQUART, HOUARD, CHOQUART.

From the Ang.-Saxon *math*, honor, reverence, Förstemann derives a stem *mad, mat, math*, which also appears in an Old Frankish form as *med*. In the names of women the sense might be that of the Anglo-Saxon *mæth*, a maiden, *mæthie*, modest. A word very liable to intermix is Old High German *maht*, might. Also in some of the simple forms the scriptural name Matthew is difficult to separate.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Math, Med. Honour, Reverence.

Old Germ. Matto, Mato, Math, 8th cent. Eng. MADDY, MATTHIE, MEDD, MEAD, METTEE. Mod. German METTE, METTO. French MATTE, MATY, MADY, MATHÉ, MATHIÉ, MATHEY, MÉTAY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Madacho, 9th cent.—English MADDOCK, MATTOCK—Modern German MADICKE, MATTICKE, METKE—French METGE. Old Germ. Matuas, 8th cent.—Eng. MATTS, METZ—French MATHIS, MATISSE, MATS. English MATKIN, MATCHIN—Mod. Germ. MÄDCHEN. Old German Mathelin, 11th cent.—French MATHLIN, MATTELAIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Medana, 9th cent. Eng. MADDEN, MEDDEN, MAIDEN, MEADEN. Fr. MADIN, MATON, MATHAN, METTON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Medard, 6th cent.—French MÉDARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Mather, 9th cent.—English MATHER, MADER, MEADER, MEDARY—Mod. Germ. MADER, MÄTHER, MEEDER—French MATRE, MATTAR, MEDER. (*Grim*, fierce) Old Germ. Mathgrim, 9th cent.—French MATAGRIN. (*Helm*) Old German Madelm, 8th cent.—English MADDAM, MATHAMS, MATTAM, METTAM. (*Lac*, play) Old German Mathlec, 9th cent.—Eng. MEDLOCK. (*Land*) Old German Madoland, 7th cent.—Eng. MATLAND, MEDLAND. (*Man*) Old Germ. Medeman, 9th cent.—Eng. MAIDMAN, MEDDIMAN, METMAN, MEATMAN, MATTHEWMAN?—Swiss MATTMANN—French MADAMON, METMAN. (*Ric*, power) Old German Madericus, Matrih, 4th cent.—French MATRY, METHORIE. (*Rat*, counsel) French MATTRAT. (*Rid*, ride) Old German Medarid, 6th cent.—French MATHERET. (*Hrod*, glory) French MATROD, MATRAUD. (*Ron*, raven) French MADRON, MATHERON, MATURIN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Meduald, Madolt, 7th cent.—English METHOLD. (*Wine*, friend) English MEDWIN, METHUIN. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old German Medoveus, 6th cent.—Eng. MEADWAY—Mod. Dan. MADVIG.

UNCERTAIN NAMES.

English MADDERN. French MATERNE.

The names Matarn and Materni (both of course masculine) appear in the book of the brotherhood of St. Peter at Salzburg in the 8th cent. Förstemann seems to doubt whether they are German: they might, however, be from *arn*, eagle, found as a termination in some other names.

In this chapter will be introduced most appropriately the words having the meaning of power, rule, and authority. The most common word with this meaning is *rick*, *rich*, *ridge*, Ang.-Sax. *rîce*, power, rule, dominion, or the adjective *rîce*,

Old High Germ. *richi, rihi,* powerful. This is a very ancient word in proper names, being found in the 1st cent. in the names of Cruptorix, a Frisian in Tacitus; Baitorix, a Sigamber in Strabo; and Theudoricus, also a Sigamber. The ending *rix,* in many Old Celtic names, contains a corresponding and equivalent word.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Rico, Ricco, Richo, Riho, 8th cent. English RICH, RIDGE, RIEKIE, RITCHIE, RYE. Mod. Germ. REICH, RICK, RIECK. French RICQUE, RICHE, RICHY, RICHÉ, RICCI. Rick, Rich. Power.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ricilas, prince of the Suevi, 5th cent., Ricilla, Richilo—Eng. RICHLEY, RIGGALL—Mod. German RIEGEL—French RIGAL. Old German Richizo, Rikizo, 10th cent.—English RICHES, RIDGES, RICKS—French RICHEZ, RIQUIEZ. Old Germ. Richinzo—English RITCHINGS.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Richini, Richin, 8th cent. English RICHAN. Mod. Germ. REICHEN. French RICHIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald,* bold) Old German Richbold, Rihbold, 8th cent.—Eng. RICHBELL, RYBAULD. (*Bert,* bright) Old Germ. Richbert, Rigobert, Rihbert, Rihbret, 7th cent.—Eng. RIBREAD, 17th cent.—French RIGAUBERT. (*Berg,* protection) Old Germ. Rigaberga, Richbirg, 8th cent.—French RICHEBOURG. (*Gard,* protection) Old Germ. Richgarda, 8th cent.—Eng. RIDGYARD. (*Heid,* state, condition) Old Germ. Richeit, 8th cent.—Eng. RICKETT—French RIQUET. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Ricohard, Frankish prince, 6th cent., Riocard, Richard—Eng. RICHARD, RICKARD, RECORD—Mod. Germ. REICHARDT, RICHARD, RICKERT—French RICHARD, RICARD. (*Hari,* warrior) Old Germ. Richari, prince of the Sueyi, 5th cent., Richer, Riker—Richerus, *Domesday*—Eng. RICHER—Mod. German RICKHER—French RICHER, RICHIER, RICQUIER. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Richelm, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. REICHHELM—French RICHÊME, RICHOMME? (*Leoz,* people?) Old

German Richloz, 10th cent.—English RECKLESS—French RECLUS. *(Man)* Old German Ricman, Richman, Rihman, 9th cent.—Eng. RICKMAN, RICHMAN, RYMAN—Mod. Germ. REICHMANN, RICKMAN, RIEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Ricmar, Recomir, Rihmar, 4th cent.—Eng. RYMER—Mod. German RIEMAR—French RECAMIER. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Rihmund, Richmund, 7th cent.—English RICHMOND—French RICHEMONT. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Reccared, West Gothic king, 6th cent.—French RECURAT. (*Wald*, power) Old German Ricoald, Richold, Rigald, 7th cent.—English RICHOLD—Mod. German RIEKELT—French RICHAULT, RIGAULT. (*Wealh*, stranger) Old Germ. Ricwal, 9th cent.—English RIDGWELL. (*Wig, wi*, war) Old German Rihwih, Ricwi, 9th cent.—English RIDGEWAY.

Another very common word with this meaning is *wald*; Goth. *waldan*, Ang.-Saxon *wealdan*, to rule, govern, command, Ang.-Sax. *weald*, power, *wealda*, a ruler. This is also a very ancient stem, being found in the 1st cent. in the names of Cariovalda, a prince of the Batavi, and Catualda, a prince of the Catti. It is very liable, particularly as a prefix, to mix with the stem *wal*, p. 298.

Wald, Walt. Power.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Waldo, Waldi, Welto, Guelto, 6th cent. Ang.-Saxon Wald *(found in Waldes weg, Cod. Dip.* 1,077*)*. Old Norse Valdi. Eng. WALDO, WALDIE, WAUD, WELD, GWILT? Mod. German WALD, WELDE, WELTE. French VALD, VAUDE, VAUTE, WELD.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Waldiko, 8th cent.—Eng. WALDUCK. Old Germ. Waldila, Weltila, 8th cent.—French WELDELL. Old German Waldelin, 7th cent.—Eng. VAUDELIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Waldin, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon Wealden *(found in Wealdenes weg, Cod. Dip.* 1,117). Waldinus,

Domesday. English WALDEN, WELDON, WELTON—Modern Germ. WELDEN, WELTEN—Fr. VALDIN, VALTON, VAUDIN, WELDON.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Walding, Welting, 8th cent. Eng. WELDING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Waldhar, Lombard king 6th cent., Walter, Gualter, Qualter—Ang.-Saxon Wealdhere—Old Norse Valthar—English WALTER, WELDER, VALDER, GWALTER, QUILTER?—Modern German WALTHER—French WALDER, WALTER, WAUTHIER, VAUTHIER, VAULTIER, VELTER. (*Had*, war) Old German Walthad, 8th cent.—French VALTAT. (*Man*) Old Germ. Waldman, 8th cent.—English WALDMAN—Mod. German WALDMANN—French VELTMAN. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old German Walderannus, 7th cent.—Walteranus, *Domesday*—Eng. WALDRON—Fr. VALDEIRON, VAUDRON (or from an Old Germ. Waldrun, 11th cent., *run*, companion). (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Waltrat, 7th cent.—French VAUTROT. (*Ric*, power) Old German Waldirih, 7th cent.—French VAUDRY. (*Rand*, shield) French VAUDRAND. (*Schalk*, servant) French VAUDESCAL. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Walduin, 8th cent.—Eng. WALDWIN (christian name).

A third word of similar meaning is *stor, stur*, Ang.-Sax. and Old Norse *stôr*, Old High Germ. *stiuri*, great.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Stur, 9th cent. Old Norse Stôri (surname). Stori, *Domesday Yorks.* English STORR, STORE, STORY, STORAH, STORROW. Stor, Stur, Great.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Sturilio, 7th cent.—French STORELLI. (Old Norse Sturla, Eng. STURLA, Haldorsen derives from *sturla*, angere, in the sense of terrens). English STURROCK. English STORRS—French STOREZ, STOURZA.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) French STURBAUT. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. STORER—French STOHRER.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. STORRON.

Some other names having the meaning of great, as GROSE, MICKLE, &c., must be understood rather in the sense of large stature.

There is a word *salv*, found in some ancient names, for which Förstemann proposes Old High Germ. *salo*, dark, or the Latin *salvus*. And there is another word *selb, self*, for which he proposes Old High Germ. *selbo*, self, ipse. I am inclined to refer both these words, and with more certainty the former, to Old High Germ. *salba*, Ang.-Sax. *salf, sielf*, salve, Ang.-Saxon *sealvian*, to anoint. The sense might be either that of healing, or it might be that of conferring regal dignity, of which anointing has been from the most ancient times the symbol. In the latter sense I include them in this chapter.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Salve, Selve. To anoint? Old Germ. Selbo, Selpo, 8th cent. English SALVE, SELF, SELVES, SELVEY, SILVE, SILVA. French SALVY, SILVY, SILVA, SILVE.

PATRONYMIC.

French SALVAING.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) Old Germ. Salvard, Selphard, 9th cent.—French SALVERTE, SYLVERT.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Salvan, 9th cent. English SALVIN. French SALVAN.

CHAPTER XIX.

WISDOM AND KNOWLEDGE.

Names derived from wisdom or learning in the abstract we might fairly presume not to be of the highest antiquity. And there is to a certain extent an evidence in the names themselves that they are not. The oldest sense in which any word of this class was used was probably that of counsel in war. And yet even this carries us forward to a time when contact with powerful neighbours had taught the rude German tribes that something more than brute force and a headlong rush were necessary to contend against disciplined troops.

The most common stem with this meaning is *rad, rat, red,* Old High German *rat,* Ang.-Saxon *rêd,* Mod. Germ. *rath,* counsel, which occurs, as a prefix and termination, since the 5th cent. A word which might intermix is *rad, ræth,* swift, eager—also Ang.-Sax. *read,* red.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Rad, Rat, Red. Counsel.

Old Germ. Rado, Radi, Rada, Rato, 6th cent. English RAT, RATTY, REED, REIDY, READY. Mod. German RADE, RATH, RATTI, REDDE, REEDE. French RADÉ, RADI, RATTE, RAT, RATEAU, RATHEAU, RATIÉ, READ, RETY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Radacho, Rathago, 9th cent.—Eng. RADDICK —Mod. German RADICKE—French RADIGUE. Old German Ratilo, Radila, 8th cent.—English RATTLE, RADDALL, RED-

DALL—Mod. Germ. RADEL, RÄDEL—French RADEL, RATEL. Eng. REDDISH, RADISH—French RADEZ, RATISSEAU. Eng. REDDELEIN, REDLINE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Raduni, Ratin, Redun, 8th cent. English RADDEN, RATTON, REDDEN. Mod. Germ. RATHEN, REDEN. French RADANNE, RATON, REDON.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Rading, Reding, 8th cent.—Eng. REDDING, READING—Mod. Germ. RATTING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Ratbold, 8th cent.—French RATABOUL. (*Brand*, sword) Old German Radbrand, 8th cent.—Eng REDBAND? (*Geil*, elatus) Old Germ. Ratgeil, 8th cent.—English REDGELL, RATTICAL. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old Germ. Ratgaud, 8th cent.—Eng. RETGATE? (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Rathere, Rateri, Rater, Rethere, 6th cent.—Eng. RATTER, RATHER, RATTRAY, READER, REDYEAR—Modern Germ. RADER, RATTER, REDER—French RATHERY, RATHIER, RATTIER, RATTER, REDIER, REDER. (*Heid*, state condition) Old Germ. Radheit, Ratheid, 8th cent.—Eng. REDHEAD—French RADET, RATOTT, REDET. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Rathelm, 8th cent.—Eng. RATTHAM. (*Leib, leif*, superstes) Old Germ. Ratleib, 8th cent.—English RATLIFFE, RADCLIFFE?—Modern German RADLEFF. (*Man*) Old German Radman, Redman, 9th cent.—Eng. REDMAN, REDMAYNE, READMAN—Mod. German RADEMANN, REDMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Radmar, Redmer, 8th cent.—English RADMORE, REDMORE—Mod. Germ. REDMER—French REDMER. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Radmund, Redemund, 7th cent.—Eng. RADMOND, REDMOND. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old German Ratramnus, 8th cent.—English RATHERAM. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Radoald, 8th cent.—French RADOULT. (*War*, defence) Old German Ratwar, 8th cent.—English REDWAR. (*Wig, wi*, war) Old German Ratwig, Ratwih, Redwi, 9th cent.—English RADWAY, REDDAWAY. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Radowin, Redoin, Retwin, 8th cent.—Eng. READWIN

—French RATOUIN, RADOUAN. (*Wis*, wise) Old German Ratwis, Raduis, 8th cent.—French RATOUIS. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Radulf, Thuringian duke, 7th cent.—French RADULPHE. (*Wid*, wood) Old Germ. Radoidis, 9th cent.—English REDWOOD.

Another common stem with this meaning is *ragin* (Goth. *ragin*, counsel), which, in accordance with the principle referred to, p. 48, frequently becomes *rain*. A word which might intermix with the latter form is Old Norse *hreinn*, rein deer, whence, according to Haldorsen, the Scandinavian name Hreinn.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Ragan, Ragno, Regin, Raino, 8th cent. Eng. RAGIN, RAGON, REGAN, RAIN, REIN, RAINEY. Mod. Germ. REIN, REYNE. French RAGAN, RAGON, RAGONNEAU, RAGNEAU, REGNIÉ, RAINE, REINE, RAYNA.

Ragin, Regin, Rain. Counsel.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Reinco, 11th cent.—Mod. Germ. REINCKE—French RAINGO. Old German Reginzo, Reinzo, 9th cent.—Eng. REGANS, RAINS—Mod. Germ. RENZ. Eng. RECKNELL, REYNAL—French RAINAL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Raganbert, Reinbert, 7th cent.—Eng. RAINBIRD. (*Bald*, fortis) Old Germ. Raganbold, Rainbald, 8th cent.—English RAINBOLD—French RAYMBAULT. (*Frid*, *frith*, peace) Old German Raganfrid, Rainfrid, 7th cent.—English RAINFORD, RAINFORTH—French RAINFRAY. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Ragingar, Raingar, Reginker, 8th cent.—English RANGER, RANAKER*—Mod. Germ. REINIGER. (*Hard*) Old German Raginhart, Regnard, Raynhard, 8th cent.—English REGNART, RENARD, REYNARD—Mod. German REINHARD, REINHART—French REGNARD, REGNART, RAYNARD, RENARD, REINERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Raganhar, Frankish king, 6th cent., Rainher, Rainer—Old

* Or to *ran*, rapine, p. 189.

Norse Ragnar—English RAYNER—Mod. German REGNER, REINER—Fr. REGNIER, REGNER, RAYNER, REYNIER. (*Had*, war) Old German Reginhad, Rainhad, 8th cent.—English RENAUD—French RAINAUD, RAINOT. (*Helm*) Old German Raganhelm, Rainelm, 8th cent.—Eng. RAYNHAM—French RENEAUME, RENOM. (*Man*) Old Germ. Raynman, 9th cent. —Eng: REINMAN—Mod. Germ. REINMANN. (*Wealh*, stranger) Old Germ. Rainuwalo—Eng. REINWELL—French REYNEVAL. (*Wald*, power) Old Ger. Raginald, Reginold, Rainold, Renald, 6th cent.—Eng. RIGNAULT, REYNOLDS (and the christian name REGINALD)—Modern German REINHOLD, REYNOLD—French REGNAULD, REGNAULT, RENAULD, RENAULT—Ital. RENALDI. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Raginward, Rainoard, 8th cent.—French RENOUARD. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Raginolf, Rainulf, 8th cent.—French RENOUF.

In an age when experience was the only teacher, the man who lived the longest might generally be presumed to know the most. And thus we find that the Ang.-Saxon *frôd* signified both "advanced in years," and also "wise, prudent." This was a common word in ancient names, but is rather scarce at present.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Frôd. Wise. Old Germ. Frodo, Fruda, Fruoto, 8th cent. Ang.-Sax. Frôda. Old Norse Frôdi. Frodo, *Domesday*. Eng. FROOD, FROUDE, FROWD, FRUDD. French FRIOUD, FROID, FROT, FRUIT.

DIMINUTIVE.

Old German Frutilo, 8th cent.—English (or Germ. ?) FREUTEL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Frodin, Fruatin, 8th cent.—French FROTTIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Frodger, Froger, 8th cent.—Eng. FROGER—French FROGER. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Frothar, Frotar, Fruther, 8th cent.—Fr. FROTTER, FRUITIER, FROIDURE. (*Wealh*, stranger) Old German Fruduwalh, 9th cent.—French FROIDEVAL.

From the Ang.-Saxon *wîs*, wise, *wîsa*, a wise man, leader, *wîsiân*, to instruct, lead, govern, are probably the following.

The Old High Germ. *wiz*, Mod. Germ. *weiss*, white, might intermix.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Wise. Sapiens.

Old German Wiso, Wis, Wizo, Vizo, 7th cent. English WISE, WISS, VIZE, VYSE, VICE. Modern German WEISE. French WEISSÉ, VISSE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Wisili, Wisla, 8th cent.—Eng. WHISTLE?—Mod. Germ. WIESEL. Old Germ. Wiziko, 10th cent.—Eng. VISICK—French WISSOCQ, VISSAC. Old German Wizikin, 10th cent.—English WHISKIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Wisun, 9th cent. French VISONNEAU.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gard*, protection) Old German Wisigard, wife of the Frankish king Theodebert, 6th cent., Wisucart—English VISCORD, WHISKERED? (*Man*) Old German Wisman, 8th cent.—English WISEMAN—Mod. Germ. WISSMAN—French? WIZEMANN. (*Hard*) Eng. VIZARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. VIZER—French VISSER, VISIER, VISSIER. (*Wald*, power) English WISEWOULD—Mod. German WEISWALD. Here also Eng. WISDOM, a name of an uncommon class, like FRIENDSHIP, p. 263.

Another word of the same meaning may be *dis*, *tis*, for which Förstemann proposes Goth. *deis*, wise. It is not, certain, however, that the Old Norse *dis*, Ang.-Sax. *ides*, woman, goddess, may not come in for part.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Dis. Wise.

Old Germ. Diso, Disso, Disa, Tiso, Tisi, 8th cent. Eng. DYCE, DICEY, DISS, DIAS, TYAS, TISOE. Modern German THIES. French DIZÉ, DIZY, THIS, THISSE.

DIMINUTIVES.

English TYSACK. French TISSELIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English DYSON, TYSON. French DIZAIN, TISON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) French DISAND, DISANT. (*Hard*) English TIZARD—French DISSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English TYSER—French TISSIER, TISSAIRE. (*Mar*, famous) English DISMORE. (*Rand*, shield) French TISSERAND.

Another word with the meaning of wisdom or prudence is Old High Germ. *glau*, *clau*, Ang.-Saxon *gleâw*, which takes the guttural in the Gothic *glaggvus*, Old Norse *klôkr*, Danish and Swedish *klog*, Mod. German *klug*, Dutch *kloek*. Förstemann has only three ancient names, which are all in the Old High German form *glau*, and none of which correspond with the following.

Glow, Clow. Wise.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Gleu, *Domesday Linc.* English GLOAG, GLOCK, GLEIG, GLEW, CLOGG, CLOAK, CLOW, CLACK, CLEGG ? CLAY ? Mod. German KLUGE, KLUCK, KLOCKE. French GLUCK, GLOUX, CLECH ? CLAYE ?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Heit*, state, condition) English CLAGGETT, CLEGGETT, CLEWETT—French GLOCHET, CLOQUET, CLOUET, CLAYETTE. (*Hari*, warrior) English GLUER, CLUER. (*Man*) Mod. Germ. KLOCKMANN—French CLOQUEMIN.

From the Old High Germ. *lezan*, Mod. Germ. *lesen*, to read, Gothic *leisan*, Old Norse *lesa*, to study, Old Norse *læs*, *lesinn*, learned, I derive a stem *las*, *les*, *lis*, in proper names. The above is, however, only a derived or secondary meaning, the original sense being that of pursuing or collecting, which may be in part that which is found in the following names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Lezzio, 8th cent. Lacy, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Lessi, *Domesday Linc.* English LACY, LESSY, LYS. Mod. German LESSE. French LEYS, LEZÉ, LAZE, LASSAY, LAS, LISSE, LIZA, LIZÉ. Las, Les, Lis. Learned.

DIMINUTIVES.

French LESACQ, LESAEC, LASEQUE. English LAYZELL, LASSEL—French LASSALLE, LOYSEL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Lisinia, 9th cent.—Eng. LEASON, LISNEY—French LASSENAY, LASNE, LESENNE, LESNE, LIZON.

PATRONYMICS.

Leising, *Lib. Vit.* Modern German LESSING. French LASSAIGNE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old German Lisiard, 11th cent.—Eng. LEZARD, LAZARD—Fr. LEZARD, LAZARD, LEYSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Lessere, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. LEYSER, LESSER, LEASURE—French LASSIER, LASSERAY, LEZER, LIZERAY. (*Man*) French LASSIMONNE. (*Mar*, famous) English LISSIMORE. (*Rat*, counsel) French LASSARAT, LEZERET. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Lisolf—Eng. LE SOUEF—French LASSELVE. (*War*, defence) English LESSWARE—French LASSUÈRE.

As a termination *leis* occurs in five German names of the 8th cent., and Förstemann proposes, though doubtingly, the above derivation. These names are Bertleis (*bert*, illustrious), Guntleis (*gund*, war), Hildeleis (*hild*, war), Witleis (*wit*, wisdom), Vulfleis (*wulf*, wolf). We have a list of names in English with a similar termination which I think tend to confirm this derivation. These are LAWLESS, LEGLESS, RECKLESS, SHARPLESS, BOOKLESS, FAIRLESS, LOVELESS, BARLASS, LANDLESS, and UNGLESS. Of these, LAWLESS has been explained as "regardless of law"—RECKLESS as "void of prudence"—LEGLESS as "wanting

legs"—and BOOKLESS as "destitute of books." A much better and more natural meaning is given to almost all of these by the derivation proposed above. LAWLESS, then, I take it, means "learned in the law;" and LEGLESS has nothing to do with Miss Biffin, but is only another form of the same. FAIRLESS, as "travel-learned," expresses a most natural idea, for so much was travel regarded as the best means of getting knowledge, that in the idiom of the German and Danish languages, "travelled" has become synonymous with "experienced." LANDLESS may have the same meaning as FAIRLESS, or it may, though less probably, be restricted to a knowledge of one's own country. RECKLESS,* from Ang.-Sax. *reccan*, to explain, interpret; and SHARPLESS, from Ang.-Sax. *scearp*, sharp, quick, skilful, are also most natural compounds. BOOKLESS is not so called from the scantiness of his library, but from the good use made of what he had. The Old Norse has the very word, *bôklæs*, "book-learned," also "able to read," a much more notable circumstance in his day than that of being without books. LOVELESS, alias LOVELACE, is not quite so obvious. We know that in the Romance days the lore of love became so intricate as to require a special court for its adjustment, but this seems to involve rather too modern a sentiment. Lastly, BARLAS and UNGLESS,† (*ber*, bear, and *ung* or

* Another derivation is also proposed for RECKLESS, at p. 344. But we have also RAGLESS, which seems to come in here.

† With UNGLESS we may perhaps put UNCLES.

unc, serpent), referring to the two animals most noted in ancient times for their wisdom, and the former being synonymous with BARWISE, have as natural a meaning as could be desired. I do not include with the above WANLESS, for it seems to be from Ang.-Saxon *wæn*, a blemish, with the negative termination, which would make it the same as another name FAULTLESS. Some of the other names may be open to doubt, indeed I bring forward the subject rather as a question for enquiry.

Such names then as the above, which seem to have more of a direct meaning than is usually found, are among those to which I referred at the beginning of this chapter as indicative of a more recent origin.

From the above word *lis* is formed Ang.-Sax., Old Norse, and Old High Germ. *list*, art, science, from which are derived the following names.

List. Scientia.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Lista, 9th cent. English LIST, LESTY, LAST. Mod. Germ. LIST.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Listillo, 8th cent. French LESTELLE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Listin. Eng. LISTON. French LESTIENNE.

PATRONYMICS.

Mod. German LISTING. French LESTOING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Listhar, 8th cent.—English LISTER, LESTER—French LISTER, LESTEUR, LASTEYRIE. (*Rad*, *rat*, counsel) French LESTRADE, LASTRET.

From the Old Norse *læra*, Ang.-Saxon *læran*, to teach, to know; Old High Germ. *lera*, Ang.-

Sax. *lár*, *lær*, Eng. "lore," learning; Ang.-Saxon *lareow*, Old Norse *lærari*, teacher, I derive the following. It will be observed that there are very few ancient names from this root, though it is common at present; and this may perhaps be taken as an additional illustration of the remark which I made at the beginning of this chapter as to the comparatively recent origin of this class of names.

Lore. Learning.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Lira, Loria, 8th cent. English LARA, LAREY, LARREY, LEAR, LEARY, LERRA, LOREY, LAURIE. French LARRA, LARRÉ, LERRÉ, LIRÉ, LAUR, LAUREY, LAUREAU, LORA, LORÉ, LORY, LOREAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

English LAUREL—French LOREAL, LOREILLE. English LERIGO—French LAROQUE, LORIQUE. Eng. LARKIN, LORKIN—French LORICHON. French LOREZ, LORSA, LARS. French LOREMY.

COMPOUNDS.

Eng. LAROUX, LEREW—French LARRIEU, LARUE, LEREUX = Ang.-Sax. *lareow*, a teacher? (*Hard*) English LARARD. (*Man*) English LARMAN, LORRIMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Lorimarius, *Domesday*—Eng. LARMER, LORIMER—French LORIMIER, LORMIER, LARMIER. (*Muth*, courage) Eng. LARMUTH, LEARMOUTH. (*Wealh*, stranger) English LARWILL—French LARUELLE. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) English LERWAY—French LARROUY, LARIVAY.

From the Ang.-Sax. *scearp*, Old High Germ. *scarf*, Mod. German *scharf*, sharp, quick, acute, there are a few names. Förstemann finds seven from this root in the 8th and 9th cents., but only one corresponding with ours.

Sharp. Acutus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English SHARP, SHARPEY, SHARPUS, SCARFE, SCHARB, Modern German SCHARPFF, SCHARF. French CHARPY, CHARFE.

DIMINUTIVE.

English SHARPLEY.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Scherfin, 9th cent. Eng. SHARPIN. French CHARPIN.

COMPOUND.

(*Leis*, learned) Eng. SHARPLESS, SURPLICE?

A common word is *hig, hog, hug,* from Ang.-Sax. *hyge,* Old High Germ. *hugu,* mind, thought, Anglo-Saxon *hygian, hogian,* to study, meditate. The Saxon form, it will be seen, is common in English but not in French. A root very liable to intermix is *hoh, hoch,* high, p. 340.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Hugo, Hug, Huc, Huga, Hughi, Hogo, Chugo, 8th cent. Eng. HUGO, HUG, HUGH, HUIE, HUCK, HOGG, HODGE, HICK, CHICK, CHEEK, CHUCK. Mod. Germ. HUGE, HUGO, HUCKE, HOGE. French HUGO, HUGÉ, HUG, HUC, HUE, HU, HUA.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Hugila, Hukili, 9th cent.—English HUGALL, HUCKELL, WHEWELL, HIGLEY, HICKLEY—Modern German HÜGEL—French HUGLA, HUEL, HICKELL. Old German Hugizo, 10th cent.—Eng. HUGHES, HEWISH, HUCKS, HICKS, HODGES—French HUGUES. Hogcin, *Lib. Vit.*—English HODGKIN. Hugelinus, *Domesday*—Hueline, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. HUELINS, HICKLIN, HICKLING—Fr. HUGUELIN, HIGLIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Hygine, *Lib. Vit.* English HUGOUN, HUCKEN, HOGAN, HIGGIN, CHICKEN. French HUGON, HOGAN, HUAN, HOIN, HIENNE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald,* bold) Old German Hugibald, Hubald, 8th cent.—Eng. HUBBLE?—French HUBAULT—Ital. UBALDO. (*Bert,* bright) Old German Hugubert, Hubert, 7th cent.—English HUBERT—Mod. Germ. HUBERT—French HUBERT. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Hugihart, Hugard, 9th cent.—Eng. HUGGARD, HEWARD—French HUGARD, HUCHARD, HUARD, HUART,

CHICARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. HEWER, HEWRY, CHEQUER?—French HUCHERY. (*Lac*, play) Old Germ. Hugilaih, 8th cent.—Old Norse Hugleikr—Ang.-Saxon Hygelâc—English HILLOCK? HULLOCK? ULLOCK?—French HULEK? (*Lind*, mild) Old German Hugilind, 8th cent.—English HEWLAND. (*Man*) Ang.-Sax. Hiccemann (*found in Hiccemannesstân*, *Cod. Dip.* 643)—English HUGMAN, HUGHMAN, HUMAN, HODGMAN, HIGMAN, HICKMAN—French HUMANN, HIECKMANN. (*Gis*, *kis*, hostage) Eng. HODGKISS. (*Mot*, courage) Old Germ. Hugimot, 9th cent.—English HICKMOTT. (*Mar*, famous) Old Ger. Hugimar, 10th cent.—Eng. HOGMIRE, HIGHMORE. (*Not*, bold) French HUGNOT,* HOGNET. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Hugold, 9th cent.—French HUAULT. (*Heit*, state, condition) Hueta, *Domesday*—English HUGGETT, HUCKETT, HEWIT—French HUGOT, HUET, HUCHETTE, CHIQUET.

Another stem of similar meaning I take to be *mun*, Old Norse *muni*, the mind, Goth. *munan*, to think. Grimm, however, refers to Old Norse *munr*, pleasure. The names of Odin's two ravens, Hugin and Munin, whose office it was to bring him intelligence of all that passed in the world, are derived respectively from this and the former root. Mr. Blackwell, in the edition of Mallet's Northern Antiquities edited by him, has an amusing speculation upon our two comic inseparables Huggins and Muggins, which he suggests may possibly be alliteratively corrupted from the names of Odin's two ravens. This root is liable to intermix with *man*, *mon*, p. 57, and with *mund*, p. 276. Also with MOON, which I think may be from a mythological origin.

* Hence the name of the Huguenots, the origin of which is not yet settled? The above name HUGNOT is evidently not from the sect, but the sect might very naturally derive, as indeed most sects have done, from the name of a man. The only other derivation I have seen is a lame one.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Muno, Munio, 8th cent. English MUNN, MONEY. French MOUNIE, MUNIÉ. Mun. Mind.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Muning, 8th cent. Eng. MUNNINGS.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, army) Old German Munihari, 6th cent.—French MUNIER, MOUNIER. (*New*, young) Eng. MUNNEW. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Munimund, 7th cent.—English MONUMENT.

From the Old High German *dankjan*, Ang.-Sax. *thencan*, to think, may be the following. Or it may be from the derived sense of German *danken*, English thank.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Thanco, Danco, Thenka, Tenca, 6th cent. English DANKS, DENCH, TANK, TENCH. Mod. Germ. DANK, DENK. French TANC. Thank. Thaught.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Tancila, a Goth, 5th cent., Danchilo—Mod. Germ. DANCKEL—French DANCLA, DANGLA. Eng. TANKLIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Tanchard, 9th cent.—Eng. TANKARD —Modern German DANKERT—French DANCOURT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Thancheri, 9th cent.—English TANKER, TANQUERAY, THACKERAY—Mod. Germ. DENCKER. (*Rat*, *red*, counsel) Old Germ. Thancharat, Tancrad, 8th cent.—Old Norse Thackrâdr—Eng. TANCRED. (*Wealh*, stranger) Old Germ. Thangwil, 9th cent.—Eng. THACKWELL—French DANGOUELLE. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Tanquin, 8th cent. —French DANQUIN, DANCOINE. (*Wis*, sapiens) French DANGUIS.

Another word having the meaning of thought or meditation may be *chud*, *chut*, which Förstemann refers, though doubtingly, to Old High German *chûton*, meditari. It might only be another form of *hud* or *hut*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Chut. Meditari. Old Germ. Chudo, 8th cent. English CHOOTE, CHOAT. French CHOTTEAU.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) French CHOTTARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English CHUTER, CHUTTER.

From the Old High Germ., Mod. Germ., Old Norse *kunst*, Mod. German *kust*, art, science, may be the following. Perhaps the German *gunst*, favor, may intermix.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Const, Cust. Scientia. Eng. CONST, COST, CUST. Mod. Germ. KOST. French COSTE, COSTA, COSTEY, COUSTEAU, GOSTEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Costila, 6th cent.—English COSTELLO, COSTLOW, COSTALL, COSTLY, GOSTELOW—Fr. COSTILLE, COSTEL. English GOSTLING. Mod. German COSTIS—French COSTAZ, COSTES. Old German Custanzo, 9th cent.—Custance, *Lib. Vit.*—English CUSTANCE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Eng. COSTEKER. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Custard, 9th cent.—English CUSTARD, GUSTARD—French COSTARD, COUSTARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English COSTER? (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Custulf, 9th cent.—Eng. COSTIFF.

From the Old Norse *skilia*, to understand, discriminate, apprehend, I take to be the following. An intermixture with *shield*, p. 227, is easy, but I think there is a separate stem, though only one ancient name comes before us.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Skill. Scientia. English SKILL. Mod. Germ. SCHILL.

PATRONYMICS.

Ang.-Saxon Scilling, a poet in the Scôp or Bard's song. Eng. SHILLING. Mod. Germ. SCHILLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ber*, bear) English SHILLIBEER ? (*Heit*, state, condition) Eng. SKILLETT ? SHILLITO ? (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SKILLER—Mod. Germ. SCHILLER—French SCELLIER.

From the Goth. *mathl*, concio, sermo ; Ang.-Sax. *mathelian*, to discourse, harangue, are probably the following. The stem *math*, p. 341, is however liable in some cases to intermix.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Madal, Mathal. Discourse.

Old Germ. Madalo, 9th cent. Mædle, *Lib. Vit.* English MADLE, MEDAL, MEDLEY, METHLEY. Mod. Germ. MADEL.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. MADLIN, MEDLEN. French MATHLIN, METHLIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Haid*, state condition) Old Germ. Madalhaid, 8th cent. —French MADOULAUD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Madalhar, 8th cent.—English MEDLAR—Modern German MADLER, MÄDLER. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old Germ. Madalgaud, 8th cent.—English MEDLICOTT.

In accordance with the principle of optimism which prevails in proper names, we may presume that names derived from the various members of the body are to be invested with the highest qualities which pertain to these members. Thus the hand may be taken to mean dexterity, and the foot activity. In like manner tongue may be taken to have the meaning of eloquence, wisdom, or persuasion. There is only one Old German name in which it appears, but it enters into some Old Norse names, as Tungu-Kari, Tungu-Oddr, &c. Here, though a prefix, it is of the nature of a surname, as in our APPLE-JOHN.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Tongue. Lingua.

Old German Tungo. English TONGUE, TONGE, TUNGAY, DUNGEY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) English TONGMAN. (*Nand*, daring) French TUNGNAND.

In this chapter may be included the names having the meaning of vigilance or watchfulness. From the Ang.-Saxon *wæcan, wæccan*, to watch, Old High German *wak*, vigil, are probably the following. A word liable to intermix is *wag, way*, which I think has the meaning of waving or brandishing.

Wake. Watchful.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Vaco, Lombard king, 6th cent., Wacho, Wacco. Uach, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. WAKE, WACK. Mod. Germ. WACH. French OUACHÉE, VACHY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Wachilo, 8th cent.—English WAKLEY, WEAKLEY, WEEKLY. Old Germ. Wakis, 6th cent.—Eng. WEEKS—French VAQUEZ. Eng. WAKELIN, WEAKLIN. Old Germ. Wakimus, Gothic leader, 6th cent.—Eng. WAKEM.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) Old Germ. Wachmun, 8th cent.—Eng. WAKEMAN, WAGEMAN.

EXTENDED FORM=ANG.-SAX. *wacor*, WATCHFUL.

Old Germ. Wacar, Waccar, 7th cent. English WAKER. Mod. Germ. WACKER. French VAQUIER.

As a simple form of the stem *ragin*, p. 349, I bring in here the stem *rag*.

Rag. Counsel.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ragio, Racco, &c., 8th cent. English RAGG, RACK, RAY. Mod. Germ. RACH, RÄCK. French RAY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Ragilo, Regilo, 7th cent. English REGAL. Mod. Germ. REGEL. French RACLE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, audax) Old German Ragibald, 9th cent.—English RAYBAULD—French RAYBAUD. (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Reguhart, Rehhart, 11th cent.—Mod. German RAHARDT—

French RACCURT, RAYARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Raghar, Racheri, 6th cent.—English RAREY—Mod. German REYGER, REYHER—French RAGER, RAGARIE, RAYER. (*Had*, war?) Old German Rachot, 8th cent.—Eng. RACKET, RAGGETT—French RAGOT. (*Helm*) Old German Rachelm, 8th cent.—English RACKHAM. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Ragimund, Raimund, 8th cent.—Eng. RAYMOND, RAYMENT—Mod. Germ. RAIMUND—French RAYMOND. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Racoin, 8th cent.—French RAGOIN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Ragolf, Raholf, Raulf, 8th cent.—Eng. RALPH,* RELPH—Mod. Germ. RALFS.

In this chapter may be included the words in which is contained the meaning of law or judgment. It is rather remarkable that the principal word with this meaning occurs more especially in the names of women, and we can hardly help thinking of that ancient state of society when fatidical women, like Deborah among the Jews, and Albruna among the Germans, seem to have been the real law-givers and judges of the nation. The word in question is the Old High German *tuom, thuom, thum,*† Ang.-Sax. *dôm*, Old English *doom*, judgment.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Doom. Judgment

Old Germ. Tumo. Tummi, *apparently a Dane, in Saxo.* Ang.-Saxon Diuma, bishop of Mercia. Ang.-Saxon Toma, *found perhaps in Tomanworthig, now Tamworth, Cod. Dip.* 141, *&c.* Tumma, *Lib. Vit.* Tomy, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. TOMEY, TOMB, THUMM, DUME, TOM? Mod. Germ. THOMA, DUMM, DOHM. Fr. THOMÉ, TOMBE, THOM, DOME, DOMMEY, DOMBEY, DUHOMME, DUMAY.

* Derived by Pott, Lower, and others from Radulph. But unless a reason of a different sort can be given, the natural etymological derivation is from Ragolf.

† May not this be the origin of the name of Thumelicus, son of Arminius, 1st cent., for which Grimm proposes Old Norse *thumlungr*, thumb? The second part of the name might also be from a word of similar meaning, viz., *lag*, law.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Duomelo, Tomila, Tumila, 9th cent.—English DUMMELOW, DUMBELL, TOMMELL—Modern German DÜMMEL, TÜMMEL—French DOMMEL, THOMEL, TOMBEL. Old German Domlin, 7th cent.—Eng. TOMLIN, DUMLIN, DUMPLIN—Mod. German DÄUMLIN, DÜMLING—French DUMOLIN, DUMOULIN? Anglo-Saxon Domec, *(found perhaps in Domeccesige, now Dauntsey, Cod. Dip.* 271, *&c.)*—Modern German DÖMICH—French DOMECQ, DOUMIC. English TOMKIN—Mod. German DÜMICHEN. Eng. TOMSEY, TOMBS—French DOMEZ, DUMEZ, DUMAS?

COMPOUNDS.

(Gis, hostage? companion?) Old Germ. Domigis, Tomichis, 8th cent.—Eng. TOMKIES. *(Gisal,* same as *gis)* Old German Domigisil, 6th cent.—French, DOMICILE? *(Heid,* state, condition) Old German Tomaheid, 9th cent.—English DOMMETT—French DOUMET, THOMET. *(Hard,* fortis) Old Germ. Domard, 6th cent.—Eng. DUMMERT—Fr. DOMARD, DOMART. *(Hari,* warrior) Old German Domarius, 7th cent. —Old Norse Domar—Domheri, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. DUMMER, TOOMER—Mod. Germ. DOHMEYER—Fr. DOMER, DUMAIRE, DUMERY. *(Rit,* ride) Old Germ. Dumerit, 6th cent.—French THOMMERET. *(Run,* wisdom, mystery) Old Germ. Dommoruna,* 7th cent.—French DOMAIRON.

Varying forms of the same stem I take to be the following, as found in Anglo-Saxon *dœma, dêma,* a judge. Hence the "dempsters," judges of the Isle of Man.

Dam, Judgment

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Tammo, Temmo, Dimo, Diemo, Timo, Temo, 8th cent. Tymmo, a Dane or Northman in Saxo. Demma, *Lib. Vit.* English DAMM, TAME, TIM. Mod. Germ. DAMM, DEMME, THAMM, TEMM, DIEME, THIMM, TIMM. Fr. DAME, DAMM, DAMÉ, DAMAY, DEMAY, DEMEY, DIMÉ, DIMEY, TAMI, TAMA.

* The termination *run* in female names I have generally taken to be, as Grimm makes it, socia, amica. But in such a name as the above it seems to me that it should rather have the meaning of mysterious, perhaps cabalistic knowledge. So in the case of the wise woman of the Old Germans, Albruna, p. 135.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Tiemich, 11th cent.—Eng. DIMMICK, DIMMOCK, TAMMAGE—Mod. Germ. THIEMKE—French DEMOQUE. French DAMEL, DEMOLLE, THIMEL, TIMEL. Eng. TAMLYN, TAMPLIN, TIMLIN—French DAMELON, DEMOLIN, DEMELUN, DEMOULIN (*quasi* De Moulin). English DAMES, DEMPSEY, DIMES, TIMES, TIMS—French DAMEZ, DAMAS, DAMAZY, DEMOISY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old German Tamard, 9th cent.—Mod. German DAMMERT—French DEMART. (*Heid*, state, condition) Eng. TAMIET, DIMMETT—Fr. DAMET, DAMOTTE, DEMOTTE. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. DAMER, DAMORY—Mod. Germ. DAMMER—Fr. DAMER, DAMOUR (*quasi* "d'amour"), DEMAR, DEMIER, DEMORY, DIMIER. (*Run*, wisdom) English TIMPERON, TAMBORINE?—French DAMERON.

Another word of similar meaning may be *stow*, which Förstemann refers to the Gothic *staua*, a judge. There are only two ancient names in which it is found.

Stow. Judge.

SIMPLE FORM. English STOW.

DIMINUTIVE. English STOWELL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Stauher, 8th cent.—English STOWER. (*Wald*, power) English STOVOLD.

The Ang.-Sax. *lag*, *lah*, *leah*, law, is found in a few ancient names, and in a still greater number of modern ones. There are however some other words liable to intermix: as *lake*, Anglo-Saxon *lacan*, to play; *laug*, Old Norse *laug*, lavacrum; perhaps also Ang.-Sax. *leg*, flame.

Lag. Law.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Lago, Lacco, Leggi,* 9th cent. Eng. LACK, LACKEY, LACKAY, LAW, LAY, LAHEE, LEAH, LEGG, LEGGY,

* Förstemann thinks this name may perhaps be a mistake for Seggi. I do not see any reason for the supposition, and bring it in here.

LEE. Mod. German LEGE. French LAGUE, LAC, LACK, LEGÉ, LEGAY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Lagile, 11th cent.—Eng. LAWLEY, LOWLY—French LEGAL, LEGELEY. French LACHELIN. Old Germ. Lagoz, 9th cent.—Eng. LAWES—French LAGESSE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English LAGGON, LANE. Mod. German LEHN. French LAGNY, LAGNEAU, LAINÉ, LAINE.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) English LAYARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Lager, 8th cent.—English LAWYER—Mod. Germ. LACHER—French LAGIER, LAGUERRE, LÉGIER. (Or the above may all be simply the same as English "lawyer"; perhaps, however, in an old meaning of judge). (*Et*, p. 189) English LEGETT—Fr. LAGET, LACQUET, LEGAT. (*Leis*, learned, experienced) Eng. LAWLESS, LOWLESS, LEGLESS. (*Man*)* Eng. LACKMAN, LAWMAN, LOWMAN, LAYMAN—Mod. Germ. LACHMAN—Fr. LAUMAIN, LEHMAN. (*Wald*, power) French LEGAULT.

As a termination *lag* is difficult to separate from other words. The name Wihtlæg in the genealogy of the Mercian kings from Woden, Eng. WHITELEGG, WHITELAW, seems to belong to it.

The following stem seems to be from Gothic *aivs*, Old High German *êwa*, Anglo-Saxon *jû*, lex, statutum.

Ewe. Lex, Statutum.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Euo, Jo, Evo, 9th cent. English YEO, YEA, EWE, EVE. Mod. Germ. IWE. French EVE, YVE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Ewuli, 9th cent.—English EWELL, EVILL? Old Germ. Eveco, 11th cent.—Mod. Germ. EWICH—French EVEQUE? Old German Evizo, 10th cent.—English EAVES. French YVOSE.

PATRONYMICS.

Euing (*Domesday*). English EWING.

* Ang.-Sax. *lahman*, judge.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) English EWART—Mod. German EWERT—French YVERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Euhar, 9th cent. —Eng. EWER—French AUER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Eoman, Joman, 9th cent.—Eng. YEOMAN, YEAMAN. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Euarix (West Gothic king, 5th cent.), Eoricus—Eng. YORICK. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Ewald, 8th cent.—English EWALD—Mod. German EWALDT—French JOUALT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Euvart, 6th cent.—English YEOWARD. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Eolf, 8th cent.—Eng. YEALFE—French YOUF.

The following stem may be referred to Old Norse *thinga*, to deliberate, Old High German *dingôn*, to judge. The Old Norse *thing*, corresponding with the Ang.-Sax. *gemôt*, was a council both judicial and deliberative.

Thing, Forum, Conventus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English DING, DINGY, TINGEY, TINK. French TINGAY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Anglo-Saxon Dengel, *Cod. Dip.* 981.—English DINGLE, DINGLEY, TINGLE. English TINKLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Thincheri, 8th cent.—English TINKER—Mod. Germ. DINGER. (*Man*) English DINGMAN. (*Wealh*, stranger) Eng. DINGWELL—French DINGUEL.

CHAPTER XX.

THE TRUMPET OF FAME.

One of the most ancient stems in Teutonic names is *mar*, (Old High German *mâri*, illustrious), which is found in five names of the 1st cent., two of the 2nd, one of the 3rd, and nine of the 4th. Hence it was widely spread, as Förstemann remarks, over all the German tribes. It does not seem, however, to be found in Old Norse names, or to have been common among the Anglo-Saxons. It is most frequent as a termination, and in English names generally takes the Saxon form *more*. As a prefix there are other words liable to intermix, as Anglo-Saxon *mære*, horse, p. 79. Grimm also refers (*Deutsch. Gramm.*) to *mari*, the sea.

Mar, Mer. Illustrious.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Maro, Mar, Mer, Merio, 9th cent. Ang.-Sax. Mar, (*Cod. Dip.* 981). English MARR, MARRY, MARROW, MERRY. Mod. Germ. MAHR, MARR, MEER. French MÉREAU, MÉRA, MEREY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Maricus, Merica, 9th cent.—Eng. MARIGA, MERRICK—Mod. Germ. MIERCKE, MIRICH—French MÉRIQ. Old Germ Merila, 6th cent.—Eng. MERRELL, MERLE—Mod. Germ. MÄRELL, MEHRLE—French MÉRELLE, MERLY, MARLÉ, MAROLLA, MARIELLE. Old German Merling, 9th cent.—English MARLING, MARLIN—French MARLIN. Old German Mariza, Meriza, 9th cent.—Eng. MARIS, MARRS, MERCY ?—French MARIS. MARIZY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bod*, envoy) Old German Maroboduus, prince of the Marcomanni, 1st cent.—Mod. German MEERBOTT—French MARBOT. (*Gar*, spear) French MAROGER, MERGER. (*Gaud*, *Goz*, Goth) Old German Merigoz, 9th cent.—Merigeat, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. MARGOT—French MÉRIGOUT, MÉRIGOT, MARGOT, MARICOT. (*Gild*, companion ?) Old German Margildus, 8th cent.—Eng. MARIGOLD. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Merhart, 9th cent.—French MERARD. (*Lind*, gentle) Old Germ. Merlind, 9th cent.—French MARLAND, MERLAND. (*Man*) English MARMAN, MERRIMAN—French MERMAN, MIRAMON. (*Mund*, protection) English MARMONT, MERRYMENT ? (*Wald*, power) Old German Maroald, Merolt, 6th cent.—Modern German MEHRWALD—French MERAULT. (*Wig*, war) Old German Merovecus, Maroveus, 5th cent.—Eng. MARWICK, MARVY—French MARVY. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Maruin, 9th cent.—Mervinus, *Lib. Vit.*—English MARVIN—Mod. Germ. MEERWEIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English MARRIAN, MARINE, MERRIN—French MARIN, MARION, MARINIÉ, MARNE.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*, P. 29.

(*Bald*, bold) French MIRAMBAUT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Marnehar, 7th cent.—English MARINER, MARNER—French MARINIER, MARNIER. (*Ulf*, wolf) French MARNEUF.

A still more common word is *bert*, *pert*, bright, illustrious, corresponding with the Latin *clarus*. It is derived from the Gothic *bairhts*, Old High German *peraht*, Anglo-Saxon *beort*, *briht*. It was scarce among the Old Saxons, but common among the Anglo-Saxons, Lombards, Franks, and Bavarians. It is not of the same antiquity as the former word, not making its appearance in names before the 6th century. The form *briht* is common in Anglo-Saxon names, as *bright* in English.

Bert, Bright. Clarus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Berto, Perhto, 7th cent. Bertha or Bercta, daughter of the Frankish king Charibert, and wife of Ethelbert, king of Kent. Ang.-Saxon Berht or Beort, 7th cent. English BIRT, BURT, BERTIE, BRIGHT, BRIGHTY, PERT, PURT. Mod. Germ. BERT, BERTH, BRECHT. French BERTE, BERTEY, BERTEAU, BERTA, BURT, BURTY, BREHT.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Bertilo, Pertilo, 8th cent.—English BIRTLE, BRIGHTLY, PURTELL—Mod. German BRECHTEL, PRECHTEL—French BERTEL, BERTALL. Old Germ. Bertelin, 7th cent.—French BERTELON, BERTHELIN. Anglo-Saxon Byrtsie, *Cod. Dip.* 981—English BIRDSEYE ?

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Bertin, 7th cent. English BERTIN, PERTON. Mod. Germ. BERTIN. French BERTIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Berting, 8th cent. Eng. BRIGHTING. Mod. Germ. BERTONG.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Berthart, 8th cent.—French BURTARD, (*Helm*) Old Germ. Berthelm, 8th cent.—English BERTHAM—French BERTHEAUME. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Berhthari, Berther, Berter, 7th cent.—French BERTHIER, BERTIER. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old Germ. Berahtram, Bertram, Bertran, 6th cent.—Eng. BERTRAM—Mod. Germ. BERTRAM—French BERTRON. (*Land*, terra) Old Germ. Bertland, 8th cent.—Eng. BRIGHTLAND. (*Had*, war) Old German Berthad, 8th cent.—French PERTAT. (*Man*) English BRIGHTMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Bertemar—Ang.-Sax. Brihtmar, bishop of Lichfield—Eng. BRIGHTMORE, BIRDMORE—French BERTOMIER. (*Leis*, learned) Old Germ. Bertleis, 8th cent.—Eng. BIRTLES. (*Lac*, play) Old Germ. Bertlaicus—Eng. BIRDLOCK. (*Rand*, shield) Old Germ. Bertrand, 9th cent.—Eng. BERTRAND—Mod. German BERTRAND—French BERTRAND, BERTRANT. (*Ric* power) Old Germ. Perhtrick, Pertrih, 8th cent.—Partriche, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. PARTRICK ? PARTRIDGE ? PEARTREE ?—French BERTRAY. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Berahtold, 7th cent.—French BERTAULT.

A third stem of similar meaning is **bram, brem,* (Anglo-Saxon *brême*, renowned, Suio-Goth. *bram*, splendor).

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bram, Brem Renown.

Old Germ. Brimo, 11th cent. Bram, a Dane or Northman in Saxo. Eng. BRAME, BRAMAH, BREEM, BRIM, PRAM, PRIME. Modern German BREHM, PREIM. French BRAME, BRAMMA, PREMY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BRAMMELL, BRAMBLE, BRAMLEY, BRIMILEY, BRIMELOW, BRIMBLE.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) French BREMARD, PRIMARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BRAMER, BREMER, PRIMMER—Mod. German BRÄMER—Swed. BREMER—French BRIMEUR, PREMIER? (*Mund*, protection) English BREMOND—French BREMOND, BRÉMONT, BRIMONT. (*Ric*, power) English BREMRIDGE. (*Wald*, power) French PRIMAULT.

A very common stem is *rod, rot*, which appears since the 5th cent. It was very frequent among the Hessians, Alamanni, and Bavarians, but not so much so among the Saxons. Förstemann refers it to Old Norse *hrôdhr*, glory, and a supposed corresponding Gothic *hrôths*. The aspirated *h* in some cases forms a *c*, as noticed at p. 46. It is probable that *rôd, rôt*, red, also intermixes.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Rod, Rot Glory.

Old German Hrodo, Roado, Chrodo, Rodi, Rudda, Rot, Roth, Ruth, 8th cent. Rudda, *Lib. Vit.* English RODD, ROTH, WROTH, ROUT, ROUTH, ROOT, ROOTH, RUDD, RUTT, RUTTY, RUTH, CROAD, CROTTY, CROWDY. Modern German RHODE, RODDE, ROTH, ROTT, RUTTE, RUTH. French RODE, RODDE, ROTA, ROTH, ROTTA, ROTTÉ, ROTTI, RUDE, RUDEAU, RUTEAU, CROTTÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Hruodicho, 8th cent.—English RODICK, RUDDICK—Mod. German RODECK. Old German Rutechin, 11th cent.—Eng. RUDKIN—French ROUCHON. Old Germ. Hrodelus, Rodil, Chrodila, 8th cent.—English RUDDELL, ROUTLEY, RUTLEY—Mod. German RÖDEL, RUDEL—French RODEL, ROUDIL, RUDELLE, CROUTELLE. Old Germ. Rodelin —French ROUDILLON, ROULLIN, ROLLIN. English RODDIS, RHODES, ROOTS, ROOTSEY—Fr. RODIEZ, CROUTS, CROUTSCH. Old Germ. Hrodemia, 9th cent.—Eng. RODDAM.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Hrodin, Ruathin, Chrodin, 6th cent. Eng. RODEN, ROTHON, ROTTON, CROTON, CROWDEN. Mod. Germ. RÜDON. French RODIN, RUTTEN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Rodinga, 8th cent. English RUDDING. Mod. Germ. RODING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Hrodbald, Robald, 7th cent.—French ROUBAUD. (*Ber*, bear) Old Germ. Hruadbero, 9th cent.—English RODBER. (*Birin, bern*, bear) Old German Roudbirn, 8th cent.—Old Norse Hrôthbiörn—English RODBOURN. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Hrodebert, Duke of the Alamanni, 7th cent., Rodbert, Robert, 8th cent.—English ROBERT—Modern German ROBERT, RUPPRECHT—French ROBERT. (*Berg*, protection) Old Germ. Hrotberga, Rodbirg, 6th cent.—French ROBERGE. (*Gar*, spear) Old German Hrodgar, Crodeger, 7th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Hrôthgar (*Beowulf*)—Old Norse Hrôthgeir—Roeger, *Lib. Vit.*—Roger, *Domesday*—English RODGER, CROAGER—Modern German RÖDGER, ROGER—French ROGER. (*Gard*, protection) Old Germ. Hrodgart, Rutgard, 8th cent.—English RODGARD, RUDGARD. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Hrodhard, Rohard, 7th cent. —English RODYARD—Modern German ROTHARDT—French ROHARD, ROHART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Hrodhari, Lombard king, 7th cent., Rotheri, Crother, Rudher—Eng. ROTHERY, RUDDER, RUTTER, CROTHERS—Modern German

RODER, RUDER—Fr. RODIER, ROUDIÉRE, RUDDER, RUTTER. (*Land*, terra) Old German Rodland, Rolland, 8th cent.—Rolond, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. ROLLAND—Mod. Germ. ROLLAND—French ROLAND. (*Laic*, play) Old German Ruodleich, Rutleich, 8th cent.—Eng. RUTLEDGE, ROUTLEDGE. (*Ram*, raven) Old Germ. Rothram, Rodrannus, 8th cent.—English ROTHERAM—French RODRON. (*Man*) Old German Hrodman, Ruodman, 8th cent.—English RODMAN, RUDDIMAN, RUDMAN—Modern German RODEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Ruadmar, 7th cent.—Old Norse Hrôthmar—French RUDEMARE. (*Niw*, young) Old Germ. Hrodni, 8th cent.—Old Norse Hrôdny—Eng. RODNEY, ROTHNEY. (*Ric*, power) Old German Hrodric, last of the West Gothic Kings, 8th cent.—English RODRICK—Mod. German RÜDRICH—Spanish RODRIGO. (*Wealh*, stranger) Old German Ruadwalah, 8th cent.—English RODWELL, ROTHWELL, CRUTWELL—French ROTIVAL. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Hrodowald, Lombard king, 7th cent.—Mod. Germ. RODWALD—French ROUALT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Hrodoward, 8th cent.—French RODUWART. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old Germ. Hrodwig, Ruodwih, 8th cent.—English RUDWICK, RODAWAY, RODWAY—Mod. Germ. RODEWIG. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Hrodulf, king of the Heruli, 5th cent.; king of Burgundy, 9th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Hrôthwulf—Eng. RUDOLPH—Mod. German RUDOLPH, RUDELOFF—French RODOLPHE.

A fifth stem of similar meaning is *rom*, *rum*, which Förstemann refers to *hrôm*, *hruam*, glory. The aspirated *h* forms *c* in a few English names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Rom, Rum. Glory.

Old German Hruam, Ruomo, Rumo, 8th cent. Rum, name of a female serf, *Cod. Dip.* 981. Eng. ROME, ROOM, RUM, RUMMEY, CROME, CROMEY, CROOM, CRUM.* Modern German ROHM, RÖHM, ROM. French ROMMY, ROMÉO, ROMIEU.

* This might be from an Old Norse name Krumr, which seems to be from Dan. *krum*, bent or crooked.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Rumali. English ROMILLY, RUMLEY, RUMBELOW, CROMLEY. Mod. Germ. ROMMEL, RUMMEL. French ROMMEL, ROUMILLY, RUMMEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald* bold) Old German Rumbold, 10th cent.—English RUMBOLD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Hrumheri, Rumhar, 6th cent.—Eng. ROMER, RUMMER—Mod. German RAUMER, REAUMUR, ROMER—French ROUMIER. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Romulf, 6th cent.—French ROMEUF.

The following stem, found in three ancient names, all in German forms, Förstemann refers to Lat. *clarus*, Mid. High Germ. *clâr*, illustrious. Some of the following are certainly of German origin, but others may be doubtful.

Clar, Cler, Illustrious.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English CLARE, CLARY, CLEAR, CLEARY. French CLAIR, CLAREY, CLER, CLERY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. CLARIDGE. Eng. CLARIS—French CLÉRISSE.

PATRONYMIC.

French CLARENC.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) English CLARET—French CLARIAT, CLERET. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Clarmunt, 9th cent.—English CLAREMONT—French CLERMONT (or local ?). (*Vis*, wise) Eng. CLARVIS, CLARVISE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

French CLAIRIN, CLÉRIN.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Clarembald, 11th cent.—Eng. CLARINGBOLD, CLARINGBULL—French CLÉRAMBAULT. (*Burg*, protection) French CLERAMBOURG.

There is a stem *dal, tal*, which Förstemann refers to Ang.-Sax. *deal*, illustrious. Another stem *dale* he separates doubtingly, mentioning the Goth. *dails*, Ang.-Sax. *dael*, part (better the

verb *delan*, to dispense, distribute). A[a] third word which would suit very well for the sense of some of the compounds is Old Norse *tala*, Ang.-Sax. *talian*, to relate, recount. However, I will not attempt the separation, but introduce the whole group here.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Dal, Del. Illustrious.

Old Germ. Tallo, Dal, Tello, Telo, 8th cent., Daila, Deil, Tail, 5th cent. Tella, *Lib. Vit.* Delee, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. TALL, DALLY, DALLOW, DELL, DELLOW, DALE, DELAY, TEALE. Modern German DAHL, THAL, TELL. Swiss TELL. French DALLÉ, DALLY, TALLE, TEL, DELLE, DELAY, DELEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. DALLAS, TALLISS—French DALLOZ, DELESSE. Eng. TALLACK—French DELLAC. Fries. TIALMA—Fr. TALMA.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Thailina, 11th cent. Eng. DALLEN, TALLON. French DALON, DELAN, DELANNEAU, TALLON.

PATRONYMICS.

English DALLING, TELLING, TEELING. Modern German DAHLING. French DELINGE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Dalbert, 8th cent.—Talberct, *Lib. Vit.*—English TALBERT—French DALBERT, TALBERT. (*Bot*, envoy) English TALBOT—French TALABOT, TALBOT, DELABAUD? (*Bon*, slayer) Eng. TELBIN—French DALIBON. (*Dio*, servant) Eng. DALDY? (*Fer*, travel) Old Germ. Dalferi*—Eng. TELFER—Fr. TAILFER, TAILLEFER, DELOFFRE. (*Fard*, travel) English TALFOURD? TELFORD? (*Ger*, spear) Eng. TALKER?—Fr. DALGER, DELOGER, DELOCRE. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Dealher, Delheri, 9th cent.—English DALLOR, DELHIER, DELLER, TELLER—Mod. Germ. THALER, DÖLER, TIELER—Fr. DALLERY, DELAIRE, DELERY, TELLIER. (*Hard*) Fr. DALLIARD, TALLARD, TEILLART. (*Man*) Old

* This name Förstemann does not seem to be certain about; Dalferi, Dauferi, and Dalferi occur nearly together, and he appears to think that one may be put for the other. Of course I do not put out of question the ordinary derivation of Taillefer, "iron-cleaver."

German Dalman, 8th cent.—English DALMAN, TALLMAN—Mod. Germ. DAHLMANN, THALMANN—French DELMON, DALLEMAGNE? TALLEMAN. (*Mar*, famous) English DALLIMORE, DELLAMORE, DELMAR—Mod. Germ. THALMEIER, THALHAMMER?—French DELAMARRE, DELEMER, DELIMIER, DELMER. (*Mag*, *mac*, might) Eng. TALLEMACH? TALMAGE? (*Mot*, courage) Old Germ. Talamot, 8th cent.—French DELAMOTTE, DELMOTTE, DELAMOTHE. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Delricus, 9th cent.—French DALERAC, DELROCQ. (*Rand*, shield) Fr. TALLEYRAND? (*Ward*, guardian) French DELOUARD. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Daliwey, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. DALLOWAY—French DALVL

There is a stem *blad*, *blat*, which Förstemann, supposing a metathesis, places to the root *bald*, p. 240, but which Stark, as I think, more judiciously, refers to Anglo-Saxon *blæd*, glory. The Ang.-Saxon *blæd*, a blade, leaf, metaphorically a sword (as in English), seems however equally probable. A name Blatspiel, apparently German, in the London directory, seems more naturally referable to the latter, in the sense of "sword-play."

Blad, Blat. Glory.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English BLADE, BLATE, PLATT. French BLAD, BLATTE, BLED, BLET, PLATTE, PLATEAU, PLAIT, PLET.

DIMINUTIVES.

French PLATTEL, PLATEL, BLETEL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Bladin, 8th cent. English PLATON, PLATTEN. French BLATIN, BLETON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Bladard, 7th cent.—French PLATARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Blathar—Eng. PLATER—French BLADIER, BLATTER, BLETERY, PLAIDEUR? (*Rat*, counsel) French PLATRET.

In this place may come in the stem *load, lote, loud,* which Förstemann refers to Old High Germ. *hlût,* loud, which, as in the Greek, had also the sense of illustrious. In support of the latter derivation Abel quotes a line from Ermold Nigel in his poem in praise of Saint Louis.

"Nempe sonat Hluto præclarum, Wicgch quoque Mars est."

Förstemann observes that there is no more difficult root than this in the compass of German names, from its liability to mix with *liud, liut,* people. The initial *h* forms *c* in many names of the Merovingian period, as also in several French and English.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Load, Loat. Illustrious.

Old Germ. Chlodio, Frankish king, 5th cent.; Chludius, Lotto. English LAUD, LOAT, LOTE, LOTT, CLODE, CLOUD, CLOUT. Mod. German LODE, LOTH, LOTT, KLODE, KLOTH. French LAUDE, LAUDY, LODDÉ, CLAUDE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Luotheco, 11th cent.—Eng. LOTCHO. Eng. LOWDELL—French CLAUDEL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English LOADEN, LOTON, LOUDON, CLUTTON. French LAUDON, LOUDUN, LAUTTEN, CLAUDIN.

PATRONYMIC.

English CLOWTING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari,* warrior) Old Germ. Hlodhar, Clothar, 6th cent.—Lothere, King of Kent, A.D. 673, called also Clotherius, *Cod. Dip.* 981—Eng. LOADER, LOWDER, CLOTHIER—Mod. German LÖTHER, LOTTER—Fr. LOEDER, LAUDIER, LAUTIER. (*Hild,* war) Old German Chlotichilda or Clothilda, daughter of the Burgundian king, Chilperic, 5th cent.—French CLOTILDE (christian name). (*Mar,* famous) Old German Chlodomir, son of Chlodwig 1st, 6th cent.—French CLODOMIR. (*Man*)

English LOADMAN, CLOUDMAN, CLOUTMAN—French ? LAUTEMANN. (*Wig, wi,* war) Old German Lodewig, Chlodowich, Clodoveus, Clovis, 5th cent.—French CLOVIS.

Another word having the meaning of glory is Ang.-Sax. and Old High German *wuldar.* This, in its simple form, is apt to intermix with Walter, p. 345.

Wulder. Glory.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English WOLTER. French VOLTIER, WOLTER. Or all the above may perhaps only be the same as Walter.

COMPOUNDS.

Old German Uulderich, Vulderich, 8th cent. English WOOLDRIDGE.

In this chapter may be included the names having the meaning of crown, bracelet, or ornament, in the probable sense of a badge or distinction, as the reward of valour. There is a stem *bowk, bouch,* which I take to be from Goth. *baugs,* Old High Germ. *bauc,* bracelet. And the forms *bug, buck,* I also take to be most probably from the same, on account of the constant tendency to change the more ancient form *ou* into the simpler *u.* A third form is found in the Ang.-Sax. *beâg, beâh, bêh,* whence I take to be the Eng. "badge." A word very liable to intermix is *bog, bow,* arcus, p. 224, from the same general root signifying to bend.

Bowk, Bouch. Bracelet.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bauco, Paugo, 6th cent. Bucco, Buggo, Pucco, 8th cent. Ang.-Saxon Bucge, Buga, Beage. Buge, (*Domesday Notts.*). Eng. BOUCH, BOUCHEY, BEUGO, BUGG, BEW, BUCK, BUCKIE, BADGE, BEE, (the two latter the Ang.-Saxon form). Mod. Germ. BAUCH, BAUCKE, PAUCK, BUCK, BUGGE, PUCHE. French BOUCHÉ, POUCHA.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Buccelin, General of the Alamanni, 6th cent. —Eng. BUCKLIN, BUGGELN—French BOUQUILLON, BOUGLON. English BUCKSEY—French BOUCASSE, BOUCHEZ. English BUGLEA, BEWLY, BUCKLEY, BUCKLE, PUCKLE—Fr. BOUCLY, BUCKLÉ, BUCAILLE, BOUGLÉ.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Buchinus, 7th cent. Eng. BUCKNEY, BUGGIN, PUGIN. French BOUCON, BOUCHON, BOUCHENY, BOUGON, POUGIN, POUGNY.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) French BOUCARD, BOUCART, BOUCHARD, POUCHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Παϊκαρις *(Procop)*—English BOWKER, BOUCHER—French BOUCHER, BOUCHERIE, BUCKER, BOUHIER. *(Et*, p. 189) Eng. BOWKETT, BUCKET, PUCKET—Fr. BOUQUET, BOUCHET, POUCHET. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Bougrat, 10th cent.—English BOUCHERETT*—French BOUGUERET, BOUQUEROT, BOUCHEROT. (*Ron*, raven) French BOUGRAIN, BOUCHERON. (*Ric*, power) Eng. BUCKRIDGE, PUCKRIDGE—French BOUCRY. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Buciowald, 6th cent.—French BOUGAULT, POUGEAULT. *(Ulf*, wolf) Old German Baugulf, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Beowulf?—English BALFE?

From the Gothic *mizdô*, Anglo-Saxon *mêd*, Old High German *mieta*, reward, Eng. "*meed*," Förstemann derives a stem *mid, miz*, which may come in here.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Mieto, Mizo, 8th cent. Mede, *Lib. Vit.* English MEAD,† MIETTE. French MIDI, MIETTE. Meed. Reward.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Mitola, 7th cent.—Eng. MIDDLE, MITTELL—French MIDOL. French MIDOCQ.

* Of French origin.

† Or to the stem *math, med*, p. 341.

PHONÉTIC ENDING.

English MITTON, MIZON. French MITON, MIÉTON.

PATRONYMIC.

English MISSING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French MISARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French MIDIÉRE, MISSIER, MIZERY.

CHAPTER XXI.

WEALTH AND PROSPERITY.

Among the words having the meaning of wealth, prosperity, success, the most common root is Old Norse *audr*, Ang.-Saxon *eâd*, whence the Gothic *audags*, Ang.-Saxon *eâdig*, *eadg*, Old Norse *audgr*, wealthy or prosperous. Förstemann extends this root rather widely, taking in all the forms in *od* and *ot*, for which I think that two other derivations may perhaps in certain cases be proposed, see pp. 194, 217. Most of the English names, it will be seen, are in the Saxon form *ed*, and most of the French in the Gothic form *aud*.

Aud, Ed. Prosperity.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Audo, Oudo, Outo, 7th cent. Old Norse Audr. Ang.-Sax. Edda, Eddi, Eata. Auti, Outi, *Domesday*. Eng. AUGHT, AUGHTIE, OUGHT, AUTH, EADE, EADIE, EDDY, EAT. Modern German OTT. French AUDE, AUDY, AUTIÉ, OUTI, ODE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Audila, 6th cent.—Eng. OUTLAW?—French AUDILLE. Old Germ. Audac, 6th cent.—French AUDIQUET *(double dimin.)*. English EDKINS. English EDDIS—French AUDIS. Old German Odemia, 8th cent.—Eng. ODAM.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Audin, 7th cent. English AUTON, OUGHTON, EADON. French AUDIN, AUTIN, OUDIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Auding, 8th cent. English OUTING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Audebert, 7th cent.—Modern German ODEBRECHT—French AUDIBERT. (*Brand*, sword)

Old German Autprand, 9th cent.—French AUDEBRAND. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Autburg, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Eâdburh—Eng. EDBROOK? (*Arn, Orn*, eagle?) Old German Autorn, 8th cent.—Odierna, *Lib. Vit.*—Hodierna, *temp. William the Conqueror*—Eng. ODIERNE. (*Fred*, peace) Old Germ. Autfrid, 8th cent.—French AUDIFFRED, AUDIFFRET. (*Gan*, magic) Old German Audiganus, 9th cent.—French AUDIGANNE. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Audagar, Augar, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Edgar—Eng. EDGAR, EDIKER, AUGER—French AUDIGUIER, ODIGIER, AUGER. (*Hard*) Old German Authard, 7th cent.—French OUDARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Autharis, Lombard king, 6th cent., Authar—Eng. AUTHER—French AUTHIER, AUTIER, AUDIER. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old German Audram, Autrannus, 7th cent.—Eng. AUTRAM, OUTRAM—French AUDRAN, AUTRAN. (*Land*) Old Germ. Aotlund, 8th cent.—French AUTHELAND. (*Mad, med*, reverence) Old German Automad, 8th cent.—Eng. EDMEAD, EDMETT. (*Man*) Old German Autman, 8th cent.—English EDMANS—Modern German ODEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Audomar, 7th cent.—French AUDEMARS. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Audemund, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Eâdmund—English EDMOND—French EDMOND. (*Rad, red*, counsel) Old Germ. Auderat, Autrad, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Eâdred, Uhtred—Eng. AUDRITT, OUTRED. (*Ric*, power) Old German Audricus, Autricus, 7th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Eâdric—English OUTRIDGE, EDRIDGE—French AUTRIQUE, AUTEROCHE. (*Wealh*, stranger) Otuel, *Lib. Vit.*—English EDWELL, EATWELL, OTTIWELL. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Audoard, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Eâdweard—Eng. EDWARD—French AUDEVARD, AUDOUARD, EDOUARD. (*Wig*, war) Ang.-Sax. Eâdwig—English EDWICK—French AUDOUY. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Audowin, Audoin, 6th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Eâdwine—English EDWIN—French AUDOIN. (*Wulf*) Ang.-Sax. Eadwulf, Eâdulf—Eng. EDOLPH.

A word of similar meaning is Anglo-Saxon *wela, weola*, weal, wealth, prosperity. Förstemann separates this stem from another, which he

derives from *wel*, bene, but I think the distinction is scarcely to be made, and class them together.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Wialo, Weala, Welo, 8th cent. English WEALE, WELLOW, VEALE, WHEELEY. Mod. Germ. WIEHL. French WEIL, WEL, VEIL, VIEL, VELLY, VIOLLEAU. Weal. Prosperity.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Weliga. English WHEELOCK, WHELLOCK, WELLOCK. French VELIC.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English WHEELAN. French VEILLON.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Wellunc, 9th cent. English WELLING, WHEELING. Mod. Germ. WEHLING. French WELLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) English WELLARD—Modern German WEILERT—French OUELLARD, VELLARD, VEILLARD, VIOLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Wielher, 8th cent.—English WHEELER, WELLER—Mod. Germ. WEILLER—Fr. VEILLER, VIOLLIER, (*Land*) Old Germ. Wiolant, Weland,* 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Weland—Old Norse Völundr—Eng. WAYLAND, WELAND, WELLAND—Mod. Germ. WEYLAND, WIELAND. (*Man*) Old Germ. Weliman, 8th cent.—Eng. WELLMAN—Mod. German WELLMANN. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Wielrat, 8th cent.—Eng. WHEELWRIGHT? (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Weololf—French? WELHOFF?

From a similar root is *wol*, which Förstemann refers to Old High German *wolo*, *wola*, fortuna, bene. As a prefix it may in some cases be formed by syncope from *wolf*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Wolo, Wola, 9th cent. English WOLI, WOLLEY, WHOLEY. Mod. German WOHL, WOLL. French VOL, VOLLÉE. Woll. Prosperity.

* Grimm thinks that the Weland of Northern mythology may perhaps derive his name from Old Norse *vela*, to deceive, a derivation which would accord with the story of which he is the hero.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. WOLEDGE. French WOILLEZ. French VOILQUIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English WOLLEN. French VOILIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Et, p.* 189) Eng. WOLLATT, VOLLET—French VOLLET. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. VOLLER—French VOLLIER. (*Helm*) Eng. VOLLAM, VOLLUM—French WOILLAUME, VUILLAUME. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Wolafrid, 9th cent.—French VUILLEFROY. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Wolomar, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. WOLLMER—French VOILLEMIER. (*Mot*, courage) Old German Wolamot, 8th cent.—French VUILLEMOT. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Wolamunt, 9th cent.—French VOILLEMONT. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Wolarih, 8th cent.—Eng. WOLRIGE. (*Work*, opus)* Eng. WHOLEWORK?

From the Goth. *ufjô*, abundance, Förstemann thinks may perhaps be derived the root *uf, ôf*, remarking, however, that the root *ub*, (Old Norse *ubbi*, fierce) is liable to intermix. There is, moreover, another derivation suggested by the name of the Mercian king Offa or Uffa. His ancestor of the same name, who ruled over the continental Angeln, "was blind till his seventh, and dumb till his thirteenth year; and though excelling in bodily strength, was so simple and pusillanimous that all hope that he would ever prove himself worthy of his station was abandoned." (*Thorpe.*) This description naturally suggests to us as the etymon of his name, the Anglo-Saxon *uuf*, owl, English "oaf," blockhead. It does not, however, seem to me necessary to assume with Mr. Thorpe that it was any resemblance to his Anglian

* This is found as the termination of some ancient names.

ancestor that gave the name to the Mercian Offa; I should rather suppose that the ignoble origin (if such it were) of the name had passed out of mind, and that it was assumed in accordance with the common principle of taking the name of an ancestor.

SIMPLE FORMS. Off, Uff. Abundance.

Old Germ. Uffo, Offo, 8th cent. Ang.-Saxon Offa, king of Mercia. English OFFEY, OUGH. Mod. Germ. OFF.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Ofilo, 7th cent. English OFFILL, UFFELL, OFFLOW, OFFLEY. Mod. Germ. OEFFELE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Offuni, 8th cent. English OFFEN. French OFIN, OFFNY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) English OFFORD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. OFFER. (*Man*) French OFFMAN.

For the following stem, on which Förstemann remarks as very obscure, he suggests Ang.-Sax. *tass*, acervus, congeries frugum.

SIMPLE FORMS. Tass. Acervus.

Old German Taso, *Lombard king*, *6th cent.*, Tasso, Dasso. Eng. DASSY. Mod. Germ. DASSE. French DASSY, TASSY. Ital. TASSO?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Tassilo, *Bavarian king*, 6th cent., Dassilo, Dessilo—Eng. TASSELL—Mod. Germ. DASSEL—Fr. TASSEL, TASSILY, DESOLLE. French TASSELIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) English DASENT?—French DESSANT? DESAINT? (*Et*, *p.* 189) English DASSETT—French DASSET, TASSOT. (*Hard*, fortis) English DESSERT—French TASSERT, DESERT. (*Hari*, warrior) French DASSIER. (*Man*) English TASMAN—Mod. Germ. DESSMANN, TESSMAN. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Tasrad, 9th cent.—French DESRAT. (*Ger*, spear) English TASSIKER? TASKER?—French TASCHER?

The idea of inheritance seems to be found in the root *arb, arp,* which Förstemann refers to Gothic *arbja,* Old Norse *arfi,* heir, Gothic *arbi,* Old Norse *arfr,* Ang.-Sax. *erfe,* hereditas. I do not feel sure, however, that we ought not to take the most ancient meaning of the root, as found in Sansc. *arv,* to destroy, to desolate. Zeuss and Grimm mention also Gothic *airps,* Anglo-Saxon *eorp,* fuscus. (In Ang.-Saxon and Old Norse this word had also the meaning of wolf, a suitable sense for proper names.)

Arb, Arp. Inheritance.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Arbo, Arpo, Erbo, Erpo, Herbo, Herpo, Herfo, 8th cent. Arpus, a prince of the Catti in Tacitus, 1st cent., probably comes in here. Old Norse Erpr. Eng. HARP, HERP. Modern German ARVE, ERB, ERPF, HARPE. French ARBEAU, ARBEY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Erfilo—Mod. Germ. ERPEL—French HERBEL, HARBLY. French HERBELIN. French HERBECQ. French HARBEZ.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Erbona, Arbun, 8th cent.—English ARBON, ARPIN—French ARPIN, HERBIN, HERPIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gast,* guest) Arbogastes, a Frankish general under the Emperor Gratian, 4th cent.—French ARBOGAST. (*Hard*) Old German Arphert, 9th cent.—French ARFORT. (*Hari,* warrior) Old German Erphari, 8th cent.—English ARBER, ARBERY, HERPER, HARPER ?—Modern German HERPFER ?—French ARBRE, ARVIER, HERVIER. (*Mund,* protection) Old German Erpmund, 10th cent.—French ARBOMONT. (*Ulf,* wolf) Old Germ. Erpulf, 8th cent.—French ARVEUF.

Another stem of similar meaning may be *laib, laiv,* which Förstemann refers to Gothic *laifs,*

superstes. The meaning, however, may be, as Förstemann suggests, simply that of son. A root liable to intermix is *liub, leof*, p. 264.

Laib, Laiv. Superstes.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Leifi. English LAVEY, LABY, LEVEY. Mod. Germ. LEFF. French LABÉ, LABIE, LEBEY, LEBEAU, LEVÉ, LEVEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

English LAVELL, LEVELL—French LABELLE, LAVALLE, LAVALLEY, LEBEL. French LABICHE, LEBOCQ. French LEFLON. English LAVIS, LEVIS—French LEBIEZ.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Leibin, Laifin, 9th cent.—English LAVIN, LEVIN—Mod. Germ. LEBIN—Fr. LAVENAY, LAFON, LEBAN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ern*, eagle) English LABERN—French LAVERNE. (*Et*, *p.* 189) English LEVETT—French LABITTE, LAFITTE, LEVITE. (*Hard*) Modern German LEPERT—French LEVARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Leibher, 8th cent.—Eng. LAVER, LABOR —Mod. Germ. LAIBER—French LAVIER, LABOUR, LABORIE. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Eng. LABRAM—French LAVIRON. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Leibrat, 8th cent.—English LEVERET—French LEVRAT, LEBRET. (*Ric*, power) English LAVERICK, LEVERIDGE—Fr. LABRIC, LEBRECK. (*Wald*, power) French LAVAULT, LEBEAULT. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Laibulf, 8th cent.—French LEBUFFE, LEBŒUF.

The sense of acquisitiveness may perhaps be found in the root *arg, arc, erc*, which Graff refers to Old High German *arc, arac*, avarus, though Förstemann thinks that some older meaning may lie at the bottom of it.

Arg, Arc. Acquisitive.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Argo, Archo, Araho, Ercho, 9th cent. Eng. ARCH, URCH, ARGUE. Mod. Germ. ERCHE, ERCK. French ARGY, ARAGO.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Argila, 7th cent. English ARKELL, ARCULUS (*Birm.*)

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Argant, 11th cent.—Eng. ARGENT—French ARGAND. (*Bald*, bold) Eng. ARCHBOLD, ARCHBELL. (*Bud*, envoy) Old Germ. Argebud, 7th cent.—Eng. ARCHBUTT. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Archard, 10th cent.—Eng. ARCHARD, ORCHARD, URQUHART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Argar, Erchear, 8th cent.—Archere, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Eng. ARCHER—Mod. Germ. ERKER—French ARCHEREAU. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Archarat, 8th cent.—Eng. ARKWRIGHT? (*Mund*, protection) Old German Argemund, 7th cent.—English ARGUMENT.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE OUTER MAN.

Names derived from personal characteristics, such as stature, complexion, &c., must no doubt have in many cases been originally surnames. Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, gives us one of the earliest instances of surnames of this sort. There were two Hewalds, both missionaries to the Old Saxons, one of whom was called for the sake of distinction black Hewald, and the other white Hewald, from the different colour of their hair. This brings us back to the year 692. But such names appear also to have been often given baptismally, and though in some cases we may suppose that they were an actual description of the infant, yet in the majority of cases I conceive that they were simply adopted as being names in use.

The sense of personal beauty enters into a considerable number of names. From the Old High Germ. *scôni*, Mod. Germ. *schon*, Ang.-Sax. *sceone, scêne*, are the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Shone, Sheen.

Old German Sconea, 9th cent. English SKONE, SHONE, SKEEN, SKINEY, SHEEN, SHINE, SHINN. Mod. Germ. SCHON. French SCHONE.

[Beautiful.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Sconiburga, Sconburg, 10th cent.—French SHOENBERG. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Sconhari, 8th cent.—English SHONER, SHINER, SHINNER—Mod. Germ. SCHÖNER—French ? SCHENER. (*Man*) Eng. SHENIMAN.

The sense of personal beauty is in some instances closely allied to that of brightness. Thus the above root is related to Eng. "shine" and "sheen." And the Old Norse *dægilegr*, pulcher, is probably connected with *dag*, day, *dagian*, to shine. Again, the sense of brightness is used metaphorically to express glory or fame, as in the root *bert*, bright, p. 369. But though these two senses are naturally liable to intermix, I am inclined to think that the more general meaning is that of personal beauty. In the former edition I took the root *dag*, day, to be derived from the personification of Northern mythology. But Grimm (*Deutsch. Gramm.*) suggests whether its meaning may not be that of brightness or beauty. The latter sense I take as the most suitable, and introduce the group in this place.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Dag, Tag, Brightness, Beauty.

Old German Dag, Dago, Daga, Dacco, Tacco, 6th cent. English DAGG, DACK, DECK, DAY, TAGG, TEGG, TAY. Mod. German DAAKE, DÄGE, DECK, TAG, TACK. French DAGA, TAQUO, DECQ, DEGAY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Dagalo, Tacilo, 7th cent.—English DAGLEY, DAILY, TACKLE, TACKLEY, TEKELL—Mod. German DEGEL, TAGEL—Fr. DEGALLE, DEGOLA, DECLE, DECHILLY, DECLA, DAILLY. Old Germ. Dacolenus, 7th cent.—French DACLIN, DECLINE, DEGLANE. English DAYKIN. Eng. DAYES, DAZE, DAISY—French DAGES, DACES.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Dachant, 8th cent.—French DAGAND. (*Bald*, bold) Old German Tagapald, Dacbold, 8th cent.—Daegbald, *Lib. Vit.*—English DAYBELL—Mod. Germ.

TABOLD. (*Bern*, bear) Old German Tagapern, 9th cent.—English TAYBURN. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Dagobert, Frankish king, 7th cent.—Mod. German DABBERT—French DAGBERT, DEGOBERT. (*Birg*, protection) Old German Tagabirga, 9th cent.—Eng. TACKABARRY. (*Gest*, hospes) French DAGEST. (*Grim*, fierce) Old German Dagrim, 9th cent.—French DAGRIN, DAGRON.* (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Daiher, 9th cent.—Dacher, *Lib. Vit.*—English DAGGER, DACKER, DAYER, DAIRY—Modern German TÄGER—French DAGUERRE, DAGOURY, DACHERY, DEGORY, DECKER, DECORI. (*Hard*) English TAGART, TEGART—Mod. German DECKERT—French TACHARD, DÉCHARD. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Dachelm, 9th cent.—English DACOMBE—French DECHAUME. (*Med*, reverence) French DAGOMET. (*Man*) Eng. TACKMAN, DAYMAN—Mod. German TAGMANN. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Dagamund, 9th cent.—English DAYMONT. (*Rand*, shield) French DEGRAND, DECRAND. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Dacarat, 8th cent.—French DECRET. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Dagoin, 8th cent.—French DAGOIN, DACQUIN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Dagaulf, Thuringian duke, 6th cent.—Mod. Germ. DAULF—French DEGOF, DECUVE.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Tagenard, 9th cent. Fr. TAGNIARD.

I take the stem *glas, glis*,† also to have the meaning of shining, smoothness, and hence of personal beauty. In the former edition I referred our name GLASS to glass, vitrum, but I now think it necessary to look deeper, and to take the root from which that word is derived. The sense contained is that of brightness, smoothness, and polish, and the root is found in Old High Germ.

* Or these two names, and especially the latter, may be the same as the Dæghrefn of Beowulf—*refn*, raven, being in French names frequently contracted into *ron*.

† Perhaps to the same stem may be put English GLOSS, CLOSE, French CLOSSE, CLOEZ, English CLOSER, French CLOSIER, &c.

glizan, Mod. German *gleiszen*, to shine, Old Norse *glæsa*, to polish, Old High German *glas*, *glis*, brightness, English glaze, gloss, glisten.

Glass, Glis. Brightness Beauty.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Glis, 10th cent. English GLASS, GLASSEY, GLAZE, CLASS. Mod. Germ. GLASS, GLEISS, KLASS. French GLAS, GLAISE, GLAZE.

DIMINUTIVE.

English GLASKIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English GLASSON, GLISSAN, CLASSON. French GLASSON, CLASSEN.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) Eng. GLAZARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Glisher, 8th cent.—Eng. GLAZIER, GLAISHER—Mod. German GLÄSER—French GLAESER. (*Wald*, power) Eng. CLISSOLD.

Again, the sense of brightness sometimes merges into that of whiteness. Thus the Anglo-Saxon *blanc*, Old High Germ. *blanch*, white, seem to have their root in Old Norse *blanka*, to shine. And the Ang.-Sax. *blâc*, pale, is derived from the verb *blîcan*, to shine. Hence, as the Eng. "fair" means both light-complexioned and also beautiful, so I think in the above two roots there may be something more contained than the mere sense of white or pale.

Blank. White, Beautiful?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Blanca, 10th cent. English BLANK, BLANCH, BLENKY, BLINCO, PLANK, PLANCHÉ, PLINCKE. Mod. Germ. BLANK, BLANG, BLENK, PLANCK. French BLANC, BLANQUE, BLANCA, BLANCHE, BLANGY, PLANQUE, PLANCHE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English BLENKIN.* French BLANCHIN.

* Hence BLENKINSOP as a local name, "Blenkin's hope," (Ang.-Sax. *hóp*, mound).

COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) English BLANCHETT—French BLANQUET, BLANCHET, PLANQUET. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Blancard, Blanchard, 11th cent.—English BLANCHARD—Modern German BLANCKARDT—French BLANCARD, BLANCHARD, BLANGEARD, PLANCHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English BLANCKER—French BLANQUIER, PLANKER, PLANCHER. (*Man*) Eng. BLANKMAN. (*Ron*, raven) Eng. BLENKIRON, BLINCKHORN—French BLANCHERON. (*Ward*, guardian) French BLANQUART.

From the Anglo-Saxon *blîcan*, to shine, Old High Germ. *bleih*, Ang.-Sax. *blâc*, pale, I derive the following stem, which is cognate with the last, losing the nasal. There are several Old German names, but only one corresponding with ours.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Blake, Blick. Pale, Beautiful?

Eng. BLICK, BLEAK, BLEACH, BLAKE, BLAKEY, BLACOW, BLIGH. French BLECH.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Blicker, 8th cent.—English BLAKER, BLEACHER—Mod. Germ. BLECHER—French BLÉQUIER. (*Man*) Blaecmon, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. BLAKEMAN.

Of a similar meaning maybe the word *flad*, *flat*, for which Grimm supposes a Gothic *flêths*, Old High Germ. *flât*, in the sense of brightness, cleanness. Traces of these two senses are found respectively in the Mid. High German *vlaetec*, shining, and Mod. German *unflath*, filth. As a termination it is peculiar to the names of women, and in Ang.-Sax. takes the form *fled*, as in Adelfleda, Wynfleda, &c. The Old Norse *flîôd*, a beautiful or elegant woman, may be cognate.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Flad, Flat. Fair.

English FLATT, FLETT, FLATAU. Mod. German FLATHE. French FLAD, FLAUD.

DIMINUTIVE. PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. FLATTELY. Eng. FLITTON. French FLATON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English FLATTER, FLATTERY. (*Man*) English FLATMAN. (*Rod*, glory) Old German Fladrudis, 8th cent.—French FLATRAUD.

Another word having the meaning of beauty may be *wan, wen.* Förstemann suggests Gothic *vêns*, opes, or Old High Germ. *wân*, spes, opinio. Graff also refers to Old High Germ. *wan*, deficiens, imperfectum, and *wâni*, poverty. The most suitable root, as it seems to me, in most cases, is Old Norse *vænn*, formosus, elegans, to which I here place it.

Wan, Wen. Beautiful.

SIMPLE FORMS:

Old Germ. Wan, Wano, Vano, Wenni, 8th cent. Eng. WANE, WENN, VANE, VANN, VENN. Fr. VANEY, GUÉNEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Wanilo, Venilo, 8th cent.—Eng. WANNELL, VENNELL—French VANELLI, VENELLE. Old Germ. Wanicho, Wenniko, 9th cent.—Eng. VANNECK—Mod. Germ. WANNICK—French VANEGUE. Old German Wannida, Wanito, 9th cent.—Eng. WANNOD—French VANETTI.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Wanini, 8th cent. French VANIN, VANONI.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Waning, Wening, 7th cent. Eng. WENNING, VENNING. Mod. Germ. WENING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Weniant, 9th cent.—French VENANT. (*Bald*, bold) Old German Wanbald, 9th cent.—French GUÉNÉBAULT. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Wanegar, 8th cent.—French VANACKÈRE—Mod. German WENIGER. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. VANNER, VENNER—French WANNER, VANNIER. (*Hard*) French VANARD, VENARD, GUENARD. (*Laug*, lavacrum?) Old Germ. Wanlog, 8th cent.—English WENLOCK. (*Man*) English WENMAN, WAINMAN? (*Muth*, courage) English WENMOTH. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German

Wanrat, 9th cent.—Eng. WAINWRIGHT?—French GUÉNERAT. (*Wald*, power) French VENAULT, GUENAULT.

The names derived from complexion or colour of the hair are liable to some uncertainty on account of the curious manner in which certain of the words denoting colour intermix in their roots. To call black white has passed into a proverb, yet, as Mr. Wedgwood has shown, it is probable that the original meaning of black *was* white or pale. Again, the two colours, blue and yellow, which have stood in hostile array on so many hustings, can scarcely be separated in their roots. The Old Norse *blâr* Haldorsen renders both as flavus and cæruleus; the Italian *biavo*, blue, is explained by Florian as pale straw-coloured; the Dutch *blond* is applied to the livid hue of a bruise, as well as to the yellowish colour of the hair; and the Old French *bloi* is explained by Roquefort as blond, jaune, bleu, et blanc. Hence, as Mr. Wedgwood observes, it becomes difficult to separate Mid. Lat. *blavus*, blue, from Latin *flavus*, yellow.

So far then as the root *black* appears to be baptismal, we cannot be sure that it does not intermix with the two previous roots *blank* and *blake*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Blache, Blac, *Domesday*. Eng. BLACK, BLACKIE. French BLAQUÉ. Black. Niger ?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BLACKER—Fr. BLACHIER, BLACHER. (*Man*) Blæcman, genealogy of the kings of Northumbria—Blacheman, *Domesday*—Eng. BLACKMAN.

Between blue and yellow we have scarcely a choice, if we take a positive colour at all. In the few Old Germ. names in which it occurs Förstemann proposes the latter sense as the more natural. But there is a wider sense which might perhaps be taken. The Anglo-Saxon *bleo*, blue, signifies also bloom, beauty, and the root appears to be found in the Old High Germ. *bluen*, Ang.-Saxon *blewan*, *blowan*, to blow, bloom, flourish. A similar sense is found in many other names.

Blue, Blow. Bloom?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Blawa, Bloa, 8th cent. Eng. BLEW, BLEAY, BLOW. French BLEU, BLOU, BLEÉ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English BLEWER, BLOWER.

There is a word *bleon*, found in several Old German names, which Grimm takes to be related to, and have the same meaning as Ang.-Sax. *bleo*, bloom, colour. To this may belong the following.

Blain. Bloom?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bleon, Pleon, 8th cent. Eng. BLOWEN, BLAIN, BLANEY, PLAIN. French BLAIN, BLEIN, BLIN, PLAIN, PLANUS.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English PLANNER—French BLENNER, PLANIER, PLANER. (*Rice*, powerful) French PLANRY.

It is probable that the word *bland*, *blond*, which is found in some German forms both in ancient and modern names, has the same meaning as the Ital. *biondo*, French *blond*, fair or flaxen. Diez suggests that this may be a nasalised form of Old Norse *blaudr*, Danish *blöd*, soft, weak, in the sense of a soft tint. Mr. Wedgwood connects it with Pol. *blady*, pale, Ital. *biado*, *biavo*, pale,

straw-coloured. Förstemann refers in the following names to the Ang.-Sax. *blanden-feax*, which he renders flavi-comus. But Bosworth renders it only grey-haired, from *blanden*, to mix (*i.e.* black and white). There may be an intermixture of these two meanings, but the former seems the more probable.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bland, 10th cent. English BLAND, PLANT. French BLOND, BLONDEAU, BLONDÉ, BLANZY, PLANTY. Bland. Fair, Flaxen.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Blandila (with the variation Brandila). Eng. BLINDELL, BLONDELL. French BLONDEL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. BLANDEN. French BLANDIN, BLONDIN, PLANTIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) French PLANTARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French PLANTIER.

From the Ang.-Sax. *deorc*, dark, in the sense of complexion, I take to be the following. Hence the name of the Maid of Orleans, commonly called Joan D'Arc, but properly Joan Darc. There are some ancient names, but not any corresponding with ours.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. DARK, DARCH. French DARQUÉ, DARCHE, DERCHE. Dark. Fuscus.

DIMINUTIVE.

French DARCLON.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. DARKIN, DARGAN? French DERQUENNE.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hari, warrior) English DARKER—French DARQUIER. *(Man)* English DARKMAN.

Of a similar meaning may be the word *darn*, *tarn*, which Förstemann refers to Ang.-Sax. *derne*,

occultus, Old High German *tarnjan*, dissimulare, &c., supposing as the most ancient meaning that of dark complexion. Here again there are no ancient names to correspond with ours.

Darn, Tarn. Dark.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. DERN, TARN. French DARNAY, DERNL

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. DARNELL, DARNLEY. French DARNIS.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French TARNAUD. (*Hari*, warrior) English TARNER.

The stem *white* is very difficult to separate from other stems. In Ang.-Saxon there are names beginning with *whit* or *hwit*, as if from white, albus, and others beginning with *wiht*, as if from *wiht*, a man. These sometimes seem to interchange; thus the nephew of Cerdic is called both Whitgar and Wihtgar. The corresponding Old Germ. form is generally *wid* or *wit*, as in Witgar and Widgar, and the probability seems to be that all these names are the same. Förstemann refers to *wit*, wide, and *wid*, wood. The commonness of our name WHITE is I apprehend owing to its being in most cases a surname derived from complexion.

So BROWN we can scarcely doubt to have been in most cases a surname. Yet it was by no means uncommon as a baptismal name, and it is not quite certain as to its meaning. Förstemann thinks that there may be an intermixture of *brûn*, brown, and of Old High German *brunno*, Anglo-Saxon *brunn*, *burn*, Scott. "burn," brook, (in the

sense of impetuosity?) I also think, see p. 127, of Old Norse *brûn*, the eyebrow.

But even taking the sense of "brown," there may be something more to be said. The sense in proper names is in so many cases the deepest-lying one, that I am led to enquire what is the root of brown. Clearly, as it seems to me, that suggested by Mr. Wedgwood, "the colour of things burnt, from Gothic *brinnan*, German *brennan*, to burn." The sense of burning seems to be that in the Ang.-Sax. *brûn-ecg*, an appellation of a sword. This is rendered by Bosworth "brown-edged," but should it not be rather "bright or burnished edge?" So the Mod. Germ. has *bruniren*, to burnish. The Ang.-Sax. *brand*, English brand, a sword, shews a similar sense from the same root. Our name then, BROWN-SWORD, I take to have the meaning of "bright-sword." And a similar sense, or perhaps rather that of fiery or impetuous, may at any rate intermix in the following names.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Brun, Bruno, Bruni, 8th cent. Ang.-Saxon Brûn.* Brôn, *Lib. Vit.* Old Norse Brûni. Eng. BROWN, BRUNE. Mod. German BRAUN, BRUNN, BRÜNO. Fr. BRUN, BRUNO, BRUNEAU, BRUNY. Brown. Fuscus?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Brunicho, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. BRUNCK—French BRUNACHE. Eng. BROWNELL, BROWNLOW—French BRUNEL, PRUNEL.

* Brûn, bydel, in a charter of manumission, *Cod. Dip.* No. 1353. Brown, the beadle, "what a nineteenth century sound?" Mr. Turner oddly enough translates it "the brown beadle."

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Brunin. Eng. BRUNNEN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Bruning, 8th cent. Bruningus, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. BROWNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) French BRUNANT. (*Et*, p. 189) English BROWNETT—French BRUNET, PRUNET. (*Hard*) Old German Brunhard, 9th cent.—Modern German BRUNNERT—French BRUNARD. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Brunger, 8th cent.—English BRUNKER. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Brunheri, Brunher, 9th cent.—Fr. BRUNER, BRUNNER, BRUNNARIUS, PRUNIER. (*Ric*, power) Old German Brunric, 9th cent.—Eng. BROWNRIGG ?

The stem *dun* may be either referred to Ang.-Sax. *dunn*, brown, or to Old Norse *duna*, thunder. The latter seems to me the more probable, as there are other names with the same meaning, elsewhere referred to.

It is probable that GREY, like BROWN and WHITE, has been in most cases a surname. But it is also found in many baptismal names, and there is another sense, which seems to be closely allied, and which may perhaps intermix. The Old Norse *grâr*, grey, signifies also malignus; and the Germ. *grauen*, to turn grey, signifies also to detest, and to be afraid of. So also the Old High Germ. *gris*, grey, seems to contain the root of Ang.-Sax. *grislîc*, Eng. grisley. The particle *gr* seems to be formed from a natural expression of horror or aversion. There may then be contained in some of the names from this root a similar sense to that referred to at p. 192. Nevertheless, judging from the ancient names,

the meaning in some cases is certainly nothing more than grey. The following may be referred to the Ang.-Sax. *grêg*, Old Fries. *gre*, Old High German *graw*.

Gray. Griseus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Grao, Grawo. Gray, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. GREGG, GREY, GREW, CRAY, CREW. Mod. German GRAU. French GRÉGY, GRAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

English GRAYLING. French GREILING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ber*, bear) Eng. GRUEBER? (*Man*) Old Germ. Graman, 8th cent.—Eng. GRUMMAN—Mod. Germ. GRAMANN—French GRAMAIN. (*Wald*, power) Old German Graolt—French GRAULT.

Another word of the same meaning is Old High Germ. *gris*, Lat. *griseus*, French *gris*. The Old Norse *grîs*, porcellus, whence apparently the name Grîs of several Northmen in the Landnamabok, might intermix.

Gris, Grey.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Grisus, Crisso, 8th cent. Gressy, Cressy, Gracy? *Roll Batt. Abb.* English GRICE, GRACE? GRACEY? CRESSY. French GRIESS, GRESY, GRÉSY.

DIMINUTIVES.

English GRISSELL, GRESLEY, CRESSALL—French GRISOL, GRESLÉ, GRAESLE. French GRISELIN, GRESLON.

PHONETIC ENDING.

French GRIESSEN, GRISON, CRESSON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French GRISARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French GRISIER, GRESSIER. (*Land*) French GRESLAND. (*Wald*, power) Eng. GRISOLD, GRESWOLD.

A stem which may perhaps come in here is *more* or *moor*, respecting which Förstemann remarks—"a not uncommon but an uncer-

tain stem, for which I scarcely dare venture to think of the Old High German *môr*, Æthiops." Yet if there were names derived from the Huns, I do not quite see why not from the Moors, whose name must have been familiar to most of the German peoples. At the same time, it will perhaps be safer to take the more general sense of dark or swarthy complexion. Though I do not feel quite sure that it may not be in some cases a degenerate form of *mord*, p. 258, as we find in the Diplomata of Pardessus a person variously called Mora and Morta. On the whole, however, I feel inclined to bring in the stem here.

Mor, Moor Dark.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Maur, Mauri, Mor, Moro, Mora, Moor, 6th cent. Eng. MORE, MOREY, MAURY, MORROW, MOORE. Mod. Germ. MOHR. French MAUR, MAUREY, MORÉ, MOREAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Maurilo, 8th cent.—English MORELL—Mod. Germ. MÖHRLE—French MAUREL, MOREL. Old German Mauroleno, Morlenus, 7th cent.—English MORLING—French MORILLON, MOURLON. Old German Mauremia, 9th cent.—French MORIAMÉ.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Morino, 8th cent. Morin, *Hund. Rolls.* English MORAN, MOORHEN. Mod. Germ. MOHRIN. French MAURIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Mauring, 8th cent. Mod. Germ. MORING. French MAURENQUE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Maurbert, Morbraht, 8th cent. —Eng. MOREBREAD? (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Morhard, 8th cent.—Modern German MOHRHARD—French MORARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Maurhar, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. MAURER—French MAURIER. (*Lac*, play) Old Germ. Maurlach, 8th cent.—English MORLOCK—French MOURLAQUE.

(Helm) French MORIHALM. *(Man)* English MOREMAN, MOORMAN—Modern German MÖHRMANN. *(Ward)* English MORWARD.

Snow is I think more probably from a mythological origin than from anything relating to complexion. It was the name of a mythical king of Denmark, one of whose daughters was also called Miöll, which signifies freshly fallen snow. The latter was a common female name among the Northmen, and hence may perhaps be our MIALL, MIELL, MEALL. In addition to the two Old German names, Sneoburg and Sneward, cited by Förstemann as compounded with *sneo*, snow, I adduce two others, Snahard and Snædisa, from the Liber Vitæ. The latter signifies "snow-nymph" or "snow-woman," and may be compared with our SNOWMAN *(Suff. Surn.)*

There are several names which seem to be derived from the curling of the hair, and at the bottom of some of which may lie a heroic sense. For among the ancient German tribes the wearing of the hair long or curled was considered a badge of the noble or the hero. In Anglo-Saxon *locc-bora* signified "a hair-bearer, a noble," and *locc-bore* "one entitled by her rank to wear long hair, a lady," *(Bosworth)*. The tribe of the Suevi was noted, according to Tacitus, for wearing their hair fastened up into a peculiar curl or knot. This peculiarity I have suggested, p. 304, as the origin of their name. A similar origin is suggested by Grimm and Richthoven for the name

of the Frisians (or Frieses), viz., the Old Friesic *frisle*, a curl, of which the simple form is found in English *frizz*, to curl, *frieze*, a rough woollen cloth, and the French *friser*. The latter is probably of German origin, as it is not found in the Italian language. Other derivations have however been proposed for this people's name, as that by Zeuss referred to at p. 312.

From the Old Norse *krusa*, to curl, may perhaps be the following. The North. English word *cruse* or *crowse*, which has the meaning of forward or "bumptious," may possibly be from this origin, preserving a trace of the heroic sense. A word liable to intermix is *grouse*, elsewhere noticed in this chapter.

Cruse. Curled.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English CRUSE, CRUSO. German KRUSE. Dan. KRUSE. French CRUICE, CREUSE, CREUZÉ, CREUCY, CROUSSE, CROUSI, CRUZ, CRUSSY.

DIMINUTIVES.

English CRUSSELL. French CRUZEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) French CREUSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French CRUSSIÉRE.

From the Ang.-Sax. *crisp*, curled, may be the following. But the Latin *crispus* may have an equal claim, for there is nothing in any of these forms essentially German.

Crisp. Curled.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English CRISP, CRIPPS ?

DIMINUTIVES.

English CRESPEL. French CRESPEL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Crispina, daughter of Rollo, duke of Normandy, 10th cent. Eng. CRISPIN, CRESPIN. French CRISPIN, CRESPIN.

From the Danish *krolle*, Old English "crull," English "curl," may be the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Curly, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English CROLL, CROLY, CURLL. Mod. Germ. KROLL, KRULL. Croll. Curled

PATRONYMIC.

English CURLING.

Under this head may in some cases be included the name HARDING. As a general rule the stem *hard* is to be referred to Ang.-Sax. *heard*, English hardy. But the Hardings (in Ang.-Sax. Heardingas) are celebrated in ancient poems as a heroic race, and Grimm has observed (*Deutsch Myth.* 317, 321) that there was a Gothic hero race called Azdingi, and an Old Norse Haddingjar. He remarks that the Gothic *zd*, the Ang.-Saxon *rd*, and the Old Norse *dd* interchange, so that Heardingas, Azdingi, and Haddingjar may all be different forms of the same word. And the root may be found in the Old Norse *haddr*, a lock or curl, giving the sense of "crinitus, capillatus, cincinnatus," which, as before observed, was the attribute of the hero.

From the German *gross*, great, in the sense of large stature, and from an extra High German form *grauss*, as noticed at p. 49, may be the following. Förstemann however refers this stem to Anglo-Saxon *greosan*, horrere, in the sense of *metuendus*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Grozo, Grauso, Gros, Cros, 6th cent. English GROSE, GROUSE, CROSS. Mod. Germ. GROSS. French GROSSE, GRUSSE, CROSSE, CROZE. Gross, Grouse. Great.

DIMINUTIVES.

French GROSEILLE, GRUSELLE. French GROSSELIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. GROSERT—French GROSSARD, CROSSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English GROSER, CROSER—French GROSSIER, CROZIER. (*Man*) Eng. GROSSMAN, CROSSMAN.

Another word having the meaning of great is probably *mic* or *muc*, which Förstemann takes to be the simple form of Gothic *mikilo*, Sco. *mickle* and *muckle*.

Mic, Muc. Great.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Micca, 3rd cent. Mucca, *Lib. Vit.* English MICHIE, MICO, MUCH. Mod. Germ. MUCKE, MUGGE. French MICHY, MICHÉ, MOUGÉ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Michard, 11th cent.—Modern Germ. MÜCKERT—French MICARD. (*Wald*, power) English MUCKELT—French MICAULT, MICHAULT. (*Wine*, friend) French MICOUIN.

Mickle, Muckle. Great.

EXTENDED FORM MICKLE, MUCKLE.

Eng. MICKLE, MUCKLE. Mod. Germ. MÜCKEL. French MICOL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) French MICQUELARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French MICOLLIER. (*Man*) Mod. German MICHELMANN—French MUKLEMAN. (*Mar*, famous) English MICHELMORE ? (*Rat*, counsel) English MICKLEWRIGHT ? MUCKLEWRATH ? (*Manchester.*)

From the Ang.-Saxon *thic*, Old Norse *thyckr*, *digr*, Mod. Germ. *dick*, stout, thick, may be the following.

Dick, Thick. Stout.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Thicho. Old Norse Thyckr, Digr (*surnames*). English THICK, DICK, DICKIE, TIGG, TICK. Mod. German DICK, TIECK.

DIMINUTIVES.

Ang.-Sax. Diccel (*found in Diccelingas, now Ditchling, Cod. Dip.* 314)—Eng. DIGGLE, TICKLE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Tichhan, 9th cent. Eng. DICKIN.°

COMPOUNDS.

(Et, p. 189*)* English THICKET. *(Hard)* Mod. German DICKERT—French DICHARD, DIGARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. DICKER, DIGORY—French DICHARRY. *(Man)* Eng. DICKMAN, DIGMAN, DITCHMAN—Mod. Germ. DIKMANN.

Of a similar meaning I take to be the stem *buss*, as shewn in Old Norse *bûssa*, a stout woman, *bûssa*, a broad ship, *busi*, a short, broad knife.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Buss. Stout.

Old German Buaso, Puaso, 8th cent. Sivard Buss, a Northman? *(Domesday Linc.)* Eng. BUSS, BUSSEY. Mod. Germ. BOOS, BUSS. French BUSSE, BUSSY, PUSSY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Busilo, 8th cent. English BUSSELL. Mod. Germ. BÖSEL.

PATRONYMIC.

English BUSSING.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) English BUSZARD—French BUSSARD. *(Hari*, warrior) French BUSSER, BUSSIÉRE. (*Man*) Eng. BUSSMAN—Mod. Germ. BUSSMANN—French BUISMAN.

I take the stem *boss* (for which Förstemann finds no other derivation than the Old High German *bôsi*, Mod. Germ. *böse*, wicked, which he admits to be an unsatisfactory one) to be the same as *buss*. But it suggests as possible a rather different meaning, though from a common origin, viz., the Dutch *bosse*, *busse*, a boss or knob of a buckler, French *bosse*, a bunch, hump, or knob. Again, as Mr. Wedgwood observes, the words signifying a lump or protuberance have commonly also the sense of striking, knocking, of which he gives many examples. And we have Dutch

bossen, Ital. *bussare*, French *bousser*, to knock, Bav. *bossen*, to strike so as to give a dull sound. Either this, or the sense of the boss of a buckler, are meanings which might obtain, along with that first mentioned.

Boss
Burly?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Boso, Bosso, Poso, 6th cent. English Boss, Bossey. Mod. German Boss, Pose. French Bos, Bosse, Bossy, Posso.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Bosico, 9th cent.—French Possac. Old Germ. Poasilo, 8th cent.—Eng. Bosley—French Boselli. French Possesse, Posez.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Bozhar, 8th cent.—English Bosher—French Boussiere, Bossuroy. (*Hard*) English Bossard—French Bossard, Poussard. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Boshelm, 11th cent.—Eng. Bossom. (*Man*) Eng. Bosman. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Buzolt, 8th cent.—Mod. German Bosselt—French Posselt. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Possulf, 8th cent.—French Poussif?

I take the stem *bost*, *bust*, to have the same meaning as *boss* and *buss*, viz., that most probably of bulkiness or burliness. This is shewn in our word "bust," the original meaning of which, Mr. Wedgwood observes, was the trunk or body of a man; also in the Old Norse *bûstinn*, burly.* There are only two ancient names in which it is found, viz., Boster and Postfred, both 9th cent. Both these names Förstemann thinks may be corruptions, but the evident occurrence of the word in the following names makes it probable that this is not the case.

* Mr. Lower, on the name Buist, gives the same meaning, referring to the Scotch *buist*, thick and gross.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. BOAST, BUSST, BUIST, POST. French BOST. Bost, Bust. Burly.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BOSTEL, POSTLE—French POSTEL. Eng. BOSTOCK.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English BUSTIN, POSTON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) English BUSTARD, PUSTARD. (*Ric*, power) Eng. BOSTRIDGE. (*Wald*, power) French BUSTAULT.

From the Old Norse *kortr*, Old Fries. *kort*, *kurt*, short, and the corresponding High German form *kurz*, may be the following. The Latin *curtus*, French *courte*, may intermix.

SIMPLE FORMS. Cort, Corse. Short.

Old German Corso, 8th cent. English CORSE, COURSE, CURTZE, CORT, COURT, CURT. French COURSE, COURSY, CORTA, COURT, COURTY, COURTEAU, CURTY.

DIMINUTIVES.

English COURCELLE.—French COURSEL, CORTEL. French CURTELIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Curson, Curtenay, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. CORSAN, CURSON, CURTAIN, COURTENAY. Modern German KOHRSSEN. French CORSAIN, COURSON, COURTIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English CORSAR, COURSER, COURTIER—French CORTIER, COURTIER. (*Rand*, shield) French COURSSERANT. (*Rat*, counsel) English COURTWRIGHT.

There are many words containing the meaning of physical strength, though in some cases it is not easy to separate this meaning from that of courage, valour, or fierceness.

From the Gothic *magan*, posse, I take to be derived the following stem, with which, however, the Gothic *meki*, sword, may, as suggested by Förstemann, intermix.

Magan. Posse.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Mago, Macco, Maho, Maio, Megi, 6th cent. Eng. MAGGY, MAY, MAYO, MEGGY, MEE, MAYHEW? Mod. Germ. MACK, MEYE. French MAY, MACHU? MAHEU?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Megilo, Meilo, 8th cent.—English MAYALL, MALE—French MAILLEY. Eng. MAYLIN—French MAYLIN. Old Germ. Megizo, 10th cent.—Eng. MAIZE, MAISEY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Megiher, Magher, 8th cent.—English MAGER, MAYER—Modern German MAGER—French MAHIER, MAYER. (*Had*, war?) Old German Magodius, 11th cent.—Magot, *Lib. Vit.*—English MAGGOT. (*Man*) Eng. MAYMAN. (*Ron*, raven) Old German Megiran, 8th cent.—Eng. MEGRIN—French MAGRON, MACRON, MAYRAN. (*Wald*, power) Old German Magoald, 8th cent.—Modern German MACHOLD, MAYWALD—French MAHAULT. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Magwin, Macwin, 7th cent.—French MACQUIN. (*Ward*, guardian) French MACQUARD, MACQUART.

From the above root *mag* is formed Ang.-Sax. *mægin*, English *main*, vis, robur, from which we may take the following.

Magin. Vis, Robur.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Magan, Main, 8th cent. English MAINE. Mod. Germ. MÄCHEN, MEHNE. French MAGNÉ, MAGNEY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Old Germ. Meginbold, 8th cent.—French MAGNABAL. (*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Meginburg, 8th cent.—French MAINBOURG. (*Fred*, peace) Old Germ. Maginfrid, 8th cent.—French MAINFROY. (*Gald*) Old German Megingald, 10th cent.—French MAINGAULT. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Meginger, 9th cent.—English MANGER. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old Germ. Megingaud, 8th cent.—French MAINGOT. (*Hard*, fortis, durus) Old German Maginhard, Mainard, 7th cent.—English MAYNARD—*Mod.* German MEINERT—French MAGNARD, MAYNARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Maganhar, Mayner, 7th cent.—Mod. Germ. MEINER—French MAGNIER, MAYNIER.

From the root *mag* is also formed Old High German *maht*, Mod. Germ. *macht*,* Anglo-Saxon *miht*, English *might*.

Maht. Might.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Maht, 9th cent. English MIGHT.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Mahtheri, Macther, 8th cent. —English MIGHTER—French MACTIER. (*Hild*, war) Old German Mahthildis, 8th cent.—English MATILDA (*christian name*).

Among the words having the meaning of nimbleness or activity must be included several which are derived from simple roots signifying to fly, to run, to move, to go. From the Ang.-Sax. *fligan, flogan*, Old Norse *fliug*, to fly, may be the following. Or we may perhaps take the active sense, to put to flight. Or again, the meaning of dart or arrow, as found in the Anglo-Saxon *flá*, French *fleche*, both from this root, may intermix.

Flag, Fleg. To Fly.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Flacco, Flecco,* (ancestor of the Nesselrode family). Ang.-Saxon Flagg, (*found in Flegges gâvan, Cod. Dip.* 578). English FLAGG, FLACK, FLEGG, FLECK, FLUCK, FLOOK, FLY, FLEA. Fr. FLEIG, FLECK, FLICK, FLICHY, FLÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Mod. Germ. FLÖGEL, FLÜGEL. French FLECHELLE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) Eng. FLEWITT—French FLACHAT, FLIQUET, FLOQUET. (*Hard*) Fr. FLICOURT, FLOCARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FLYGER, FLYER, FLUER. (*Man*) English FLEEMAN—Modern German FLUEMANN.

* The Old Norse *fleckr*, Old High Germ. *flecco*, Old English fleck, a mark or spot, may intermix. It would not be unnatural for a child to derive its name from some peculiar mark with which it might happen to be born.

From the Anglo-Saxon *winge*, Mod. German *schwinge*, English wing, in the sense of swiftness, may be the following.

Wing, Wink. Ala.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Winc, Vinco, 9th cent. Old Norse Vingi, (messenger of Atli or Attila in the Volsungasaga). English WING, WINCH, VINGOE, VINK. Modern German WINCK, SCHWINGE. French VINCQ, WENK.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Wingere, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WINGER.

Of a similar meaning may be the word *floss*, Old Norse *flos*, plumula vestium, whence *flosi*, plumatus, also volans, from which Haldorsen derives the Old Norse name Flosi. There is only one Old German name, Flozzolf, in which it appears, and Förstemann gives no opinion on it.

Floss. Plumatus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Norse Flosi. English FLOSS. French ? FLOSI.

From the Ang.-Sax. *wadan*, Old High Germ. *watan*, to go, probably in the sense of celerity, Förstemann derives the stem *wad, wat*. The Anglo-Saxon *hwæt*, keen, bold, might intermix, though there does not seem any trace of it in the ancient names. Grimm derives the name of the mythical hero Wada or Wato, from his having, as elsewhere referred to, *waded* over the Grœnasund.

Wad, Wat. Vadere.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Wado, Waddo, Watto, Vato, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Wada. Old Norse Vadi. Eng. WADE, WADEY, WADD, WADDY, WATT, WEDD. Modern German WADT, WEHDE. French VADÉ, WATTEAU, VEDY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Wadila, Watil, Vatili, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Weatla—English WADDLE, WATTLE, WATLEY, WEDDELL—

Mod. Germ. WEDELL—French WATEL, VATEL, VEDEL. Old Germ. Vadiko, Veduco, 3rd cent.—Eng. WADGE? WEDGE? Old Germ. Waddolenus, Watlin, 7th cent.—Eng. WADLING, WATLING—French WATELIN, English WADKIN, WATKIN. English WATTS—Fries. WATSE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Vatin, 9th cent. Eng. WADDEN, WATHEN—French WATIN, VATTON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gis*, hostage) Old German Watgis, 8th cent.—English WATKISS. (*Gar*, spear) Old German Wadegar, 8th cent.—English WADDICAR, WATKER. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Wadard, 8th cent.—French VATARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French VATIER. (*Leof*, dear) Eng. WADDILOVE. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Vadomarius, Prince of the Alamanni, 4th cent.—English WADMORE, WATMORE, WHATMORE—Fr. VATTEMARE. (*Man*) English WADMAN, WHATMAN, WETMAN. (*New*, young) Old Germ. Vettani, Wattnj, 8th cent.—English WATNEY. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Wadirih, 9th cent.—French VATRY.

From the Goth. *thragjan*, Ang.-Sax. *thregjan*, to run, Förstemann derives the following stem, the sense of which, in the Ang.-Sax. *thræc*, merges in that of bravery or strength. A cognate Celtic word seems to be the Obs. Irish *traig*, foot.

Drag, Trag. To Run.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Trago, 8th cent. Eng. DRAGE, DRAKE, DRAY, TRAY. Mod. Germ. DREY. French DRACQ, DRACH, DRÉGE, DRÉO.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Dregil, 9th cent. English TRAIL. French TRÉCOLLE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. DRAGON, DRAIN, TRAIN. French TRAGIN, TRAJIN, DRAIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Traganta, 8th cent.—French TRÉGONT. (*Hard*) French TRÉHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. TRAHAR, TRAER—Mod. German TREYER—French TRAGER, TRAYER. (*Fuss*, foot) French DREYFUS? TREIFOUS?

From the Old Norse *bif*, motus, Old Saxon *bivon*, Ang.-Sax. *bifian*, Old High German *biben*, tremere, Förstemann derives the following stem. The sense may probably be that of nimbleness or activity, as in the Old Norse *pipr*, velox, from the same root.

Bib, Biv, Pip. Active.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bibo, Bebo, Bevo, Pippi, Pipa, 8th cent. Ang.-Sax. Bebba, Pybba. Eng. BIBB, BIBBY, BEBB, PIPE, PIPPY. Mod. Germ. PIPPE. French BIBUS, BIFFE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Ang.-Sax. Piple (found in the name of his grave, Piples beorh, *Cod. Dip.* 774). English BIBLE, BEVILLE, PEPLOE—French BIBAL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Bibbin, Bivinus, Pippin, 7th cent. Ang.-Sax. Pippen *(found in Pippenes fenne, Cod. Dip.* 1,360). English BEVAN, BIFFIN, PEPIN, PIPPIN. French PEPIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) English BEFFORD, PEPPARD—Modern German BIPPART, PIPPERT—French BEBERT, BÉFORT, BIBERT, BIVERT, PIPARD, PIVERT. (*Wald*, power) French PIFFAULT, BIBAUT, BIFFAUT.

Clever. Active.

I think that English CLEVER, CLEAVER, and French CLIVER may be the same as our word "clever," though more probably in its original sense, which, I take it, was that of personal activity. We may trace this in the Old English word *clever*, to climb (still retained in Cumberland), from the Old Norse *klifra*, Dutch *klaveren*, *kleveren*, to clamber.* Something of the transition sense seems to be found in the expression of a

* I am glad to find this etymology, which I suggested in the previous edition, confirmed by the authority of Mr. Wedgwood.

horse being "clever at his fences." The English CLEVERLY might be a diminutive, but seems more probably a disused adjective form.

Clive, Cliff. Active.

From the Old Norse *klifa*, to climb (of which the above word *klifra* is a frequentative), may be the Eng. CLIVE, CLIFF, and CLEVELEY. Perhaps CLIFT may be added to this group; the Cumberland dialect has *clifty*, active.

There are several words in which the sense of activity or sprightliness is allied to that of budding or sprouting. Again, the sense of a sprout or shoot frequently merges into that of spear or dart, as mentioned at p. 207. Thus the Gothic *sprauto*, active, Eng. *spruce* and *sprightly*, Ang.-Saxon *spreot*, sprout, shoot, also spear, pike, Old High German *spriuzan*, English *sprout*, are all from the same root. In the former sense I take the following.

Sprout, Spruce. Sprightly.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Sprutho, 8th cent. English SPROUT, SPRATT, SPROAT, SPRITT, SPRUCE, SPRICE. Mod. Germ. SPROTTE.

Again, the Old Norse *sprækr* and *spræklegr*, Prov. Eng. *spragg*, *sprack*, *spry*, smart, active, are allied to Ang.-Sax. *sprec*, a shoot.

Sprack, Sprightly.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Spraga, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. SPRAGG, SPRACK, SPARK, SPRECK, SPRIGG, SPRAY, SPRY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Spraclingus, *Lib. Vit.* English SPRACKLIN.

Here also, probably from Old Norse *spræklegr*, come in Sprakaleg, brother of Sweyn, King of Denmark, Eng. SPRECKLEY. Also perhaps Eng.

SPURGE and SPURGEON, the nearest form to which seems to be the Sansc. *spurj*, to spout, not a bad etymon, by the way, for the name of the well-known preacher.

Another word in which we may perhaps take the bursting forth of water as an emblem of liveliness and activity is *bun*, for which Förstemann finds no suitable etymon, and for which I suggest the Old Norse *buna*, scaturire.

Bun. To burst forth.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bunno, Bunni, Bun, 8th cent. Buna, *Lib. Vit.* English BUNN, BUNNEY. French BOUNEAU.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Punin, 8th cent. English BUNYAN. French BUNON.

PATRONYMIC.

English BUNNING. Modern German BÜNNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) English BUNNETT, PUNNETT—French BUNET, PUNIET. (*Hari*, warrior) English BUNYER. (*Wald*, power) English PUNELT.

From the Old High German *ilan*, festinare, Förstemann derives the following stem. Hence, I take it, the name Ylbod, quoted by Mr. Lower, from the records of Lewes Priory, in the sense of a speedy messenger.

Ile. To hasten.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ilo. Ylla, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. ILEY, EEL, ELEY. Mod. Germ. IHL, IHLE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Illehere, 8th cent.—English IHLER. (*Man*) English ILLMAN.

From the Old High German *fendo*, foot, are the following.

SIMPLE FORMS. Fand, Fant Foot.

Old German Fanto, Fendio, 8th cent. Modern German FENDT.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Fandila, 7th cent.—Eng. FENDALL. Eng. FENDICK.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English FENTON. French FANTON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French FANDARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FENDER. (*Helm*) Eng. FANTOM, FENTUM. (*Man*) Eng. FENTIMAN.

As foot in proper names has the meaning of nimbleness, so hand we may presume to have the meaning of dexterity or skilfulness. The English word handy is in fact formed on just the same principle. A word very liable to intermix is *and*, life, spirit.

SIMPLE FORMS. Hand, Hant. Manus.

Old German Hanto, 9th cent. English HAND, HANDEY, HENDY, HENTY. Mod. Germ. HANDT. French HANDUS.

DIMINUTIVES.

English HANDEL, HANDLEY. Modern German HANDEL. French HENDLÉ.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Hantuni, 8th cent. Eng. HANTON, HENDEN, HENTON.

It is difficult to say in what sense the following are derived. The word seems evidently to be, as Förstemann suggests, the Old High Germ. and Old Sax. *wamba*, Ang.-Sax. *wamb*, the belly. Was it by accident that Scott, in the grand story of Ivanhoe, gave a name like this to the jester?

SIMPLE FORMS. Wamb. Belly.

Old German Wamba, king of the West Goths 7th cent., English WAMBEY.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Wambanis (*Genitive*). Eng. WAMPEN.

Most of the other names apparently derived from parts of the body, as NECK, CHIN, ARM, THUMM, MOUTH, SHIN, &c., are to be otherwise derived.

There are no inconsiderable number of names which are derived from the period of life. From the Ang.-Sax. *ald, ield,* Old High Germ. *alt, old,* Eng. old, are the following.

Ald, Alt. Old.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Aldo, Alto, 7th cent. Alda, *Lib Vit.* Eng. ALLDAY, ALLT, ALLTY, ELT, OLD, YELD. Mod. Germ. ALT.

DIMINUTIVES.

Aldhysi, Haldisa, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. ALDIS, OLDIS.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Aldini, Altun, 8th cent. English ALDEN, ALTON, ELDEN, ELTON. Mod. Germ. ALTEN. French ALDON.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Alding, 8th cent. Eng. OLDING. French OLDING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Aldebert, Oldebert, Olbert, 8th cent.—Eng. ALDEBERT—French ALDEBERT, OLBERT. (*Brand*, sword) Old German Altbrand, 8th cent.—French ALBRAND. (*Gan*, magic) Old German Altiganus, 9th cent.—French ALECAN, ALKAN. (*Gar*, spear) Old German Aldegar, 7th cent.—Eng. OLDACRE—French OLACHER. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Althar, 9th cent.—Aldheri, *Lib. Vit.*—English ALDER—Mod. Germ. ALDER, ALTER. (*Helm*) Old German Althelm, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Aldhelm—English ALDHAM, ELTHAM. (*Roc*) Old German Altroch, 9th cent.—French ALTAROCHE. (*Man*) Old Germ. Aldman, Altman, 8th cent. Aldmon, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. ALTMAN, OLDMAN—Mod. German ALTMANN. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Aldrad, 8th cent.—English ALDRED, ELDRED. (*Rit*, ride) Old Germ. Aldarit—English ALDRITT—French ALTERIET. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Alderich, Olderich, Altrih, 6th cent.—Eng. ALDRICH,

ALDRIDGE, ELDRIDGE, OLDRIDGE, ALTREE, OLDRY—French ALTAIRAC. (*Thius*, servant) Old Germ. Aldadeus, 8th cent. —English ALDERDICE?

From the Ang.-Sax. *gamol*, Old Norse *gamal*, Old High German *kamol*, old, are the following. Förstemann has twelve names from this root, but only one corresponding with ours.

Gamol. Old.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English GAMBLE, GEMBLE, GEMMILL, CAMMELL. French CHAMEL?

DIMINUTIVES.

English GAMBLING, GAMLIN. French GAMBELON. Ital. GAMBALUNGA.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Kamalhere, 8th cent.—Eng. GAMBLER, CAMALARY (*Boston*)—Mod. Germ. KAMLER.

A not uncommon name among the Northmen was Eylîfr, which seems to be from Old Norse *eylîfr*, ever-living.* It was undoubtedly baptismal, for one of the men in the Landnamabok is surnamed "the young." Hence may be English AYLIFFE, perhaps French ELOFFE. A similar name seems to be the Langlif in the Liber Vitæ.

From the Old High German *jung*, *junc*, Ang.-Sax. *jong*, *jung*, *gung*, *ging*, English *young*, are the following.

Young, Jung Juvenis.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Jungo, Junggi, 10th cent. English YOUNG. Mod. Germ. JUNG, JÜNKE. French JUNG, YUNC.

DIMINUTIVES.

English GINGELL. French JUNCAL, GUNCKEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French GINAUD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. YOUNGER, GINGER—Mod. Germ. JUNGHER—Fr. JONCHERY,

* Another derivation perhaps might however be suggested—see p. 210.

(or all these same as English younker ?) *(Man)* Old Germ. Yungman, 9th cent.—English YOUNGMAN—Modern German JUNGMANN. Old Germ. Jungericus, Gothic king, 4th cent.—Mod. Germ. JÜNGERICH.

There is a stem *jun*, which Förstemann thinks may perhaps be the older form of *jung*, supposing a contraction of *juvan* (Latin juvenis).

SIMPLE FORMS.

Jun. Young? Old Germ. Juno, Junno, 8th cent. Eng. JUNE, JUNIO.* French JUNY, JOUNNEAUX.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Joonard, 11th cent.—French JONNARD, JONNART. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. JUNNER—French JONIÉRE. (*Wald*, power) French JOUNAULT.

There is a stem *new*, *ny*, which Grimm and Weinhold take to be from the Old High German *naw*, *niwi*, Ang.-Saxon *new*, Dan. and Swed. *ny*, Sanscrit *nava*, new. The meaning they take to be that of "young," as in the Greek ; and in the names of women, to which as a termination, this root is confined, Grimm supposes a Goth. *nivi*, in the sense of virgin. Förstemann considers that the form *ny* is more particularly a Bavarian, and perhaps also a Lombard form. It is, however, also Scandinavian.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Niv, New, Ny. Young. Old German Niwo, Nivo, Nivi, Nevo, Nibo, 7th cent. English NEW, NEWEY, NAY, NEVE, NIAVI. Mod. German NEUE, NEY. French NEU, NEY, NÉE, NÈVE, NAEF, NAVEAU, NIVEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

English NEWICK. English NEWLING—French NOULIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English NEWEN, NEVIN, NAVIN.

* A Boston surname—English?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Cum, quum*, guest, stranger) Neucum (*Domesday*)—Eng. NEWCOME, NEWCOMB. (*Ger*, spear) French NEWIGER, NÉGRE? (*Hard*) Old Germ. Niviard, Nivard, 6th cent.—Mod. Germ. NEUWERT—French NIVARD, NIVERT, NIBART, NIARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French NIVIÉRE, NAVIER. (*Leof*, dear) English NEWLOVE.* (*Man*) Eng. NEWMAN—Mod. Germ. NIEMANN —French NEYMAN. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Niwirat, 9th cent.—Old Norse Nyrâthr—Mod. Germ. NEURATH—French NEYRET. (*Reid*, ride) Old Norse Nereidr—English NÉROD. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Niwerich—French NEYREY, NAVRY. (*Wald*, power) French NIBAULT, NAVAULT.

There is a stem *bob, bov, bop*, &c., which Förstemann refers to Germ. *bube*, Dutch *boef, boeve*, boy. The word *bube* is not found in the German language prior to the 13th cent., but there is no doubt about the antiquity of the root, which is cognate with Lat. *pupus, pupillus*, &c. Mr. Wedgwood observes that "the origin seems the root *bob, bub, pop, pup*, in the sense of something protuberant, stumpy, thick, and short." If this, however, be the case, it suggests that the meaning in proper names might be akin to *boss, buss*, &c., p. 408.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bob, Bop. Boy.

Old German Bobo, Bobbo, Boppo, Poppo, Bubo, Pupo, Poupo, Poapo, Popi, Bovo, Bova, Boffo, 6th cent. Anglo-Saxon Bubba. Boffa, *Lib. Vit.* English BOVEY, BOVAY, BOFF, BOFFEY, BUBB, BUBA, POPE, POPPY, POVEY, PUPP. Mod. German BOBBE, BOPP, BUBE, POPP, PUPPE. French BORÉE, BŒUF.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Bobilo, Bovilo, Popila, Popili, 8th cent.—Eng. BOVILLE, POPLE, POFLEY—Mod. Germ. BOBEL, POPEL

* New, in the sense of young, gives a sufficiently expressive meaning to this name, without supposing a gay Lothario in the case.

—French BOUVILLE, POVEL, PUPIL, POPULUS. Mod. Germ. PUPKE—French BUBECK. English BOBKIN, POPKIN—Mod. German POPKEN. Old German Bobolin, 6th cent.—French POPELIN. Eng. POPLETT, PUPLET—Fr. BOBLET, BOUVELET.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Bobin, 6th cent. English BOBBIN, BUFFIN, POUPIN. French BOBIN, BOFFIN, BOUVIN, BUFFON, POPON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) French BOBANT. (*Et*, p. 189) Pobbidi, *Lib. Vit.*—English BOBBITT—French BOBOT, BUFFET, POPET. (*Hard*) Buffard, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Eng. BOBART, POUPARD, POUPART—Mod. Germ. BOBARDT—Fr. BOUVARD, POPARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BOUVIER, BOUVERIE, BUFFREY—French BOBIÉRE, BOUVIER, BOUVRY, BUFFIER, PUPIER. (*Ulf*, wolf) English ? POPOFF—French BOBŒUF. (*Wald*, power) French BUFFAULT.

From the Ang.-Saxon *cnapa*, German *knabe*, boy, may be the following. The suggestion of Mr. Wedgwood (see last page) that the origin of Old Germ. *bube*, Eng. *boy*, is "the sense of something protuberant, stumpy, thick, and short," is strongly confirmed by this root, which is cognate with English *knob*, a lump. And therefore, as in the case of the last root, the meaning might possibly be like that of *boss*, see p. 408.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Knab, Knap. Boy. Old German Hnabi, 8th cent. English KNAPP, NABB, KNOPE. Mod. German KNABB, KNAPP. French NABA ? NAEF ?

DIMINUTIVE.

English NAPKIN.

PATRONYMIC.

English KNAPPING.

COMPOUND.

(*Man*) English KNAPMAN.

From the Goth., Old High Germ., Old Norse *barn*, Anglo-Saxon *bearn*, child, may be the following.

Barn. Child.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English BARNEY. French BARNAY.

DIMINUTIVE.

French BARNICH.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Barnard, 9th cent.—Eng. BARNARD—Mod. Germ. BARNHARD. (*Et*, p. 189) English BARNETT—French BARNET. (*Hari*, warrior) French BARNIER. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Barnuin, 9th cent.—French BARNOUVIN.

There is a stem *kim, chim,* which Förstemann refers to Old High German *kim, chim,* germen. None of the ancient names correspond with ours.

Kim, Chim. Germen.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English KIMM. French CHIMAY.

DIMINUTIVES.

French CHIMEL. English CHIMLEN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*New, ny,* young) English CHIMNEY—French CHIMÈNE. (*Hari*, warrior) French CHEMERY.

Another stem of somewhat similar meaning may be *sab, sap, saf, sav.* Förstemann refers to a supposed Goth. *safjan,* adduced by Grimm, in the sense of the Lat. *sapere.* It is not, however, easy to see any suitable meaning for proper names in that root, and I would rather, in the absence of any better explanation, take the Ang.-Sax. *sap,* Old High Germ. *saf,* Eng. "sap," in the sense of youth, growth, viridity.

Sab, Sav, Sap, Youth, Viridity.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Sabas, a Goth, 4th cent. Saba,* also called Saebeorht, an Anglo-Saxon prince (*Bede's Ecc. Hist.*) English SABEY, SAPP, SAFE. French SAPY, SAPIA, SAVY, SAUVE? SAUVÉ? SAUVEY?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Sabulo, Savalo, 7th cent.—English SABLE, SAFFELL, SAVELL, SAVEALL—Fr. SAUVEL. Eng. SABBAGE, SAVIDGE, SAVAGE—French SAPICHA, SAUPIQUE, SAUVAGE. Eng. SAPLIN—French SABLON, SAVELON.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. SABINE, SAPHIN. French SABBINI, SAPIN, SAVIGNY, SAVIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) Old Germ. Sapaudus, 9th cent.—Fr. SABAUD. Perhaps also to this Old German Sapato—French SABOT, SAVIT. (*Hard*) English SAFFORD—Mod. German SAVERT—Fr. SABART, SAVARD, SAVART. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SAPPER—Mod. Germ. SAPHIR (see p. 4)—Fr. SAUPHAR, SAUVIER, SAUVEUR? (*Ron*, raven) Eng. SAFRAN—French SABRAN, SAVARIN, SOUVERAIN? (*Ric*, power) Old German Sabaricus, Savarich, Safrach (Gothic leader, 4th cent.), Saffarius—Savari, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. SAVERICK, SAVORY, SAFFERY—French SAVARY, SAFFRAY, SAUFFROY.

Probably to the above group may be placed Eng. SAPTE, which shews the Old Norse, Danish, and Mod. Germ. form *saft*, taking a *t*.

The following stem may be referred to the Mod. Germ. *grob*, Dan. *grov*, coarse, clumsy. But I think that the original meaning may probably have only been that of large stature. Compare English *gross*, in a similarly changed sense—also Eng. *plump*, which in German and Danish means coarse. Förstemann has only one Old German name Griubinc, which he does not explain.

Grob, Grove. Stout?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Anglo-Saxon Grobb, (*found in Grobbes den, Cod. Dip.* 1066). Eng. GROBE, GROVE, GRUBB, GRUBY, CROPP? Mod.

* Mr. Kemble considers Saba to be only a familiar or abbreviated form of Saebeorht.

German GRÖBE, GROBE. French GRUB, GRUBY, CROBEY, CROPPI?

DIMINUTIVES.

Mod. Germ. GRÖBEL. French GROUVELLE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. GROVER, CROPPER? (*Man*) Eng. GROFFMAN.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE INNER MAN.

As the baptismal name was conferred by the fond parent, and the surname by the impartial world—so there is more truth in the latter than in the former. They represent the honest opinion which a man's neighbour had of him, and are complimentary or otherwise, as the case may be. There are forty-two men in the Landnamabok of Iceland having Helgi (holy), as a baptismal name, but only three that had acquired it as a surname. And of the former there was one who had the surname of Gudlaus—"Holy the Godless." What a bitter satire!

Seeing then, as will be manifest from the following, how great is the preponderance of baptismal names, we cannot in any degree admit the evidence of proper names as a test even of the accredited virtue of ancient times.

Beginning with the name of "Holy" already referred to—so easy to assume and so difficult to deserve—we have the following. This word however is liable to intermix with two others, Ang.-Sax. *hâl*, sound, hale, and *hæle*, hero.

Halic, Halley. Holy.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Halicho, Halec, 8th cent. Eng. HOLLICK, HALLEY. Mod. Germ. HALLICH, HEILIG. French HAILIG, HALLEY, HALLU, HÉLY.

DIMINUTIVE.

English HALLILEY, HOLLALEY. French ALELY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Halacbert, Helihpret, 8th cent. —Halgeberct, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. HALLOWBREAD, HALBERT? (*Dag*, day) Old Germ. Haleğdag, 9th cent.—Eng. HALLIDAY, HOLLIDAY. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Heligher, 9th cent.—Eng. HOLKER—French HOLACHER. (*Man*) Eng. HOLEYMAN, HOLLIMAN—Mod. Germ. HEILIGMANN. (*Rat, red*, counsel) Old Germ. Halegred, 9th cent.—French ALIGROT. (*Wig, wi*, war) Old Germ. Heilagwih, 9th cent.—English HALLOWAY, HOLLOWAY—French HALEVY.

From the Ang.-Sax. *dugan*, Old High Germ. *tugan*, to be virtuous, good, honourable; Anglo-Saxon *theaw*, Old High German *dau*, morals, behaviour, are probably the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Tugus, Tukko, Docca, Tocca, Dauo, 8th cent. Old Norse Toui. Ang.-Sax. Tuk, *in a grant to the monastery of Croyland, A.D.* 1,051. Tocca, *Lib. Vit.* English TUGGY, TUCK, TUKE, TUCKEY, DUCK, DOKE, DOCK, DUKE, TOW, TOE, DOW, DOWEY, DOE, DEW, DEWEY. Modern German TOCK, TUCH, DUCKE, DAU, DEWE. French TOCHE, DOCHE, DUC, DOUÉ, DIEU. Dug, Dow. Virtue.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Dauwila, Dewila, 9th cent.—Eng. DOWELL, DEWELL, DULY, TOWELL—Fr. DUCEL, DUGELAY, DOUELLE, DOUILLY. Old Germ. Dugilin, 8th cent.—Eng. DUCKLING, DOWLING—French DULONG. Eng. DEWICK—French DUICK.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Dawin, 8th cent. Eng. DUGGIN, DUDGEON, DEWEN. French DUGENNE, DUQUIN.

PATRONYMICS.

English DOCKING, DEWING. French DUCOING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Et, p.* 189) English DUCKETT, DOGGETT—Fr. DUQUET, DOUET, TUGOT. (*Hard*) Eng. DUGARD, TOWART, TEWART—French DUGARD, TOUGART, TOUCART. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. DUCKER, DOCKER, TUCKER, TOKER, DOWER, DEWAR, TOWER —Mod. German DÜKHER, TUCHER—Fr. DUCHER, DUCOROY,

DOUARE. *(Land)* Eng. DOWLAND—Fr. DUGLAND. *(Man)* Old Germ. Dugiman, Tugeman, 9th cent.—Eng. TUGMAN, DUCKMAN—French DEWAMIN, DUMAIN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Daumerus, 6th cent.—Eng. DUGMORE. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Tugolf, Touwolf, Daulf, 7th cent.—Fr. DEWULF. (*Wald*, power) Eng. DUGALD—French TUGAULT, DOUAULT. (*Wealh*, stranger) Eng. DUGWELL, TUGWELL, TUCKWELL.

DOUBTFUL NAMES.

Eng. DUGOOD, TOOGOOD, TOWGOOD. Perhaps from Ang.-Sax. *duguth*, virtuous, honourable.

From the Ang.-Sax. *dafan*, Gothic *gadaban*, convenire, Ang.-Sax. *dêfe*, fit, proper, Förstemann derives the stem *dab*, *daf*, *dap*, to which also I place *dav*, referred by him to the preceding root. The scriptural name David may probably intermix in some of the following.

Dab, Daf. Seemly.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Davo, 9th cent. Eng. DABB, DAPP, DAFFY, TAPP, TAPPY, DAVY, DEVEY. Fr. DABEAU, DABÉE, DAPPE, DAPY, DAFFY, DAVY, DEVY, DEVAY, TAVEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Dafila, Davila, 7th cent.—English DAVALL, DEFFELL—French DAVAL, DEVILLE, TAVEL. Eng. TAPLIN, DEVLIN—French DABLIN. Old Germ. Tabuke, 11th cent. Eng. DAVOCK, DAVIDGE, DEVICK—Fr. DAVACH, DEVICQUE.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English DAVEN, DEVON, TAPPIN. Fr. DAVIN, DEVENNE, TAFFIN, TAPIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) Eng. DAFFORD—Fr. DABERT, DEVERT, TAVARD. (*Ram*, *ran*, raven) Eng. TABRAM, DAVIRON—French DABRIN, DAVERON. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Daperich, 10th cent.—French DAFRIQUE. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Tavold, 10th cent.—French DAVAULT.

From the Gothic *triggws*, Old Norse *triggr*, Ang.-Sax. *treowe*, Old High German *driu*, Mod.

Germ. *treu*, Eng. "true," may be the following. But this stem is very apt to intermix with *driuqan*, militari, p. 195.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Trigg, Try. True.

Old Germ. Driwa. Old Norse Tryggo, King of Norway. English TRIGG, TRICKEY, TREE, TROY, TRY, DRY. French TRICHÉ, TRIAU, TRY, DRIOU.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) French TRIEBERT, TRUBERT. (*Et*, p. 189) Eng. TRICKETT, DREWETT—French TRIQUET, TRICOT. (*Hard*) French TRICARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. TRIGGER, TRICKER, DRYER—French TRIGER, DRIER. (*Leof*, dear) Eng. TRUELOVE. (*Wald*, power) French DRUAULT.

DOUBTFUL NAMES.

English TRUEFITT. French TRIEFUS, DREYFUS. Perhaps from Ang.-Sax. *fôt*, Old High Germ. *fuaz*, Mod. Germ. *fuss*, English foot.

There is a word *just*, found in some German compounds, which Förstemann seems to think may be from the Latin. However, the French *jouste*, tilt, tournament, of which the Old Flemish *just*, impetus (whence also Eng. "jostle"), seems to be the origin, may be mentioned. None of the ancient names correspond with the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Just.

English JUST, JUSTEY. French JUSTE, JOST.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Mund*, protection) English JUSTAMOND (*wrangler* 1750). (*Wald*, power) French JUSTAULT.

There is a stem *fid*, which Förstemann thinks, unless the few ancient names be corruptions either of *frid*, peace, or of *faid*, hostility, may be from the Latin *fidus*, faithful. The following names

go to shew that there is such a stem, but the Ang.-Saxon *fittan*, to sing, also to dispute, might also be proposed.

Fid. Faithful.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Fidis, 11th cent. English FIDDEY, FIDOE, FITT. French FITTE, FITY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Fidolus, 6th cent.—Eng. FIDELL—Mod. Germ. FIDALL—French FIDELE? Eng. FITKIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FITTER—French FIDERY. (*Man*) English FIDDAMAN, FITMAN. (*Mund*, protection) English FIDDAMENT.

* From the Ang.-Sax. *sôth*, true, Eng. "sooth," of which the Gothic form would be *sanths*, and the Old High German *sand*, (though neither of these are preserved,) Förstemann derives the stem *sand, sants*. The Anglo-Saxon *sand*, messenger, seems a word which might intermix, and which indeed in some cases I have taken in preference. Förstemann includes also *sod* as a Saxon, and *sad* as a West Frankish and Lombard form.

Sand, Sad. True

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Sando, Sadi, 8th cent. English SANDOE, SANDY, SANT, SANTY, SADD, SODO, SODDY. Mod. German SAND, SANDT. French SANDEAU, SANTI.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Sanzo, 9th cent.—English SANS, SANDS, SANDYS—Mod. Germ. SANTZ—French SANCE, SANDOZ. Eng. SANDELL, SANTLEY—French SANZEL. French SANDELION.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Sandheri, Santher, 8th cent. —Eng. SANDER,* SANTER—Mod. Germ. SANDER, SANTER—French SANDRÉ, SANTERRE. (*Man*) English SANDMAN.

* Most of the English writers, and some of the German, as Pott, make Sander a contraction of Alexander

(*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Sandrih, 9th cent.—French SANTRY. (*War*, defence) English SANDWER. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Sandolf—Mod. Germ. SANDHOFF.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. SANDEN, SODDEN. Mod. Germ. SANDEN.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *r*.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Sandrehar, 8th cent.—French SANDRIER.

From the Ang.-Sax. *sidu*, Old High German *situ*, Mod. German *sitte*, manners, morals, may be the following. The sense, according to the usual rule in proper names, must be that of good manners or morals.

Sid, Sit. Manners.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Sito, Sita, 9th cent. Sido, king of Suevia in Tacitus. English SIDE, SIDEY, CITY. Modern German SITTE. Dutch SEYDE. French SITT.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Situli, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Sidel (*found in Sidelesham, Cod. Dip.* 464)—Eng. SIDDELL—Mod. Germ. SEYDEL—French SIDOLI, SITTELL, SEDILLE. Old German Sitilin, 8th cent.—French SEDILLON. English SIDDONS.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. SIDDEN, SITTON, SIDNEY. French SIDNEY.

COMPOUND.

(*Ger*, spear) English SIDGEAR.

Of somewhat similar meaning may be the following, which Förstemann refers to Old Norse *skicka*, ordinare, and the noun *schick*, used in many Low German dialects in the sense of order.

Shick. Order, propriety.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Scih, 11th cent. English SHICK, SKY. Mod. Germ. SCHICK.

DIMINUTIVE.

English SHICKLE.

From the Old High Germ. *ercan*, Ang.-Sax. *eorcen*,* genuine, pure, Förstemann derives the following stem.

Ercen. Pure.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Ercan, 10th cent. Mod. German HERKEN. French ARQUIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old Germ. Ercanbald, Arcambald, Archambald, 8th cent.—Eng. ARCHAMBAUD—French ARCHAMBAULT—Ital. ARCIMBOLDI (*of Milan*). (*Hard*) Old Germ. Ercanhart, 8th cent.—French ARCHINARD. (*Heid*, state, condition) Old Germ. Ercanheid, 9th cent.—Eng. HARKNETT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Erkanher, 8th cent.—Mod. German HERKNER—French ERCKENER.

There are several words having the meaning of life, zeal, spirit, though the sense is often difficult to separate from that of bodily activity. From the Old High Germ. *ando*, zelus, Förstemann derives the following stem, which is, however, very liable to intermix with two others, *hand*, manus, and Ang.-Sax. *ent*, giant.

And, Ant. Life, spirit.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Ando, Anto, 7th cent. Ang.-Saxon Anta, (*found in Antan hlâw, Cod. Dip.* 150). Eng. AND, ANDOE. Mod. Germ. ENDE. French ANTY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Antecho, 10th cent.—French ANTIQ. Old German Andala, 5th cent.—English ANTILL, ANTLEY. Old Germ. Andolenus, 8th cent.—English ANDLAN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Helm*) English ANTHEM—French ANTHEAUME. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Antheri, Anter, 9th cent.—French ANTIER. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Andrad, 8th cent.—Eng. ANDRADE, HANDRIGHT. (*Ric*, dominion) Old German Andarich, 5th cent.—English ANTRIDGE—Mod. German ENTRICH.

* Perhaps the stem *arc*, p. 387, may be a simple form of the above.

From the Old High German *zila*, English *zeal*, are the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Zilo, Zello, 8th cent. Eng. ZEALL, ZEALEY. Mod. Germ. ZIEHLE. French ? ZELLE. Zeal.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Old German Cilger, 10th cent.—French ZELGER. (*Hari*, warrior) French ZEILLER, ZELLER. (*Man*) Old German Ciliman, 8th cent.—English SILLIMAN ?—Mod. German ZILLMANN.

From the Old High German *gern*, eager, are probably the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Cherno, Kerne. Gurnay, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English GURNEY, CHIRNEY, CURNO, CORNEY. Mod. German GERN, KERN. French JOURNÉ, CORNAY. Gern, Kern, Eager.

DIMINUTIVES.

English GURNELL, CORNELL—French CORNELY, CORNILLEAU. Eng. CURNICK, CORNICK. French CORNICHON. Mod. Germ. GERNLEIN—French CORNILLON.

PATRONYMICS.

English CORNING. Mod. Germ. GERNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) French CORNIBERT. (*Hard*, fortis) Eng. GURNARD—Mod. Germ. GERNHARDT. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. GURNER, KIRNER, CORNER—Mod. Germ. GERNER, KÖRNER—French CURNIER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Gerneman, 9th cent. —Eng. CORNMAN—Mod. Germ. KERNMANN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Gernolt, 9th cent.—French JOURNAULT.

There are several words which have the meaning of joy, mirth, cheerfulness. From the Old High Germ. *mandjan*, gaudere, *mendi*, gaudium, Förstemann derives the following stem. As a termination it is very liable to intermix with *man*, homo. The form *mance*, *mènce*, seems to be High German.

Mand, Mance. Joy.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Manto, Manzo, Manso, 8th cent. English MANT, MANDY, MENDAY, MANNSE, MENCE. Mod. German MANDT, MENDE, MANZ, MENSE. Fr. MANTEAU, MANCEAU, MANSEY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Mantel, *Domesday*—Mauntel, Mancel, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. MANDLE, MANTLE—Mod. Germ. MENTZEL, MENZEL——Fr. MANDELL, MENTEL, MANCEL. Eng. MENDES—French MANDOUCE, MENDEZ, MANSOZ—Spanish MENDEZ, MENDOZA.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Mantoni (*genitive*), 9th cent. Eng. MANTON. French MANDON, MANTION, MENTION, MANSON ? MANSION ?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French MANSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. MANDER, MANCER, MENSER.

The word *spil* is not quite certain. Förstemann gives it the meaning of joy (which it had in Old Norse), in preference to that of play, as in the German *spielen*. The Gothic *spillon*, Old Norse *spiala*, to relate, discourse, is also suitable.

Spil. Joy.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. SPILL. Mod. Germ. SPIEL. French ? SPILL.

PATRONYMIC.

English SPILLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Spilihard, Spilhard, 8th. cent.—Eng. SPILLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SPILLER, SPELLAR—Mod. Germ. SPIELER—French ? SPILLER. (*Man*) Eng. SPILLMAN, SPELMAN—Mod. Germ. SPIELMANN.

The stem *glad* also seems to me rather uncertain. It might be from *glad*, lætus, or it might be from Old Norse *gledia*, to polish, Mod. German *glatt*, Danish *glat*, Dutch *glad*, smooth, polished. In that case the sense might probably

be that of personal beauty, as referred to in chapter 22.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Cletto, 8th cent. Eng. GLAD, CLAD, GLIDE, GLEED. Mod. German GLADE. Glad. Lætus?

DIMINUTIVES.

English GLADDELL, GLEADALL. Eng. GLADDISH—Mod. German GLADISCH.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English GLADDEN, GLIDDON. French GLATIGNY.

PATRONYMICS.

English GLADDING. French GLADUNG, CLADUNG.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French GLATARD. (*Man*) English GLADMAN. (*Wine*, friend) Gladewinus, *Domesday*—English GLADWIN. (*Wis*, sapiens) Gledewis, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. GLADWISH?

There is a stem *fag*, which Förstemann takes to be the simple form of Ang.-Sax. *fægen*, Eng. fain, as shewn in Goth. *fahêds*, joyfulness.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Facco, 9th cent. Feg, Fech, *Domesday*. Fag, *Hund. Rolls*. English FAGG, FAKE, FAY, FAHEY. Mod. German FACK, FECKE. French FAGE, FÈGE, FÈCHE, FAYE, FAHY. Fag. Joyful.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Fachilo, Fagala, 11th cent. English FAIL. French FAGEL, FAYOLLE, FAILLE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) Eng. FAGGOTS*—French FAGET, FAQUET, FAYET. (*Hard*) French FAGARD, FAYARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Fagher—Eng. FAKER—French FAGUER.

EXTENDED FORM=ENG. FAIN.

Eng. FAGAN, FACHNEY, FEHON. French FAJON, FAIN. Fagin, Fain.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French FEINERT. (*Hari*, warrior) French FAGNIER, FECHNER, FEINER.

* May possibly represent the Gothic *fahéds*, joyfulness.

From the Ang.-Saxon *gamian*, to play, sport, English "game," may be the following. Or the meaning may rather be that of joyfulness, as in Old High German *gaman*, Anglo-Saxon *gamen*, gaudium.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Gam, Cam. Gaudium.

Old German Gammo, Cammo, 7th cent. Gam, Game, (*Domesday*). English GAME, CAMM. Mod. German GAMM, KAMM. French GAME, GAIME, CAM, JAM, JAME, JAMEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. GAMMAGE, CAMMEGH—French GAMACHE. French GAMICHON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old German Gamard, 7th cent.—Mod. German GAMMERT—French GAMARD, GAIMARD, CAMARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Gamer, 9th cent.—Eng. GAMER (17th cent.)—Mod. Germ. KAMMER—French CAMIER. (*Rit*, ride) Old Germ. Gamarit, 8th cent.—French CAMARET. (*Wald*, power) French JAMAULT.

EXTENDED FORM=ANG.-SAX. GAMEN.

Gamen. Gaudium.

Old German Gaman. English GAMMON. Mod. German GAMANN. French GÂMEN, JAMIN, CAMIN.

From the Old Norse *gæla*, exhilirare, Old High German *geil*, elatus, Anglo-Saxon *galan*, to sing,* may be the following.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Gale. Elatus.

Old German Gailo, Gelo, Geli, Cailo, 8th cent. Gale, Calle, *Hund. Rolls*. English GALE, GALEY, GALL, GALLY, GALLOW, CALE, CALEY, CALLOW, GELL, JELL, JELLEY, KELL, KELLY, KELLOW. Modern German GAYL, GEHL, KEHL. French GALLE, GALLÉ, GALLY, GELLE, GELLÉ, JAL, JALEY, CAILLE, CAILLEAU.

* Förstemann separates the two stems, *gale* and *gall*, which, however, as being, I take it, from the same root, and moreover in modern names impossible to separate, I put together.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Geliko, Jeliko, 10th cent.—English JELLICOE, KELLOCK—Mod. Germ. GEILICH. English JELLIS, JEALOUS, GALLOWS ? KELSEY—French GALISSE, GELLEZ, CAILLIEZ. Eng. CALKIN—French GALICHON. Eng. GALILEE—French CAILLELAU—Ital. GALILEO ?

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Gailin, 8th cent. Galun, *Hund. Rolls.* Eng. GALLON, GELLAN. Fr. GALINO, GALON, JAILLON, CAILLON, CALLON.

PATRONYMICS.

French GELLYNCK—Ital. GALLENGA.

COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Galaunt, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. GALLAND, GALLANT, KELLAND—French GALAND, GALANT, JAILLANT, CAILLANT. (*Bert*, bright) French GALABERT, JALLIBERT. (*Bot*, envoy) Eng. GALBOT—French GAILHABAUD, CAILLEBOTTE, CALLEBAUT. (*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Cheilpurc, 9th cent.—French GALLIBOUR, GALIBOURG. (*Drud*, dear) Old Germ. Kaildrud, 8th cent.—French GAILDRAUD. (*Fred*, peace) Old Germ. Galafred, 9th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Galfrid, Gaufrid—English GEOFFRY—French GALOFFRE, JEOFFROY, GAULOFRET. (*Ger*, spear) English GALLAGER—Mod. Germ. GALLIGER—French GALICHER. (*Hard*) Gallard, *Hund. Rolls.*—English GAYLEARD, GALLARD, GELLARD, KELLORD—Mod. Germ. KAHLERT—French GAILLARD, JAILLARD, CAILLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. GAYLER, GALLERY, GELLER—Mod. Germ. KEHLER—French CALLIER, CAILLER, CAILLIER, CALLERY. (*Lind*, mild) Old German Geilindis, 8th cent.—Eng. GALINDO. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Gailrat, Keylrat, 8th cent.—Fr. JALLERAT, CALARET. (*Sind*, via) Old Germ. Geilsind, 8th cent.—French GALLISSANT. (*Wald*, power) French CAILLAULT. (*Wig, wi*, war) Old German Geilwih, Keilwih, 8th cent.—Galewey, Galaway, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. GALLOWAY, CALLAWAY, KELLAWAY—Fr. JALVY, CAILLOUÉE.

From the Ang.-Saxon *singan*, to sing, *sang*, *sanc*, song, may be the following. Förstemann mentions also Ang.-Sax. *sinc*, treasure.

Sang, Sing. Cantare.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Sancho, 8th cent. English SANG, SANKEY, SHANK? SHANKEY? Mod. Germ. SANCKE, SENKE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. SINGLE—French SENGEL, SINGLY. Fr. SANCHEZ, SINGES.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Singar, 8th cent.—English SINGER, SINKER—Fr. SINGER, SINGERY. (*Ward*, guardian) French SANGOUARD. (*Wine*, friend) Eng. SANGWIN—French SANGOUIN.

Another stem of similar meaning seems to be *gid*, Ang.-Sax. *gidd*, a poem, *giddian*, to sing.

Gid. Cantare.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Giddo, 9th cent. Cyda, *Lib. Vit.* English GIDDY, KIDDY, KIDD, KITT, KITTY, KITTO, CHITTY? Fr. GIDE, GITEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Chitell?—English GIDLEY, GIDLOW, KIDDLE, KITTLE, CHIDELL? CHITTLE?—French GIDEL. English CHITTOCK.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. GIDDEN, KIDNEY. French GITTON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) English KIDGER. (*Hard*) French GITTARD. (*Man*) Eng. GIDMAN, KIDMAN. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Gydoin, 11th cent.—French GIDOIN. (*Ward*, guardian) Fr. GIDOUART.

There is a word *nun*, *non*, found in several ancient names, on which Förstemann gives no opinion, and for which I think of Old Norse *nunna*, to sing, or perhaps rather, to hum. I take it that both this, and the preceding stems have something of the meaning of the Scotch *lilt*, which, as rendered by Jamieson, is "to sing cheerfully." More particularly, I think, to sing

without words, an especial mark of gaiety and light-heartedness. So in the fine Old Scotch ballad of "The Flowers of the Forest," the sense of the desolation that had come upon the land is expressed by a contrast not easily surpassed in its simple pathos.

> "I've heard a lilting at our ewe milking—
> Lasses a' lilting before the break of day,
> But now there's a moaning in ilka green loaning,
> For our braw foresters are a' wed awa."

It would be difficult in the compass of a line to bring out a more perfect picture of rural happiness and content than the "lasses *a'* lilting," and before the break of day too, when man is generally more disposed to go about his work in grim silence.

Nun. Cantillare.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Nunno, Nonno, Nunni, 7th cent. Nun, kinsman of Ina, king of Wessex. English NUNN, NUNNEY, NOON. Mod. Germ. NONNE. French NONY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Nunnil. English NUNLEY.

PATRONYMIC. Eng. NOONING.

COMPOUND. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. NUNNERY.

Pleg. Play.

From the Ang.-Sax. *plegan*, to play, appear to be formed a number of names in our own early annals. There was a Plegmund, 19th Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the *Liber Vitæ* are a Plecga, Plegheri, Plegheard, Pleghelm, Plegbrecht, and Pleguini. This stem in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch* mixes up with another, *blic*, which Grimm and Förstemann refer to *blic*, fulmen. But whatever might be the original meaning of the stem, I think it is clear that the Anglo-Saxons in

their names thought of it in the above sense. Corresponding with the two first names in the *Liber Vitæ* are our PLAY and PLAYER. Possibly, however, the sense may be taken to be that of the play of battle, so often dwelt on by the Ang.-Saxon poets.

From the Old High Germ. *blîde*, Ang.-Sax. *blîthe*, Eng. blythe, Förstemann derives a number of names. But another root, *blad, blat*, p. 376, is liable to intermix.

Blythe. Hilaris.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bledas, Blida, Plida, 5th cent. Eng. BLYTH, BLIGHT, BLEDY. Mod. German BLEDE, BLEDOW. French BLED ? BLET ?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Blidilo, 9th cent. Eng. PLEYDELL. French BLETEL ?

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Blidina, 8th cent. Eng. BLETHYN, PLEADEN. French BLETON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Blidgaud, 8th cent.—English BLOODGOOD. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Blidegar, Plidger, 7th cent.—Eng. PLEDGER. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Blidmar, Blimmar, 8th cent.—Eng. PLIMMER.

From the Anglo-Saxon *bliss*, joy, *blissian*, to rejoice, exult, may be the stem *bliss*, with which we may also put *bless*. But the Ang.-Sax. *blîse*, a blaze, is a word liable to intermix.

Bliss. Joy ?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Blesio, apparently German, found on an ancient inscription in the Netherlands. English BLISS. French BLESS, BLESSEAU.

DIMINUTIVE

Eng. BLESSLEY.

PATRONYMIC.

Mod. Germ. PLESSING.—Fr. BLESSING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) English BLISSET, BLESSED. (*Hard*) English BLIZZARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French BLESSER, PLESSIER.

Of an opposite meaning may be the following, which seem to be from Gothic *saurga*, *saurja*, Ang.-Saxon *sorg*, *sorh*, Dutch *zorg*, Eng. *sorrow*. Though possibly the original sense may have been rather that of anger.

Sorg. Sorrow?

SIMPLE FORMS.

English SURGEY, SOURK, SOAR, SOUR. Mod. Germ. SORG. French SOURG, SIRGUEY, ZORGO, SOREAU, SOURY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) Eng. SURGETT, SIRKETT, CIRCUIT. (*Hari*, warrior) French ZIRCHER, ZURCHER. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Sergulf, 10th cent.—French SURCOUF.

From the Old Norse *dröpr*, Mod. Germ. *trübe*, sorrowful, may be the following. But as the root-meaning seems to be that rather of "overcast," possibly the sense in proper names might be that of dark complexion. Förstemann gives no opinion upon it.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Troub. Sorrow?

Old Germ. Trubo. Eng. TRUBY, TROUP, DROOP. Mod. Germ. TRAUB, TRÜBE. French TRAUBÉ, TROUPEAU, TROUVÉ, TRUFY, DRUBAY, DRUVEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

French TROUBLE, TRUPEL. French TROUPLIN, TROPLONG.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) French TROUPIER, TRUFFIER.

Then there are a few names which seem to be derived from joke or facetiousness. From the Old Norse *skop*, Old High German *scopf*, jocus, English *scoff*, Förstemann derives the following.

Scop, Scof. Jocus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Scopo, Scoppo, 9th cent. Scupi, *Lib. Vit.* Scope, *Lord Mayor of London, A.D.* 1403. Eng. SHOPP, SHOPPEE, SCOBIE. Mod. Germ. SCHOPPE, SCHÖPF.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Scopilius. English SCOBELL, SHOVELL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English SHOVER, SHOPPERIE*—French SCOFFIER.

From the Ang.-Sax. *husc, hucs*, irony, "chaff," whence probably English *hoax*, I take to be the following names, with which I find nothing to correspond in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch.*

Husc. Irony.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English HUSK, HUX. Mod. German HOSKE. French ? HUSCH, HUX.

PATRONYMICS

English HOSKING. English HUSKISSON.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English HOSKIN, HUXEN. French HUSQUIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English HUSHER, USHER.

From the Ang.-Sax. *gilp*, strepitus, jactantia, may be the following.

Gilp. Jactantia

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. GILBY, KILBY. French GILBÉ, GELPY, KILBÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Mod. Germ. GELPKE. French GILBLAIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English GILPIN, KILPIN.

Scimph. Jocus.

From the Old High German *scimph*, jocus, Förstemann derives the name Scemphio, 8th cent. Hence may be English SCAMP, quoted by Lower. May not the above be the origin of our word scamp ?

There is a word *salt, salz*, of which I find no

* A Boston surname—English ?

trace in ancient names, but to which Pott, in the Modern German name Salz, gives the meaning of salax. I also think of Old Norse *salt*, the sea, as a possible word.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. SALT, SAULT, SOLTAU. Mod. Germ. SALZ. French SAULT, SOULT, SALZE. Salt, Salz. Salax.

DIMINUTIVES.

French SALSAC, SALZAC.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French SALZARD. (*Hqri*, warrior) Eng. SALTER—French SELTIER, SELZER. (*Man*) Mod. Germ. SALTZMANN.

Perhaps of a similar meaning may be the root *brass*, Old Norse *brass*, salax; unless, as seems to be the case in some instances, it is to be referred to the metal.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English BRASS, BRASSEY. French BRASA, BRAZY. Brass. Salax?

DIMINUTIVES.

French BRASSAC. English BRASSELL, BRAZILL?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French BRASSART. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BRASIER, BRAZIER—French BRASSIER, BRASSERIE.

From the Old Norse *ginna*, to seduce, *gan*, magic, are probably the following. A large proportion of the ancient names from this root seem to have been those of women, and the general sense is probably only that of seductiveness or fascination. But in one case, where we find Ganna as the name of a fortune-teller or witch, we must take the direct sense of magic.* A stem liable to intermix is *gagan, gain*, p. 175.

* Perhaps to this stem we may put the female name Genovefa, 6th cent., and the present Christian name Genovefa in Germany and Généviève in France. If the name be German, it might mean "weaver of spells." Miss Yonge, however, argues for a Celtic origin, as also do Leo and Mone. But Grimm (*Gesch. d. Deutsch. Spr.*) assumes the Germanhood of the name, which compares with others having the same termination.

Gan. Magic, Fascination.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ganna, 1st cent. Canio, *Lib. Vit.* English GANN, GANNOW, CANN, CANNEY, GENNA, GINN, GUINEAU. French GANNE, GANNEAU, GANIÉ, JAN, JANNY, GEN, GENY, GENEAU, GIN.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. CANNEL—French GANIL, GENELLE, CANAL. Eng. JENKIN—Mod. Germ. JENICHEN—French JANQUIN, GENNEQUIN, JENNEQUIN. French GÉNIQUE, JANAC. French JANLIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Ginnana, 8th cent. Eng. GANNON, CANNON. French GENIN, JANIN, CANON.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Gening, 8th cent. Eng. JANNINGS, JENNINGS, CANNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Gimbert, 8th cent.—English GIMBERT—French GIMBERT. (*Bod*, *bot*, messenger) Old Germ. Genobaud, Frankish prince, 3rd cent.—Fr. JEANPOT. (*Had*, war) Old German Genad, 8th cent.—Eng. JENNOTT—Mod. Germ. GENET—French GENETTE. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Ganhart, Genard, 7th cent.—French GANARD, GENARD, CANARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Genear, Ginheri, 8th cent.—Eng. GENNER, JENNER, JENNERY, CANNAR, CANARY—Modern German GENER—French GANIER, JANNAIR, GINIER, CANIER. (*Man*) English GINMAN. (*Rid*, ride) Old German Generid, 8th cent.—English JEANNERET—French GÉNÉRAT. (*Ric*, power) English JENRICK—Mod. German GENNERICH—French JEANRAY. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Eng. GANNAWAY, JANAWAY, GINVEY, JENVEY—French GENEVEÉ. (*Wald*, power) French CANAULT.

Of a similar meaning is probably the word *span*, *spen*, &c., Anglo-Saxon *spanan*, *spenan*, to allure, *spôn*, allured, *spônere*, enticer, allurer. As in the former case, the Old German names (of which one only corresponds with ours) seem to be all or mostly those of women.

SIMPLE FORMS. Span, Spon.

Speinn, Spegen, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. SPAIN, SPON, SPINNEY? Allicere. Mod. Germ. SPOHN. French SPONI, SPINN?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Spenneol? 9th cent.—Eng. SPANIEL?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SPOONER*—Mod. Germ. SPANIER? —French SPENNER? (*Leof*, dear) Eng. SPENLOVE, SPENDLOVE.

From the Ang.-Sax. *masc, max,* Mod. Germ. *masch,* English "mesh," a noose, may be the following, perhaps in something of a similar sense to the foregoing.

SIMPLE FORMS. Mash, Max.

Old Germ. Masca, 8th cent., Maxus, 9th cent. English Allicere? MASH, MAXSE, MAXEY, MOXEY. Modern German MASKE, MASCH, MESKE.

DIMINUTIVE.

English MASKELL.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English MACHINE, MAXON, MOXON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. MESHER—French MASCAR. (*Man*) English MASHMAN.

There is a stem *gog, cog, coc,* which may perhaps, though very uncertainly, come in here. The sense may be that of English *cog,* Spanish *cocar,* to cajole, Danish *kogle,* Dutch *kokelen,* to juggle. The root of this seems to be found in German *kugel,* Dutch *kogel,* a ball, the simple form of which is seen in North. English *cog,* a roundish lump. But there are several other derivations which might be proposed, as—1*st*, cock, the bird—2*nd*, the cuckoo, in Persian *koku,* Indian *kuka,* Welsh *cog,* Old High Germ. *gaug,*

* Or from Anglo-Saxon *spónere*, enticer, seducer.

Swed. *gök*, and that there are names from the cuckoo is shewn at p. 105—3*rd*, the Ang.-Saxon *geôc*, courage, p. 244.

Cog, Cock. To cajole?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Gogo, Cogo, Coco, 6th cent. Cuga, *Lib. Vit.* Gaugy, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. GOGAY, COCK. Mod. German KOCH. French COQ, COQUEAU, COCHE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. COCKLE, COGHILL—Mod. Germ. GOGEL, GOCKEL—French GOCHEL, COQUILLE. Eng. COGLIN, COCKLIN—Mod. German KÖCHLIN—French COCLIN, COQUELIN, COCHELIN. Eng. GOGGS, COCKS—French COGEZ, COCCOZ.

PATRONYMICS.

English COCKING. Mod. Germ. GÖCKINGK.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) Eng. COCKETT—French COQUET. (*Hard*) Mod. Germ. KÖCKERT—French COCARD, COCHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. COGGER, COCKER—Mod. German KÖCHER—French COCHERY. (*Man*) Eng. COCKMAN, COACHMAN?

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. GOGGIN, COGGIN, COCKIN. French COQUIN, COCHIN, COGNY.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*.*

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Guginhart, 11th cent. Fr. COGNARD, COCHINART.

From the Old Norse *locka*, to seduce, beguile, may be the following. Hence seems to be the name of Loki, the mischief-maker among the gods in Northern mythology. The Ang.-Sax. *locc*, a curl, might also be proposed in the sense referred to at p. 403.

Lock. To beguile?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Locchi, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. LOCK, LOCKIE. French LOCQUÉ, LOCHE.

* Possibly hence also the Swiss Guggenbühl, (for Guggenbald?)

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) Old Germ. Lokard, Lochard, 9th cent.—Eng. LOCKHART—Fr. LOCARD, LOCHART. *(Hari,* warrior) Ang.-Sax. Locar, *Cod. Dip.* 819—English LOCKER. *(Et,* p. 189) English LOCKETT—French LOCQUET. *(Rat,* counsel) French LOCRET. *(Man)* Eng. LOCKMAN—Mod. Germ. LOCHMANN.

From the Ang.-Sax. *prût,* proud, may be the following. But in Old Norse *prûdr* seems rather to have meant courteous or polite, which is probably a preferable sense for men's names.

SIMPLE FORMS. Proud. Polite?

Toui, surnamed Pruda, a Northman at the Court of Canute. English PRUDAY, PROUD, PROUT, PROWSE. Mod. Germ. PRUTZ? French PRUEDE, PROUT, PROUTEAU, PRUCE.

PATRONYMIC.

English PROUTING.

UNCERTAIN NAMES.

English PRUDENCE.

There was an Ang.-Sax. priest called Prudens, *Cod. Dip.* 971. This name seems most probably Latin.

Eng. PROUDFOOT.

Finding another name PUDDEFOOT, I think the *r* may be only intrusive. PUDDEFOOT seems to be from *bud,* a messenger.

From the Ang.-Saxon, Old High Germ. *wild,* ferus, silvaticus, are probably the following. The stem, however, is very apt to mix up with *wald* and *will.*

SIMPLE FORMS. Wild. Ferus.

Old German Wilto, 9th cent. English WILT, WILD, WILDEY, WILDAY, GWILT. Modern German WILD, WILDT. French VILDÉ.

DIMINUTIVE. Eng. WILDISH.

PATRONYMIC. Eng. WILDING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French VILTARD, VILLETARD. *(Hari,* warrior) Old Germ. Wildehar, 8th cent.—English WILDER, QUILTER. *(Man)* Eng. WILDMAN.

From the Ang.-Sax. *haest*, hot, hasty, Förstemann derives the following stem, which is however liable to intermix with *ast*, p. 216.

Hast. Hasty.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. HAST, HASTIE. French HESTEAU.

DIMINUTIVE.

English HASTILOW.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) French HASTIER—Eng. HESTER. (*Ric*, power) Eng. HASTRICK. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Heistald —French HAISTAULT.

From the Old High Germ. *rasti*, Mod. Germ. *rast*, Anglo-Saxon *rest*, English *rest*, requies, Förstemann derives the stem *rast, rest.* I am also inclined to add the forms *rost* and *rust*, found in Fries. *rost*, Dutch and Low German *rust*, Mod. Germ. *rüst*, English roost. Though for the form *rust* the German *rüsten*, to arm, may also be proposed. Förstemann has only the three following names. In the *Liber Vitæ* I find also a Restoldus.

Rest. Requies.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Rusto, Rust, 9th cent. Eng. ROST, RUST. Mod. Germ. ROST, RUST. French ROST, ROSTY, ROSTEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. RASTALL, RESTELL—Mod. Germ. RÖSTEL. English RUSTICH. French ROSTOLAN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. RUSTON. French RESTON, ROSTAN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Resting, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. RUSTING. French ROSTANG.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Ric*, power) Eng. RASTRICK, RESTORICK.

From the Ang.-Saxon *fersc, fresc*, Old High German *frisc*, Mod. German *frisch*, we may take

the following. But whether in the sense of innocence or purity, or in the sense of spirit and liveliness, or thirdly, in the sense of *novus* or *juvenis*, I must leave undetermined. The stem does not appear in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*, and curiously enough, it is in the name of the Italian family of the Frescobaldi that it appears most distinctly in a German form. I find, however, that Mr. Taylor has got Freshings in his table of Teutonic settlements in France and England.

Fresc. Fresh.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ferse,* *Domesday*. English FRESH, FRISKEY, FURZE. Mod. Germ. FRISCH. French FRESCO.

DIMINUTIVES.

French FRESCAL. Modern German FRISCHLIN—French FRESLON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Ital. FRESCOBALDI. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Friskaer,† 9th cent.—English FRESHER, FURZER. (*Hard*) French FRESSARD, FROISSARD.

From the Old Norse *idja*, to labour, Förstemann derives the following stem.

Ide, Ite. To labour

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ido, Ito, Hiddo, Hitto, 8th cent. Ang.-Sax. Ida, king of Bernicia. Eng. HIDE, HITT. Mod. German IDE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Idala, 8th cent.—English IDLE. French ITAQUE. French ITASSE, YTASSE (or to *idis, itis*, nymph, woman ?)

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Idinus, 8th cent. English IDEN, HIDDEN. French ITENEY.

* The Ang.-Sax form *fersc*. I am not sure, however, that this, as well as English FURZE and FURZER, should not be put to Friese, p. 312.

† Förstemann makes this Fris-kaer, placing it to Friese, p. 312. According to my placing, it would be Frisk-aer=Friskhar.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Ithar, Iter, Hither, 7th cent. Eng. HIDER. Mod. Germ. ITTER. French HITIER, YTIER.

In this chapter may be included the stem *act*, which Förstemann refers to Old High German *ahtôn*, Old Norse *akta*, to think. But I should rather take the sense to esteem, respect, which this root also has.

Act, Ect. To esteem.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Hecto, 9th cent. Mod. Germ. HECHT.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Aecther, 7th cent.—Ecther, *Lib. Vit.*—English HECTOR—French HECTOR. (*Ric*, power) Old German Huctrich, king of the Alamanni—English UTTRIDGE ?

From the Gothic *svêrs*, honoratus, Old High Germ. *suâri*, gravis, Förstemann derives a stem found in a few ancient names.* The connection between the two senses is found in our own expression, "a man of weight."

Swar. Honoratus

SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. SWEARS, SWIRE, SQUARE, SQUAREY.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Suaring, 8th cent. English SWEARING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English SWEARER ?

* One of these is Swarnagal (heavy nail) a name found in the 8th cent. in the *Verbrüderungsbuch von St. Peter zu Salzburg*. This seems to suggest an older origin for the curious class of names at p. 220 than I have there supposed.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE STATION IN LIFE.

Though a larger proportion of the names in this chapter have been originally surnames than in any of the preceding, yet even in this department of the subject there are not a few that are baptismal.

The first place is naturally due to the most ancient of all occupations, that of the tiller of the soil. There is an Old German word *sass*, Mod. German *sasz*, signifying settler, inhabitant, from which, in the opinion of Adelung, the Saxons derive their name. Hence may be the following, but of course the stem *sax*, p. 200, may intermix. A Saxon or Low Germ. form may be *sat*.

Sass, Sat. Settler.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Sazo, Sasso, 9th cent. English SASS, SATOW. Mod. Germ. SASS. French SASSE, SASSY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SATTER*—French SASSIER, SASSÉRE, SEZERIE, SATORY. (*Rat*, counsel) Eng. SETRIGHT—French SAZERAT. (*Ric*, power) French SAZERAC.

From the Old High German *buur*, *bouer*, *pawer*, Mod. Germ. *bauer*, Ang.-Sax. *bure*, Dutch *buur*, *boer*, *bouwer*, English "boor," countryman, seem to be the following. But the stem *burg*, p. 279, is liable to intermix.

* Or from Ang.-Sax. *sætere*, seducer, whence Sæter, the god who gave the name to Saturday.

Boor, Bower. Countryman.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Power, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English BOORE, BOWER, POORE, POWER. Modern German BAUER. French BOUR, BOURÉ, BOUREAU, POURE, POURREAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

English BURRELL—French BOURREL, BOURLA. English BURLING—French BOURRILLON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French BOURARD. (*Man*) English BOORMAN, BOWERMAN, POORMAN—Mod. German BAUERMANN.

Of the ancient occupation of the hunter we find considerable trace in baptismal names. From the Old High Germ. *jagon*, Mod. German *jagen*, Old Norse and Swedish *jaga*, to hunt, I take to be the following names, many of which have variously been derived by English and German writers from the scriptural names John, Jacob, and Joachim. Can our word "jockey" be derived from this root?

Jag, Jack. Hunter.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Jacco, 11th cent., Joco, 9th cent. Eng. JACK, JAGO. Modern German JÖCK. French JACQUE, JACQUÉE, JACQUEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Jachelinus, Jagelinus (*Domesday*)—Eng. JACKLIN—Mod. Germ. JECKLIN—Fr. JACQUELIN. Eng. JACKALL, JEKYLL—Mod. Germ. JACKEL, JECKEL—Fr. JEKEL. Eng. JOCKISCH, JACKS, JAX—French JACCAZ, JACQX.

PHONETIC ENDING.

French JAQUIN, JEGON. Mod. Germ. JOCHEN. French JAQUIN, JOKIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) English JAGGARD—French JACQUART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Jager, Jahheri, 9th cent.—Eng. JAGGER — Mod. Germ. JAEGER, JÖCHER—French JAGER, JACQUIER, JAQUIERY, JAHYER, JAYR. (*Et*, p. 189) English JACKETT,

JAGGED, JAGET. *(Man)* English JACKMAN—Mod. German JAGEMANN—Fr. JACQUEMAIN, JACQUEMIN. (*Mar*, famous) French JACQUEMAR, JACQUEMIER. (*Wald*, power) French JACQUAULT.

From the Old Dutch *perssen*, to hunt, Mr. Talbot derives the name PERCIVAL. The root may also mean to constrain, compel, being the same as English "press." Hence it is liable to intermix with the stem *bris*, p. 186. There is only one Old Germ. name, on which Förstemann gives no opinion.

Perse. To hunt?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Purso, 8th cent. English PEARSE, PERCY, PURSE, PURSEY, PRESS? PRESSEY? French PERS.

DIMINUTIVES.

Percelay (*Roll Batt. Abb.*)—English PURCELL. PURSLOW, PARCELL, PARSLEY—French PERSIL. Eng. PERSAC. French PERSOZ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Eng. PURSSORD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. PURSER. (*Leof*, dear) Eng. PURSELOVE, and probably as a corruption, PURSEGLOVE. (*New*, young) English PRESSNEY—Fr. PRESNE. (*Wealh*, stranger) English PERCIVAL? PRESSWELL?—French PARSEVAL? PERSEVAL? *(or local from ville, town.)*

One of the most common stems is *bod, bud, pot, put*, which I take to be from Ang.-Sax. *boda*, Old Norse *bodi*, Mod. German *bode*, Danish *bud*, envoy or messenger. The older German writers gave it the meaning of ruler or leader, and Förstemann doubts whether it is to be explained in the sense of præbere, offerre, or of jubere, as both are to be found in the root from which it is derived. I am inclined to think, from the nature of the

compounds in which it is found, that its general sense is that which I have mentioned. It is rather apt in some cases to mix up with *bald*, fortis.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Bod, Bud, Pot. Envoy.

Old German Bodi, Boddo, Botto, Budo, Buddo, Butta, Poto, Potho, 8th cent. Also probably Baudo, Boudus, Boutus, 4th cent. Ang.-Sax. Putta. Eng. BODDA, BODY, BOTT, BOOT, BOOTY, BOOTH, BUDD, BUDDO, BUTT, PUDDY, PUTT, POTT, POTTO, *(Alderman of Cambridge, 17th cent.)* Mod. Germ. BODE, BOTE, BOTH, BOOTH, BUTTE, POTT, POTH. Danish BUDDE. French BODO, BODEAU, BOTTI, BOTHEY, BOUDEAU, BOUTHEY, BOUTY, BOUT, BUTTI, BUTHEAU, POTEAU, POTEY, POTHÉ, PUTEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Bodilo, Potilo, Podal, Putilo, 7th cent.—Old Norse Budli—Ang.-Sax. Pottel *(found in Pottelestreôw, Cod. Dip.* 441)—English BODELL, BODLEY, BODILY, BOADELLA, BOTTLE, BOTLY, BUDDLE, BOODLE, BUTTEL, POTTLE, POODLE —Modern German BUDDEL—French BOUTEL, POTEL. Old Germ. Poticho, Putico, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Puttoc—Eng. PUDDICK, PUTTICK, BUDGE—Mod. Germ. BODECK, BUDICH, BUDKE, BUDGE—French POTAGE? Old Germ. Bodekin, 11th cent.—Eng. BODKIN—Fr. BODICHON. Old Germ. Bodolenus, Butilin, Budelin, Bodalung, 6th cent.—English BUTLIN, BUTLING, BUDLONG—Modern German BÖHTLINGK—French BOTTELIN, BOUTELON, BUDILLON. French BODASSE, BUTTEZ,

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Baudin, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Potten *(found in Pottenstreow, Cod. Dip.* 1,283). Boden, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English BODEN, BOTTEN, BUDDEN, BUTTON, POTTEN. Mod. German BODEN. French BODIN, BOTTIN, BUDIN, BUTTIN, POTIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Poting. Anglo-Saxon Buttingc *(found in Buttingc grâf, Cod. Dip.* 126, &c. Pudding, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. BOTTING, BUDDING, PUDDING. Mod. Germ. BÖDING, BÜTTING. French BOUTUNG.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Cum*, guest, stranger) Eng. BUDDICOMBE, PUDDICOMBE—French? BUDDICOM. (*Fer*, travel) Eng. PUDDIFER, POTIPHER, BOETEFEUR*—French POTEFER. (*Foot*, pedes) Eng. PUDDEFOOT, PROUDFOOT? (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Baudachar, 7th cent.—Eng. BODICKER, BODGER, PODGER, POTICARY?—Mod. Germ. BOTTGER. (*Hard*) Old German Podard, 5th cent.—French BODARD, BODART, BOUDARD, BOUTARD, POTARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Botthar, 7th cent.—Boterus, *Domesday*—English BUTTER, BUTTERY, POTTER, POTTIER—Modern German BUDER, BUTTER, PUTTER—French BODER, BODIER, BOUDIER, BOTTIER, BOUTIER, POTHIER, POTIER, POTERIE. (*Gis*, hostage) Old Germ. Boutgis, Boggis, Duke of Aquitania, 6th cent.—English BOGGIS. (*Man*) English BODMAN, BUTIMAN, BEAUTYMAN, POTTMAN, PUTMAN—Mod. Germ. BODEMANN, PÜTTMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Baudomir, 7th cent.—Eng. BODMER, BUDMORE, BUTTEMER, PODMORE—Modern German BOTHMER, BODEMEYER—French BOTTEMER. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Baudemund, 7th cent.—French POTEMONT. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Boderad, 9th cent.—French POITRAT. (*New*, young) Old German Baudonivia, 7th cent.—English PUDNEY—French POTONIÉ. (*Ric*, power) Old German Buttericus, Bauderich, Poterich, 7th cent.—English BUTTERICK, BUDDRICH—Mod. German BÖDRICH—French BOUTARIC. (*Rid, rit*, ride) Old German Bodirid, Buotrit, 7th cent.—English BOTWRIGHT, BOATWRIGHT? (*Wald*, power) Old German Baudowald—French BOUDAULT. (*Run*, companion) Old Germ. Bauderuna, 7th cent.—French BOUTRON, POTRON. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Butwin, 8th cent.—English POTWINE—French BODEVIN, BOUDEVIN, PODEVIN, POTEVIN, POTVIN.

UNCERTAIN NAMES.

English BUTTRESS, PEWTRESS. French BOUTRAIS.

There is a stem *ras*, for which Förstemann suggests Old Norse *râsa*, to run, Eng. "race." This, though not found as the termination of any ancient names, seems likely to obtain in the above. And an Old German Hraspod, 9th

* Also BOUTFLOWER and BUTTERFLY as corruptions?

cent., may be the converse. Possibly HUNTRESS *(Folks of Shields)* may be from the same ending, with *hund*, dog, or *hunta*, hunter.

Of a similar meaning may be the root *sind*, *sint*, which Förstemann refers to Old High Germ. *sind*, way, observing that the sense may rather be that of the derivative *gisindi*, comitatus, satellites. This stem is apt to mix up with Old High Germ. *swind*, Ang.-Sax. *swith*, vehement, but I think that it is too strongly defined to be entirely merged.

Sind, Send. Envoy.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Sindo, Senda, 8th cent. Sindi, *Domesday*. Eng. SENT. Mod. Germ. SINT. French CENT.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Sindico, 8th cent.—French SYNDIC. Old Germ. Sindila, 6th cent.—Eng. SENDALL. Old Germ. Sinzo, 11th cent.—Mod. Germ. SINZ—French SINS.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Sinduni, 8th cent. Eng. SINDEN, SINTON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Sindbert, Simpert, 8th cent.—Eng. SIMBERD. (*Hard*) Old German Sindard, 7th cent.—French SINTARD. (*Berg*, protection) Old Germ. Sindeberga, 7th cent.—French SENTUBERY. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Sinthar, Sintar, 7th cent.—Eng. SINDREY, SINDER, CENTRE—French CENDRE. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Sindarat, 7th cent.—French CINTRAT.

From the Old High German *scalc*, servant, seem to be the following. This stem was most common among the Alamanni and Bavarians, less so among the Franks and Saxons.

Shalk. Servant.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Scalco, Scalh, 8th cent. English SHAWKEY, SHALLOW, SHALLEY. Modern German SCHALK, SCHELCK. French ? SCHALL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) Old Germ. Scalcoman—Eng. SHAWMAN?

And from the Old High Germ. *sculta*, servant, may be.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Sculd, 9th cent. English SHOULT, SHOLTO. Mod. Germ. SCHULDT.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SHOULDER?—French? SCHOLDER?

Another stem of the same meaning, more common as a termination, is Goth. *thius*, Anglo-Saxon *theow*, Old High Germ. *dio*, whence may be the following.

SIMPLE FORMS. Dye, Thy. Servant.

Old Germ. Dio, 9th cent. Eng. DEY, DYE, TYAS, THEW. Mod. Germ. THIE. French DIEY, DIÉ, DHIOS.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. DIACK. French DIACHE, THIAC.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French DIARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English DYER, THYER. (*Loh*, grove) Old German Thioloh, 9th cent.—Eng. DIALOGUE. (*Mad, met*, reverence) Old Germ. Deomad, 9th cent.—English DEMAID—French DEMAIT, DHOMET. (*Man*) Old Germ. Dioman—Eng. DEMON—Mod. Germ. DIEMANN—French DEMANNE. (*Nand*, daring) French DIANAND. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Thiomunt, 9th cent.—Eng. DIAMOND—French DEMANTE.

From the Old High German *gisal*,* hostage, are probably the following, though the Old Norse *gisli*, dart, may intermix. I do not feel sure, however, that the sense of the Mod. Germ. *gesell*, companion, is not the prevailing one. In modern

* In Anglo-Saxon names it frequently appears in the form *gils*, and hence I take to be the christian name Giles, most oddly, according to my view, derived from Ægidius, respecting which Miss Yonge seems to be the first to hint a doubt. Pott's alternative suggestion of the Latin Julius is not much better.

names it is generally contracted into *gil*, as we find also to have been sometimes the case in ancient names.

Gisil, Gill. Hostage?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Gisal, Kisal, 7th cent., Gillo, Gilla, 10th cent. Eng. KISSELL, CHISEL, GILL, GILLEY, GILLOW, KILL, KILLEY. Mod. Germ. GEISEL, KIESEL, GILL, KILLE. French GESEL, GILLE, GILLY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Gislin, 7th cent.—French GHISLAIN, GESLIN. Eng. GILLOCH, KILLICK. French GILQUIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Gillin, 9th cent. Eng. GILLEN. Mod. Germ. KILLIN. French GILAN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Gisolung, 9th cent. Anglo-Saxon Gyseling, *(found in Gyselingham, now Gislingham, Suffolk.)* Eng. GILLING. Mod. Germ. KISSLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Gisalbald, 8th cent.—French GILBAULT. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Gisalbert, 7th cent., Gilbert, 8th cent.—English GILBERT—Mod. German GISSELBRECHT, GILBERT—French GILBERT. (*Bod*, envoy) English GILBODY. (*Brand*, sword) Old Germ. Gislebrand, 8th cent.—Eng. GILLIBRAND. (*Fred*, peace) Old German Gisalfrid, 9th cent.—Eng. GILFORD, GILFRED (*christian name*). (*Hard*) Old Germ. Giselhard, 8th cent.—Eng. GILLARD—French GILLARD—Italian GILARDI. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Gisilhar, Kisalheri, 8th cent.—Eng. GILLER, KILLER—Mod. German GESSLER, KESSLER—French GIESELER, GILLIER. (*Had*, war) Old German Gislehad, Kisalot, 9th cent.—English CHISLETT, GILLETT—French GHILLET. (*Helm*) Old German Gisalhelm, 8th cent.—English GILLIHOM, GILLIAM. (*Ran*, raven) Old Germ. Gislaran, 8th cent.—Fr. GILLERON. (*Man*) Old German Gisleman, 9th cent.—English GILLMAN, KILLMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Gisalmar, 7th cent., Gilmar, 8th cent.—English GILMORE—Mod. German KILLMER—French GILMER.

Then there is a stem *gis*, which Förstemann takes to be the simple form of the above word *gisal*. Besides the High German form *kis*, there is also a Lombard form *chis*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Gis, Kis. Hostage?

Old German Giso, Gizo, Kiso, Cisso, 7th cent. Perhaps Geeso, 6th cent. Anglo-Saxon Cissa, King of the South Saxons, 6th cent. Chese, *Hund. Rolls*. Eng. KISS, CHEESE? Mod. Germ. GEISS, GIESE, KISS, TSJISSE (*Friesic*). French GHYS, GIESÉ, GUIZOT? CHESSÉ? CHIÈZE?

DIMINUTIVES.

Gesecg, *genealogy of the kings of the East Saxons*—Eng. KISSICK.—Mod. Germ. GISECKE. Old German Gisoma, 9th cent.—Eng. JESSMAY.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English CHESSEN, CHESNEY. French GISSIEN, CHESNEY, CHESNEAU.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Gising. English GISSING. Mod. German GIESING.

COMPOUNDS.

Old German Gisbert, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. GISBRECHT—French GESBERT, GISBERT. (*Helm*) French GESSIAULME, GESSIOMME—Eng. CHISHOLM? (*Man*) Old Germ. Guesman? 8th cent.—English CHISMAN, CHESMAN, CHEESEMAN?—Mod. Germ. GIESEMANN.

Names derived from trade were naturally of rare occurrence in ancient times. There is an Old German Coufman, 9th cent., which may be from Old High German *koufman*, Modern German *kaufmann*, merchant. I do not think, however, (see p. 248) that this is altogether certain, though it is in its favour that the corresponding Anglo-Saxon *ceâpman* and *côpeman* are also represented by English CHAPMAN and COPEMAN, the latter corresponding with a Copaman in the *Liber Vitæ*.

In the name of a grave *(Ceapan hlâw)*, we find an Ang.-Sax. Ceapa, which seems to be from *ceâpa*, a merchant, and with which corresponds Eng. CHEAPE.

Names derived from handicraft, as a general rule, are of more recent origin, and have been well explained by Mr. Lower, to whose work the reader may be referred for further information respecting them. At the same time I hold to the opinion that a great number of the names apparently so derived are nothing more than accidental coincidences. Such are many ending in *er*, such as ANGLER, CARTER, COLLIER, CLOTHIER, HARPER, MARINER, MARKER, RINGER, SLATER, STOKER, TASKER, TURNER, WALKER, &c., most of which are referred to elsewhere. Nevertheless, I will not dispute that in some cases two different origins may obtain for the same name. Thus it is very probable that the common name of WALKER is sometimes from Ang.-Sax. *wealcere*, a fuller.

So also I take it that many of the names ending in *wright*, as ARKWRIGHT, ALLWRIGHT, BOATWRIGHT, CARTWRIGHT, CHEESEWRIGHT, GOODWRIGHT, HARTWRIGHT, SIEVEWRIGHT, WAINWRIGHT, WOOLWRIGHT, are compounds either of *rat*, counsel, or of *rit*, ride, both common as ancient terminations. In some of these cases again two different origins may obtain, but we must be guided very much by the probabilities of the case. Thus BOATWRIGHT, CARTWRIGHT,

and WAINWRIGHT would be natural enough as names derived from trade. But the term "wright" would I think hardly be properly applied to makers of cheeses, or manufacturers of wool. Again, ARKWRIGHT has been explained as a maker of meal chests. But it would not be reasonable to suppose that a division of labour such as does not even obtain at present, prevailed in the more primitive days of old, so that any one man was exclusively employed in making chests.

So also many of the names ending in *man*, as ALEMAN, BELLMAN, CLOUTMAN, COLEMAN, GINMAN, HARTMAN, HENMAN, HONEYMAN, POTMAN, SALEMAN, &c., I do not conceive to be derived from trade or occupation.

The commonness of the name of SMITH is to be accounted for by the fact that anciently the term was not confined to iron work, but was applied to everything which required "smiting." Thus the poet was a "verse-smith," though he had only to "cudgel his brains." Though no doubt generally a surname, it may be in some few cases baptismal. There was an Old German Smido, 9th cent., and we have the names SMITHY and SMYTHA—here we seem to have the three endings *a*, *i*, and o, the characteristics of baptismal names. Perhaps Eng. SMITHER, SMITER, French SMYTTÈRE, Mod. Germ. SCHMIEDER, may be a compound, *hari*, warrior. The names of Germany shew some further signs of connection with an ancient name-stem in the diminutives

SCHMIEDECKE, SCHMIEDEL, and SCHMIDLIN, and in the apparently patronymic form SCHMEDDING. In the case of these names the meaning may simply be that of smiting, and most probably in a warlike sense.

Our name BROWNSMITH* is, I take it, the opposite to blacksmith, and signifies the smith who did the bright or burnished work. SHEARSMITH might have the same meaning, from Ang.-Saxon *scîr*, bright, but is more probably the same as the German SCHAARSCHMIDT (Anglo-Saxon *scer*, plough-share). SCOTTSMITH I have referred to at p. 317 as similar to ARROWSMITH. GROSSMITH I should be inclined to explain as the opposite to the German *kleinschmidt*, "small smith," i.e., maker of locks, &c. Our WILDSMITH seems to be the same as the German WALDSCHMIDT, which appears to be from *wald*, forest. For other Smiths, English and German, see Lower and Pott.

As ALDERMAN, p. 338, is most probably to be explained in its ancient and higher sense, so also CONSTABLE, if we refer it to an office at all, must be looked upon (see Lower) in a similar light. But, as I have elsewhere shewn, it may also be derived from a name of christian import not uncommon among the early Frankish converts.

* So also BROWNSWORD, p. 399. But what the meaning of GREENSMITH is, also of GREENSWORD and of GRUNEISEN (green iron), the latter name, I take it, of German origin, I do not know. Dr. Doran ("Names and Nicknames" in the Universal Review) mentions an Irish chieftain called Eochod "of the sharp green sword."

BISHOP is a name about the origin of which there is some difficulty. We first find it in the name of a heathen (Biscop) in the genealogy of the kings of the Lindisfari, and I have suggested a possible explanation at p. 182. It occurs more commonly among the Anglo-Saxons in christian times, and oddly enough, all the men so called in the *Liber Vitæ* are ecclesiastics. Possibly, for a young man intended for the church, it might be thought to be rather an auspicious name. It is possible then that Bishop may have been a heathen name, continued in christian times, but doubtless in a changed sense.

CHAPTER XXV.

ALL FLESH IS AS GRASS.

Something akin to the above sentiment lies at the root of a number of our names. Grass itself (Old High Germ. *gras, cras,* Ang.-Sax. *græs,* by transposition *gærs,*) is adduced by Förstemann as the root of several ancient names. He suggests however as probable a lost verb *grasan,* virere, crescere.

Grass, Gars. Gramen.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Garsia, 8th cent. English GRASS, GRASSIE. Mod. German GRAESSE. French GRASS, GRASSI, GRASSO, GARCE, GARCEAU, GARCIA.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. GRASSICK. French GRASSAL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Et,* p. 189) English GRASSET—French GRASSET. (*Hard*) French GRASSART. (*Man*) English GRASEMAN—Mod. Germ. GRASSMANN.

Of a similar meaning I take to be the stem *green,* which, though in most English names it is probably local, is undoubtedly in some cases baptismal. The various forms of the annexed are found in Old High Germ. *gruon,* Ang.-Saxon *groen, grên,* Eng. "green." The German *kron,* English "crown," might intermix, though this does not seem to be the case as far as the ancient names are concerned.

SIMPLE FORMS. Grone, Green. Flourishing.

Old German Grun, Gruna, Cruan, Chrona, *(daughter of the Burgundian king Chilperich, 5th cent.)* Greno, *Domesday.* English GRONOW, GREEN, GREENY, CREAN, CRONEY, CROWN ? Mod. German GROHN, GRUN, GRÜN, KRÖN. French GRUNE, GREINN, CRON, CRONEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. GRENELL—French GRUNELLE. Grensy, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Eng. GREENISH, GREENHOUSE—French GRENUZ.

PATRONYMICS.

Grenesune (*Domesday*).—English GREENSON. English GREENING, GRUNING—Mod. Germ. GRÖNING, GRÜNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Cronhart, Cruanhart, 9th cent.—Mod. German GROHNERT, GRUNERT, GRÜNERT—French GRENARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English GREENER, GRUNER—Mod. German GRÜNER, GRÖNER, KRONER—French GRONIER, CRONIER, GRENIER, CRENIER. (*Man*) Eng. GREENMAN.

From the Old High German *blôma*, Modern German *blume*, flower, Förstemann derives the following stem; though we may perhaps take the wider sense of blooming or flourishing.

SIMPLE FORMS. Bloom, Plume. Flower.

Old German Pluoma. English BLOOM, BLOOMY, PLUME, PLUM. Mod. German BLUME, BLUM. Mod. Danish BLOM. French BLOME, BLUM.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BLOMELEY, PLUMLEY—Mod. Germ. BLÜMEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Mod. Germ. BLUMHARDT—Dutch BLOMMAERT—French BLOMARD, PLUMARTIN (*Dimin. ?*) (*Hari*, warrior) English BLOOMER, PLUMER, PLOMER—Mod. Germ. BLUMER—French PLUMIER, PLUMERAY. (*Ric*, power) English PLUMRIDGE ? PLUMBRIDGE ?

From the Ang.-Sax. *blosm*, blossom or flower, is our name BLOSSOM. The root-meaning, as re-

marked by Mr. Wedgwood, is to shine, to glow, as shewn in Old Norse *blossa*, to flame, &c. Hence Eng. BLOSS and BLOSSETT.

The Latin *flos, floris*, French *fleur*, appears, like some other Romanic words, to have been adopted to a certain extent into the Teutonic name-system, particularly among the Franks. Whether our name FLOWERDAY may be referred to such origin and derived from the common ending *dag*, day, brightness, beauty, I should not like to assume in the absence of any corresponding ancient name.

Grimm, in his *Frauennamen aus blumen*, read before the Academy at Berlin, discourses with his usual fulness of learning on the names derived from flowers and plants among various nations. The Hebrews, whose national career gave a cast of sternness and gloom to their sentiment, exhibit only two—Tamar, signifying a palm-tree, and Susannah, signifying a lily. The hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt reveal to us three—the lotus as a man's name, the ivy and the palm as names of women. The nomenclature of the Romans was somewhat wanting in names of this class, while that of the fanciful and elegant-minded Greeks was richer than any other.

The ancient German tribes, full of rude and fierce energy, despised the gentle associations of trees and flowers. If they thought of the lime-tree or the ash, it was not of their beauty or their pleasant shade, but of the spear and the shield

which their wood was good to make. Their idea of woman was not as the angel to smooth the stern side of life, but as the ministering spirit of the war-god to incite the warrior on his course. Hence the objects of comparison which seem to us so natural—the ivy and the clematis as the emblems of endearing dependance—the violet "half hidden to the eye" as the emblem of modest sweetness—had no place in their imaginations. And as a general rule, the names of women were as fierce and ungentle as those of men.

But with the Minnesingers of the middle ages a softer feeling arose, and names derived from flowers began to be in use. It is probably from this period that names such as the following, more common in German than in English, date their origin. Eng. ROSEBLADE, German ROSENBLATT and ROSENBLÜT (rose-leaf)—Eng. ROSINBLOOM (rose-flower)—Germ. ROSENGARTEN (rose-garden), ROSENHAGEN (rose-hedge), ROSENZWEIG (rose-branch), ROSENSTIEL, ROSENSTOCK, ROSENSTENGEL (rose-stem), ROSENKRANZ (rose-crown), ROSENWEBER (weaver of roses, *i. e.*, into garlands). Perhaps also such as English ROSETHORN, ROSTERNE; English HAWTHORN, HAGDORN, Germ. HAGEDORN; Eng. PRIMEROSE, English SWEETAPPLE, German GÜLDENAPFEL, &c. But such as the English PEPPERCORN, Mod. Germ. PFEFFERKORN, and German HABERKORN, KLÖVEKORN, &c., must be from some different origin, perhaps feudal tenure or custom.

From the Romanic tongues, probably about the period of the middle ages, come such names as French HYACINTHE; Eng. VIOLETT, Modern Germ. VIOLET, French VIOLETE; Eng. BLANCH-FLOWER, &c. A pretty poem of the middle ages celebrates the loves of two children called Rose and Blanchefleur, who, dying, were buried in one grave, from which sprung the mingled lily and sweet-briar.

There are, however, a few names of the earlier period which seem to be derived from trees or plants. In some cases, as that of the ash and the lime-tree, a particular reason may obtain, apart from any sylvan associations. In other cases it is not so easy to see the reason why. Thus the Old Norse name Humbl, whence probably Eng. HUMBLE,* and perhaps French HUMMEL, seems to be from *humall*, the hop-plant, though as to the reason for its adoption we are quite in the dark. It is not difficult to account for such a name as THORNE, which seems to be ancient. As an Anglo-Saxon name it occurs in the name of a place—Thorninga byra, "the hillock of the Thornings," *i. e.*, descendants of Thorn. As a Scandinavian name Thorny occurs in Saxo.† The sense might be that of spear, as in many other names of the same class already referred to.

Thystell, which occurs as the surname of a

* Might, however, also be from Hunibald, Humbald, p. 314.

† The female name Thorny in the Landnamabok is not, as I before thought, from *thorn*, but more probably a compound of Thor and *ny*, young, which as a termination seems exclusively feminine.

Northman in the Landnamabok, may probably be explained on something of the same principle as that of the Scotch motto "Noli me tangere." THISTLE is an English name, though not common.

To the other words signifying shoot or branch —in most cases probably in the sense of spear— may be added the root *stoff, stuf, stub,* from Old Norse *stufr, stubbr,* Anglo-Saxon *styb,* branch or shoot. We have the word *stove* in this sense in Cumberland; Leicestershire has *stovin.* Förstemann has no trace of this stem.

Stof, Stuf, Stub. Branch.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang.-Sax. Stuf, nephew of Cerdic. Old Norse Stufr, a poet in the Laxdæla-saga. English STUBBE, STOBIE, STOBO, STOP, STIFF. Mod. German STOFF, STÜVE. French STOUF, STOFFE, STUVÉ, STUPPY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. STOVEL, STOFFELL, STIFFEL. Mod. Germ. STIEBEL. French STOFFELL, STIVAL.

PATRONYMICS.

Ang.-Sax. Stopping, *(found in Stoppingas, Cod. Dip.* 83.) Eng. STUBBING, STEBBING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Eng. STOBART, STUBBERT, STUPART, STIBBARD—French STEVART. (*Hari,* warrior) English STUBER, STUBBER, STOPHER, STOVER—Mod. Germ. STÜBER—French STOFFER.

EXTENDED FORM=ANG.-SAX. *STOVN,* LEICEST. *STOVIN.*

English STOVIN, STIFFIN. French STOBIN, STEUBEN, STEFFEN.

Quist. Branch.

Another word having the meaning of shoot or branch—and in this case probably in nothing more than its simple sense—is *quist,* which Professor Leo, in a communication to *Notes and Queries,* refers to Swed. *quist,* branch. The Old

Norse *quistr*, and the Dutch *quast* have also the same sense; the Mod. German *quaste* means tuft or tassel. Hence English HASSELQUIST, LINDQUIST, and ZETTERQUIST, signifying respectively "hazel-branch," "lime-branch," and "aspen-branch." It seems probable that these names do not date beyond the middle ages.

Then there are some other names which seem, to say the least, doubtful. As for instance the Old German Balsimia—English BALSAM, French BALSEM (INE)—which Grimm takes to be from the balsam-plant. But Förstemann, in his work published subsequently, places in apposition the names Baldisma and Baltisma, and it seems probable that the whole are only diminutives from the root *bald*, fortis.

Another doubtful name is LILY. There is an Old German Liula, 8th cent., and a later Liela, which Grimm takes to be from the *vitis alba* or *clematis*. Then there is also an Ang.-Sax. Lilla, but while the Old German names are those of women, the Anglo-Saxon is that of a man. The question then is in the first place whether these various names are the same; and in the second place whether in any case the above is the right meaning. Or might the Ang.-Sax. *lilie*, English "lily," obtain in any of these names?

Lil. Lily?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Liula, Liela, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon Lilla. Eng. LILL, LILLO, LILY, LELY. French LILLO, LELLY, LELY.

COMPOUNDS.

English LILLYMAN, LILLIMAN.

The English OLIVE, OLIFF, and the French OLIVE, OLIVA, OLIFFE, might be from the olive tree. The names Oliva and Olefia occur in the "Polytyque de l'Abbé Irminon" in the 8th cent. But the Scandinavian name Olaf, borne by several kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and with which correspond Old German names Olaf, Olef, and Olof, 8th cent., might intermix. The word also appears in some German compounds, as Olevildis, 9th cent., (*hild*, war). To these might be put the Olifard in the *Roll Batt. Abb.* and in the *Liber Vitæ*, present French OLIVERT. It is hard to say whether all or any of these latter names are from the olive.

Doubtful also are English OAKE, OAKEY, AIKIN, AIKMAN. There are Old German names Aiko, Oiko, Occo, Eckan, and Eckeman, for which Graff and Förstemann propose *aki*, disciplina, *ekka*, edge, &c., see p. 209. Nevertheless, the oak, as the emblem of stability and strength, would be very natural for men's names, and it does not seem to me at all certain that the above are not so derived.

I do not think that MAPLE is from the tree; neither does the derivation from *ma belle* seem a sufficient one. The names Mabilia and Mabic in the *Lib. Vit.* appear to be diminutives, and the stem-name is also found there as Map. Hence English MABB, MABBUTT, &c., and the French MABILLON, another diminutive. As to the etymology, I can give no opinion. If the name Mabilia

may be dissevered from the others, I should be inclined to refer it to the Latin amabilis.

Our name ROWNTREE (the mountain ash) is probably derived from some of the superstitions connected with that tree. ROINTRU is also a French name, derived, it may be, from some of the many Scotch settlers who have left traces of their nationality in the names of that country. Whether our ROWEN is from the same origin or from a Saxon Rodwin, (whence in the female form Rowena), may be uncertain. Miss Yonge is surely in error in saying that there is "nothing Teutonic" about Rowena: it would be derived from Rodwina as naturally as Robert and Roland from Rodbert and Rodland. The female form Rodwina does not, however, occur in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*, though the man's name Rodwin is common.

IVY, Mr. Lower thinks, may be derived from the old holiday games, in which Ivy was a female character. IVYMEY, which may be "ivy-maiden," may perhaps be from this source, as also IVYLEAF. But IVY itself, along with IVE and IFE, and a Mod. Germ. IVE, seems to be from an Old Germ. Ivo, Ang.-Sax. Iffi, the probable etymon of which if it be not from the root *ab*, p. 60, is Old Norse *ýfa*, to rage. Indeed, IVYMEY itself may be taken to be a diminutive form from this stem, corresponding with an Old Germ. Ivamus, 11th cent.

Our name JESSAMINE seems to be a corruption of another name, JESSIMAN, which again may

be the same as an Old Germ. Gezzeman, the root of which is doubtful. Our name NUTT I take to be the same as Knut, which we incorrectly make a dissyllable in Canute. So ALMOND, FILBERT, MEDLAR, POPPY, GARLICK, &c., I take to be ancient names. I even doubt the old song which says

"Johnny Figg was a grocer, white and red,"

so far as it may be adduced for the explanation of our name, which I refer, as at p. 249, to an ancient stem.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE STUFF A MAN IS MADE OF.

Though the gentle associations of trees and flowers seem to have been but little in favour among our fierce ancestors, yet there is another class of names derived from metals, which, as more in accordance with the character of their ideas, hold a larger place in their nomenclature. Among these iron, as the symbol of hardness and strength, was naturally the most common, and probably the most ancient. There are three forms, 1st, the Gothic *eisarn*, Old High German *isarn*, Anglo-Saxon *isern*. This is the original form from which are derived respectively the later forms *isan* and *iren* in Old High German and Anglo-Saxon. The first in some names might also be the adjective, Old High German *isern*, Mod. Germ. *eisern*, ferreus. So in the *Chron. of Limburck* there is a Heinrich der Isern, Henry the Iron.

Ison, Isarn. Iron.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Isinus, 8th cent., Isarn, 10th cent., Isarna, one of the Anses in Jornandes. English ISON, IZON, IRON, ISERN. Mod. Germ. EISEN. French EYSEN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Isanbert, Isambert, 8th cent. Mod. German ISANBART—French IZAMBERT. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Isanburg, Irinbric, 8th cent.—English IRONBRIDGE—Mod. Germ. ISENBERG. (*Hard*) Old German Isanhard, Isnard, 8th cent.—English ISNARD—Mod. German

EISENHARDT—French ISNARD. *(Man)* Old Germ. Isanman, 9th cent.—English IRONMAN. (*Wald*, power) Old German Isinolt, 9th cent.—French ESNAULT. (*Ulf*, wolf) French ESNOUF.*

SURNAME.

Ironside was the surname both of our own Edmund and also of Björn, king of Sweden. IRONSIDE is a present English name.

Then there is another form *is*, which if we take it to be, on the principle which I have assumed throughout this work, the older form of *isarn* and *ison*, must represent the Sansc. *ayas*, Gothic *aiz*, which at first probably meant copper, but on the discovery of iron was transferred to that metal.† But in a few names, as ISBORN, p. 326, *is*, glacies, may probably intermix.

SIMPLE FORMS. Ise. Iron?

Old Germ. Iso, Isi, 8th cent. Eng. EYES, ICE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Islo, Isula, 8th cent.—English ICELY—Mod. Germ. EISELE—French EISELÉ. Eng. ISELIN—Mod. Germ. EISELN—French ISELIN, YSLIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Isabert, Isbert, 7th cent.—French ISBERT. *(Burg*, protection) Old German Hisburg—Eng. ISBURG. (*Hard*) English ISARD, IZARD—Mod. Germ. ISERT—French IZARD, YZARD. *(Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Isheri, Iser, 8th cent.—Eng.? HEISER—Mod. Germ. EISER—French ISAR. (*Man*) Old German Isman—Ang.-Sax. Hyseman *(found in Hysemannes ihorn, Cod. Dip.* 714)—English HEASMAN?—Mod. Germ. EISEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Ismar, 9th cent.—Eng. ISMER. (*Odd*, dart) Old Norse Isodd—Eng. IZOD. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Isevard, Isoard, 10th cent.—French ISOARD.

* Förstemann has only the form Isulf. The form Isernuulf occurs in the Liber Vitæ.

† Max Müller, Lectures on the Science of Language. Second series.

From the Old High German *stahal*, Modern German *stahl*, Ang.-Sax. *stŷl*, English "steel," are the following.

Stal, Steel. Chalybs.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Stahal, Stal, 8th cent. Old Norse Stâli, (surname). English STEEL, STEAL, STALEY. Mod. German STAHL. French STAL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Stahelhart, Stallard, 8th cent.—Eng. STALLARD. (*Man*) Eng. STEELMAN, STALMAN—Mod. Germ. STAHLMANN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English STEALIN, STALON, STALLION. Modern German STÄHELIN. French STALIN.

DOUBTFUL NAMES.

English STEELFOX, STELFOX. Most probably a corruption of Steelfax, from the colour of the hair. The traces of Fox as an ancient name-stem are not such as to warrant us in thinking of a compound like the Old Germ. Stahalolf (steel wolf).

BRASS and COPPER seem both somewhat doubtful. The former, as at p. 443, might be referred to Old Norse *brass*, salax; the latter might be a corruption of COWPER, (Old Norse *kaupari*, North. English "couper," dealer); or a compound from the stem *cop*, p. 248. The correspondence of a Mod. Germ. KUPFER is however so far in favour of the metal.

As iron and steel seem to have been synonyms of hardiness and strength, so gold may probably have been a synonym of affection. Thus in an Old Friesic song quoted by Halbertsma, a lover addresses his mistress as "goune Swobke," "golden Swobke." Thus babies are said to be

"as good as gold." A similar expression occurs in a Modern Greek lullaby (Fauriel, "*Chants populaires de la Grèce Moderne*"), where a child is addressed as "a golden little boy." There was an Alfgar, or Wulfgar, bishop of Lichfield, surnamed *se gyldena*, "the golden"—perhaps, Mr. Kemble suggests, from his munificence, or as I think equally probable, from his goodness. Old High German forms of *gold*, as found in the annexed, are *golt, kold, kolt.*

Gold. Aurum.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang.-Sax. Golde (*woman's name*). Eng. GOLD, GOLDIE, GOULD, GOULT, GOULTY, COLD, COLT. French GAULT.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Coldin, 9th cent. English GOLDEN (*or an adjective?*)

PATRONYMICS.

English GOLDING, GOLDINGAY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Birin, pirin*, bear) Old German Goldpirin, 9th cent.—English GOLDBOURN. (*Ber*, bear) French GOLDBER. (*Hard*) English COLTHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English GOLDER, COLTER—French GAULTIER. (*Man*) Eng. GOLDMAN, COLDMAN, COLTMAN—Mod. Germ. GOLDMANN. (*Ney*, young) Old German Golni? 10th cent.—Eng. GOLDNEY. (*Red*, counsel) Old German Goltered, 10th cent.—Eng. COULTHRED. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Goldericus, 9th cent.—English GOLDRICK, GOLDRIDGE, COLDRICK. (*Run*, companion) Old German Goldrun, Coldrun, 10th cent.—Coldrun, *Lib. Vit.*—English CALDERON—French CAUDRON—Span. CALDERON. (*Wine*, friend) English GOLDWIN.

To the same stem Förstemann places the following, suggesting, however, the Old High German *geltan*, reddere, valere. Whether of the two is the root-meaning is difficult to decide, but it is not improbable that there may be a mixture.

Gild. SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Gildo, *Comes Africa*, 5th cent.—Gildia, *a Goth*, 6th cent.—Geldis, 9th cent. Ulf Cilt, *Domesday*. English GUILD, GILT, KILDAY, KILT, KILTO, KILTY. Span. GILDO.*

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Gelding, Gilting, 8th cent. Eng. GILDING, GELDING, KELTING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Gildard, Ghelthard, 6th cent.—Eng. GILDERT, GELDERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Gelther—English GILDER, KILDERRY.† (*Man*) Mod. Germ. GILTEMANN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Geldulf, Keltolf, 7th cent.—Eng. KILDUFF.† (*Wig*, war) Old German Geltwi—English GILDAWIE.

From the Old Norse form *gull*, gold, may perhaps be the following. The Old Norse *gull*, gold, is sometimes prefixed to Scandinavian names, as in Gull-Thorir, Gull-Haraldr, "Gold-Thorir," "Gold-Harold." I thought before, that—Ivar being a Scandinavian name—our GULLIVER might be Gull-Ivar, "Gold Ivar," a name like these. But as the name does not stand alone in that form, I now think the above scarcely probable.

Gul. Gold. SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. GULL, GULLY, CULL, CULLEY. Mod. Germ. GÜLL. French GOULAY.

DIMINUTIVES.

English GULLICK. Mod. Germ. GÜLICH.

PHONETIC ENDING.

English GULLEN, CULLEN.

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* The Spaniards have also HERMENEGILDO, from the Old German name Herminigild, found in the 6th cent. in the name of a son of the West-Gothic king Leuvigild, of a bishop of Oviedo in the 9th cent., a Spanish abbot in the 10th. The prefix is Armin or Ermin, p. 146.

† KILDERRY and KILDUFF are Boston surnames, and seem to be English. They may come in here, though they have rather a Celtic sound.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) English GULBERT. (*Et*, p. 189) English GULLET—French GOULETTE. (*Fred*, peace) Gulfered, Gulfer, *Domesday*—Eng. GULLIFORD, GULLIVER.

We do not find any trace of silver in ancient names. There is an Old Germ. Selphar 8th cent., and an Old Norse Solvar, but perhaps these, along with English SILVER, Mod. Germ. SILBER, may be placed to the stem *salv, self*, p. 346. Another derivation may however be traced in the Silebuhr in the *Liber Vitæ*, which points to a stem *sil*, referred to, but not explained by Förstemann. At the same time, the present German names SILBERARD, SILBERMAN, &c., rather seem to point to an ancient name-stem.

From the Old High German *stain*, Old Norse *steinn*, Ang.-Sax. *stân*, Dutch *steen*, Eng. "stone," in the sense of hardness and firmness, are the following. The stem is more common in Old Norse names than in Old German.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Stane. Stone.

Old Germ. Steina, 10th cent. Old Norse Steinn, Steini. English STAIN, STEEN, STONE, STONY, STONAH, STANNAH—French STEIN.

DIMINUTIVES.

English STENECK—Mod. German STEINECKE. English STENNELL, STONEL.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Steining, 10th cent. Eng. STENNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Biörn*, bear) Old Norse Steinbiörn—English STAINBURN. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Stemburga, for Steinburga—English STEAMBURG, STEMBRIDGE, STONEBRIDGE. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Staniger, 9th cent.—French STEINACHER. (*Hard*) Old German Stainhard, Stanard, 8th cent.—Stannard,

Domesday—Eng. STANNARD, STONARD, STONEHEART—Mod. Germ. STEINHART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Steinher, 8th cent.—Old Norse Steinhar—Eng. STAINER, STONER, STONIER—Mod. Germ STEINER. (*Man*) Eng. STONEMAN—Mod. Germ. STEINMANN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Stainold, 8th cent. —English STONHOLD.

Miss Yonge, who considers the names derived from iron, steel, stone, &c., as weapon names, takes in also the following Old Norse names as derived from *hallr*, stone. But the Old Norse *halr*, vir liber et liberalis, may perhaps intermix.

Hall. Stone?

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Halo, 8th cent. Old Norse Hallr. English HALL, HALLEY. Mod. Germ. HAHL, HALL. French HALLÉ, HALLEY.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old Norse Hallbiorg—English HALLBOWER—French HALLBERG. (*Grim*, fierce) Old Norse Hallgrimr—Eng. HALLGREEN—French HALLEGRAIN. (*Steinn*, stone) Old Norse Hallsteinn—Eng. HAILSTONE.

From the Old High Germ. *proz*, gemma, may be the following.

Proz. Gemma.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Brozo, 9th cent. Eng. BROS. Mod. German BROSE. French BROSSE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Prozila, 9th cent.—Mod. German BRÖSEL—French BROSSEL.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French BROSSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English PROSSER—French BROSSIER.

Wood can hardly be included among names of this class. If the meaning be not, as I have previously suggested, in some cases that of spear, the sense of *sylva* is more suitable than that of *lignum*.

In what sense Cork, which appears in several English names, as CORKING, CORKLING, CORKER, CORKERY, CORKMAN, &c., all seemingly in Teutonic forms, is to be taken I cannot say, nor can I find any other etymon, if the stem be German, as it seems, than English *cork*. Unless possibly we may take it to be the same as CARK and KARKER (Carker, *Lib. Vit.*), and think of Ang.-Sax. *cearcian*, to chirp, in a sense similar to that of many names in chapter 23.... Corc was an Old Celtic name, but such an origin would not account for the above forms.

Though Iron, Steel, Gold, Stone, &c., seem natural for the names of men, as indicating, in a sense more or less metaphorical, the stuff they were made of, yet even the proverbial partiality of a shoemaker would hardly account in this way for the name of LEATHER. And at p. 195 I have indicated another origin for this name; while the names LEATHERBY, LEATHERHEAD, LEATHERDALE, LEATHERBARROW, are local, derived as I think from the personal name. The last name, LEATHERBARROW, is probably from a hill so called on the banks of Windermere.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

I do not propose here to refer to that large class of names taken from the holy men of Scripture or from the saints of the church, which followed on the introduction of Christianity, further than so far as in the case of some of them a different origin may, more or less strongly, be suggested.

Thus such names as BOAZ, ENOCH, LOT, might be referred to the Old German names Boezzo, Enneco, Lotto, from roots referred to respectively at pages 408, 289, 377. And the names EVE, HAGAR, and RUTH, to the Old Germ. names Ivo, Hahger, and Ruth, all names of men. So JUDE, MARK, SAUL, JOB, are capable, as elsewhere noticed, of a different interpretation. Something depends on the character of the name, and the probability of its adoption. For instance —such names as BOAZ, SAUL, LOT, scarcely seem to have any particular claim on the sympathies of a convert.

But the doubt becomes much stronger in the case of names upon which a Christian would naturally be disposed to look with horror or contempt. Who—for instance—would be called HEROD, after the child-slayer — or PHARAOH, after the stiff-necked king—or JUDAS, after the arch apostate—or CAIN, after the first murderer —or OGG, after the king of Basan—or BALAAM,

after the temporizing prophet? ESAU, the reckless yet open-hearted, may excite our sympathy, but scarcely our admiration. The name of PILATE recalls the most melancholy story in the history of a man. And scarcely even the strong patriotism of a Saxon mother would seek for its type in the unpitying JAEL. While other names there are, such as POTIPHAR, which have nothing to kindle reverence, and nothing to excite aversion.

Yet the whole of the above are family names in England or in France. And I have elsewhere suggested a different origin for all of them except Esau, Judas, and Jael. The first corresponds with an Old German Eso, from the root *ans, as*, divus, p. 119, the second, a French name, may perhaps, along with JUDICE and JUDISSÉ, be a diminutive from the stem Jud, p. 305—the last may be the same as GALE, p. 436.

But though such names might not be voluntarily assumed—yet there are no doubt cases—though I hold them to be rare—in which a name has been thrust upon a man against his will. And there is in Paris a J. ISCARIOT (the first name for aught I know may be Judas), which can scarcely be derived otherwise than from the traitor.*

* Curiously enough—while these sheets are passing through the press—an article in the Athenæum offers a probable explanation of this name. "The Marquess (Michael Imperiale of Genoa) wrote a book to prove that Judas had been very unfairly dealt with by his contemporaries and posterity; and dying, Imperiale left a sum to be expended in masses for the benefit of the soul of Iscariot. Those who sided with him named their boys Michael, and some would have called theirs by the name of the traitor, had not the Church authorities stepped in and stopped the scandal." So then the name after all does seem to have been voluntarily assumed, and all that we can say is that "there is no accounting for tastes."

Though it is certain that we have as family names the Scriptural JOHN, THOMAS, BENJAMIN, DANIEL, SIMON, &c., I strongly doubt JACK, TOM, BEN, SYME, or SIMM being, at least in all cases, the corresponding diminutives. I include also in my objection the supposed diminutives of Teutonic names, as BILL, BOBBY, DICK, HARRY, &c. And I not only doubt the supposed diminutives of female Scriptural names, as NANNY, BETTY, SALLY, and MOLL; but in some instances the names themselves.

It does not seem at all probable that we should have names taken from the three sacred persons of the Trinity. There are indeed English names GOD and GODHEAD, the former that of a writer about the 17th century. But these belong to an ancient root, whether god, deus, or good, bonus, is not altogether certain, but at any rate anterior to Christianity. In like manner, and not originally in a Christian sense (though a Christian sense might afterwards come to be attached to them), I take Eng. LOVEGOD, LOVEGOOD, Mod. German LIEBEGOTT, GOTTLIEB. So also the French names DIEU and LEDIEU I explain differently pp. 427, 194.

The name CHRIST, which is English, French, and German, might, according to the opinion of Förstemann, be from the second person of the Trinity. However, I have made a suggestion respecting it, p. 133. The Gothic *kriustan,* to gnash, may also be suggested. But, whatever

might be the original meaning of the word, I cannot but admit that the Frankish converts must have looked upon it as referring to Christ. In the London Directory for 1832, I find the name MESSIAH, which, along with a French MEZIA, I place to a root of uncertain meaning quoted elsewhere.

The following names apparently must be referred to the Ang.-Saxon Iob, Jove, but whether in a heathen or a Christian sense I cannot say. Förstemann gives no explanation of the ancient names.

SIMPLE FORMS. Job. Jove.

Old German Joppo, 9th cent. English JOB, JOVE, JOPP, JUBB. Mod. German JUPPE. French JOB, JOBBÉ, JOUVE, JUBÉ.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Jovila, 7th cent.—French JOVEL, JUVILLE. English JOBLING, JOPLING—French JUBELIN, JUBLIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French JOVART. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. JOBBER, JUBBER.

There was an Ang.-Sax. priest called Spiritus, *Cod. Dip.* 762, which I before took to be from the third person of the Trinity, and to be perhaps the origin of Eng. SPIRIT. But I now take the Saxon Spiritus to be only a slight corruption of a Gothic Spirithius. We find the name in the corresponding Old High Germ. form of Spiridio (*dio*, *thius*, servant). So also an Anglo-Saxon Electus, *Cod. Dip.* 98, which I before took to be from the Latin, and to signify "elect" as a name of Christian import, may only be the same as a Goth. Electeus, and an Old High Germ. Electeo,

from the stem referred to at p. 142. But it is very possible in both these cases also that the heathen idea may have been superseded by a Christian one. There is a present German name HEILIGGEIST, but I am much inclined to think that it is only a corruption of some ancient name ending in *gast* (hospes), as perhaps Haldegast(es), which we find in the 3rd cent.

In this place, and as a name of Christian import, I think that we may in many, if not in most cases, class CONSTABLE. In the two Frankish registers whose titles I have elsewhere quoted, the names Constabulus; Constabulis, Constabula, Constabila, occur rather frequently both among men and women. I take the word to be derived from the Latin *constabulire*, and, like another name Firmatus found along with them, to signify "established in the faith."

In the *Traditiones Corbejenses* occurs in the 9th cent. the Old Saxon name Horobolla, which Grimm *(Gesch. d. Deutsch. Sprach.)* conjectures to have the meaning of "earthen vessel," in reference to a common Christian simile. Whatever may be the meaning of the name (which Förstemann takes to be that of a woman, though this is not certain), it may possibly be suggested as the origin of our ARABELLA, for which no sufficient etymon has as yet been proposed—Miss Yonge's suggestion of a corruption of the Old Norse female name Arnhildur not having even the ordinary recommendation of verbal resemblance.

Names probably dating from crusading times are French JERUSALEM and NAZARETH. More uncertain are Eng. and French SARASIN, Germ. SARRAZIN ; the name Sarzinus occurs in the *Pol. Rh.* Saladin, Mr. Lower observes, was an English surname temp. Ed. 1st. It is not an uncommon name in France at present. Perhaps English TURK, French TURC, Germ. TÜRK, may be a name of the same class. It would rather seem, however, from names of places in the Cod. Dip., that Turca was an Ang.-Saxon name. Mr. Lower conjectures Turk to be an abbreviation of Turketil, which derives some confirmation from the name Turk' (*sic*) in the Liber Vitæ.

While the Eng. CHRISTMAS and PENTECOST, and the French NOEL are probably derived from nothing more than persons having been born at the time of these Christian festivals, the names Pask, Pash, &c., seem, at least in some cases, to have a deeper root. The word occurs in German compounds in some names of the 8th and 9th cents. ; Förstemann refers it to the Hebrew *pascha,* and indeed I do not know of anything else from which it can be derived. At the same time, seeing the remote origin of names, any argument based on this ground is necessarily inconclusive.

Pask. Passover.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Pasco. Eng. PASCOE, PASK, PASH. French PASCHE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French PASCARD. (*Man*) English PAXMAN ? (*Wald*, power) French PASCAULT.

Our names TIFFIN and TIFFANY, French TIEFFIN and TIPHAINE, corresponding with a Tephonia in the Lib. Vit., seem to be from the Old French *tiephaine*, the feast of the Epiphany, (*Pott*, 699).

Though the English DEVOLL is I think to be otherwise accounted for, yet the Germans have both TEUFEL itself, and also many names formed from it, as TEUFELSKIND (Devil's child); TEUFELSKOPF (Devil's head); SCHLAGENTEUFEL (Fighting devil); JAGENTEUFEL (Hunting devil); and the most curious of all, DUSENDTEUFEL (Thousand devils).

The French have DIEUDONNÉ, DIEULAFAIT, DIEULEVEUT, and DIEUTEGARDE. The last would seem to bring before us a pious mother, watching over her new-born babe, and looking forward, perhaps in a troublous time, to the dangers and trials of the days to come. So at first I took it, till I was compelled to yield the pleasing theory to the claims of an Old Frankish name Teutgard(is).

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THEY CALL THEIR LANDS AFTER THEIR OWN NAMES.

A large proportion of the names of persons are derived from the names of places. Again—a large proportion of the names of places are derived from the names of persons—Dodd acquires a property, and it is called "Dodd's worth"—Grim builds a village, and it is called "Grim's by." Then Doddsworth and Grimsby give surnames to other men in after times—it may be to the very descendants of the original owners.

So that the nomenclature to some extent runs in a circle, and we have names, such as MONTGOMERY, in which we are able to trace at least four distinct revolutions of the wheel. First—Gomerie,* the man, fixes his dwelling on the hill, and the place is called after him Mont-Gomerie. Secondly—Mont-Gomerie, the place, gives name to Roger de Montgomery the man. Thirdly—Montgomery the man, following the fortunes of the Conqueror, founds and calls after his own name, Montgomery, in Wales. Fourthly—Montgomery the place, again in its turn gives surnames to men. And if we could suppose that some of the places called Montgomery, in America, are named after a man and not after a town, we should be able to add a fifth.

* The Old German Gomerih, p. 59

In many instances we find the original name still hovering round the locality called after it. Thus, when I find that WINDER is not an uncommon name in Westmorland, it confirms me in the opinion that Windermere may be the lake or "mere" of a man called Winder. Walking through Handsworth, in Staffordshire, and seeing the name of HAND upon the shops, I said to myself "Handsworth is the *worth* or estate of a man called Hand, and these may be the descendants of that man."

It is a very characteristic nomenclature—that of the Teutonic settler. Thoroughly matter-of-fact—he plants his dwelling in the cleft of the mountain, with the towering peak above, and the rushing torrent below, and he calls it—"Eagle's nest ?"—not a bit of it—"Brown's seat," or "Dobb's cot." It is characteristic of individuality and independence—individuality of right—independence of character. The map of England, dotted over with the possessive case, is a standing protest against communism. And there are many names of places, formed from a single name, which show where one man has held his own in solitary self-reliance among the lonely valleys and dreary mountains.

The chapter of local surnames must always be a large one, though the tendency of my theories is very considerably to reduce it.

In the first place, there are many simple names, such as BANK, BECK, BOWER, CROSS,

DALE, FRITH, GILL, HEDGE, HILL, ING, MOSS, ORCHARD, PITT, POOL, RIDGE, SLADE, STREET, WALL, &c., which I take, more or less certainly, to be from ancient baptismal names of altogether different meaning.

In the second place, there are no small number of names which, though their apparent meaning is the real one, are yet from ancient baptismal names, and whatever may have been the original sense, are certainly not from locality. Such is HOUSE, of which the meaning can hardly be anything else than house, domus. Some of the ancient compounds, as Huseburg, Husimunt, Husward, all signifying "protection (or protector) of the house," are intelligible enough, though it is not very clear as to the sense of the simple form.

House. Domus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Huss, Husi, Huozo, 8th cent. Eng. HOUSE, HUSSEY? Mod. Germ. HAUSE. French HOUSSE, HOUSEAU, HOUZE, HOUZEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Husicho, 9th cent.—Eng. HUSSICK, HOUSEGO. Eng. HUSSELL—French HOUSEL. French HOUSSEZ. Old Germ. Husito, 8th cent.—French HOUSSET.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Husinc, 8th cent. Mod. Germ. HUSUNG.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Huseburg—French HUSBROCQ. (*Hard*) Eng. HOUSSART—French HOUSARD. (*Man*) Old Germ. Huozman, 11th cent.—Eng. HOUSEMAN—Mod. Germ. HAUSSMANN—French HOUSSEMAINE.

A similar word appears to be *inn*, which Förstemann refers to Ang.-Sax. *inn*, domus. But

the verb *innian*, to entertain, may be suggested. To the ancient names in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch* may be added an Inuald in the *Liber Vitæ*.

Inn. Domus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Inno, 9th cent. Anglo-Saxon Ina, king of Wessex. Hyni, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. HINE? Mod. Germ. IHN. French HINÉ?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Frid*, peace) Old Germ. IDfrid, 9th cent.—Infrith, *Lib. Vit.*—French INFROIT. (*Man*) Eng. INMAN, HINMAN. (*Mar*, famous) French INEMER. (*Ward*, guardian) Eng. INWARD.

The Gothic *haims*, Ang.-Saxon *hâm*, English "home," is found in a number of ancient names, but it is difficult to separate from another stem *ham*, which seems to be of a different meaning, though perhaps related.

Hame. Home.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Haimo, Aymo, 7th cent. Ang.-Sax. Hâma. English HOME, AMEY? Mod. Germ. HEIM. French HAIM, AMEY? AIMÉ?

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Heimezo, 11th cent.—Eng. HAYMES, AMES—French AYMES. Old Germ. Haimelin, 10th cent.—English HAMLIN—French HAMELIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Heimger, 9th cent.—French HAMGER. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Heimard, Aimard, 8th cent.—French AIMARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Norse Heimir?—English HAMER, HOMER, OMER—French HÉMAR, AYMER, OMER. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Haimund, Hemmund, 8th cent.—Eng. HEMMENT—French AYMONT, OMOND. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Haimrad, 8th cent.—French AMURAT. (*Ric*, power) Old German Haimirich, Heinrich, Heinrih, 8th cent.—Eng. HENRY—Mod. Germ. HEINRICH—

French HENRI. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Heimwart, 9th cent.—English HOMEWARD. (*Wid*, wood) Old German Haimoidis, 10th cent.—Eng. HOMEWOOD? (*Helm*) French AMIAUME.

There are also several ancient names derived from *wood*, perhaps in the sense of a sacred grove. Though as before suggested, the sense of spear may in some cases obtain. The following seem to be from Goth. *vidus*, Old High German *witu*, Ang.-Sax. *wudu*, English "wood." But Old High German *wit*, amplus, is liable to intermix; also Anglo-Saxon *wiht*, a man, *hwit*, white, and *wit*, knowledge, understanding.

Wid, Wood. Sylva.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Wido, Wieda, Witto, Guido, Quido, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Wudda, A.D. 688. Gwido, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. WIDOW, WEED, VIDY, WITHY, WITH, WITTY, WOODEY, WOOD. Modern German WEEDE, WITH, WITTE. French VIDEAU, VIDÉ, VITEAU, VITÉ, VITTE, VITTU, VIDUS (*Gothic?*), GUIDÉ, GUIDOU. Ital. GUIDO, GUIDI.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Widucho, Wituch, Widego, 8th cent.—Uiduc, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WHYTOCK, WEDGE, VETCH—Mod. German WITTICH—French VIDOCQ. Old German Widilo, Witili, Wital, 8th cent.—English WHITELL, WHITLEY, WOODALL—Mod. German WEIDEL—French VIDEL, VITEL. Old German Widulin, Witalinc, 8th cent.—Eng. WHITLING, WOODLIN—Modern German WITTLING—French VIDALON, VIDALENC. Old Germ. Widomia, 9th cent.—Eng. WHITMEE. Old German Witiza, West Gothic king, 8th cent.—English WHITSEY—French VITTIZ, GUIDEZ.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Widen, Wittin, 6th cent. English WITTON, WEEDIN, WOODEN. Mod. Germ. WITTEN. French VIDON, VITON, GUIDON, GUITTON.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Wieding. Eng. WEEDING, WHITING, WOODING. Mod. Germ. WEDDING, WIETING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Cock*, p. 27) Eng. WOODCOCK—French VITCOCQ. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Witbert, Witpret—Witbred (*Hund. Rolls*)—Eng. WHITBREAD ? (*Bern*, bear) Old Germ. Witubern, 9th cent.—Eng. WHITBURN. (*Gar*, spear) Old German Witgar, Widger, Witker, 9th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Wihtgar, Nephew of Cerdic—English WIDGER, WOODGER, WHITECAR, WHITTAKER ? (*Hait*, "hood") Old German Withaidis, 9th cent.—Eng. WHITEHEAD, WHITEHEAT, WOODHEAD. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Withard, Witard, 8th cent.—Eng. WHITEHART, WOODARD—French VIDARD, GUITARD. (*Ron*, raven) Old Germ. Widrannus, 8th cent.—Eng. WITHERON, WHITEHORN ?—Mod. Germ. WIETHORN—French VIDRON. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Withar, Witar, 8th cent.—Wither (*Domesday*)—Eng. WHITER, WHITEAR, WITHER, GWYTHER, WOODYER, WOODER(SON)—Mod. German WITTER—French VITTIER, WITIER, GUITTER. (*Ring*, combat) Old German Witering, 8th cent.—English WITTERING, WITTEWRONG. (*Haus*, house) Old Germ. Withaus, 8th cent.—Eng. WHITEHOUSE ? WIDEHOSE ? WOODHOUSE ?—Mod. Germ. WITTHAUS. (*Lag*, law) Old Germ. Witlagius, Witleg, 9th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Wihtlæg—Eng. WHITELEGG, WHITLAW. (*Laic*, play) Old Germ. Widolaic, 8th cent.—Eng. WEDLAKE, WEDLOCK, WHITELOCK ?—Mod. German WEDLICH—French ? WITLICH. (*Leis*, learned) Old German Witleis, 8th cent.—French VITALIS.* (*Man*) Old German Widiman, Witman, 9th cent.—Eng. WIDEMAN, WHITEMAN, WOODMAN—Mod. Germ. WIDMANN, WEITMANN—French ? WIDEMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Widiomar (Gothic king, 4th cent.), Widmar, Witmar—Uitmer, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WHITMORE—Mod. Germ. WIDMER—French ? WIDMER. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Widerad, Witerat, 6th cent.—English WITHERED, WHITETHREAD, WHITEROD, WHITEWRIGHT. (*Ric*, power) Old German

* This seems more naturally from *wit*, wisdom.

Witirich (Goth. king, 4th cent.) Witirih—Eng. WITHERICK, WHITRIDGE—Modern German WITTRICH—French VITRAC, VITRY, GUITRY.

Lund. Grove.

The Old Norse *lundr*, grove, seems to enter into some ancient names. Hence may be Eng. LUND, LUNDY, LOUND, LUNT, and French LUOND, LUNDY, perhaps LUNETEAU. But there is but small evidence in these of a baptismal origin.

Scog, Scow. Grove.

Another word also found in some ancient names is Old Norse *skôgr*, Dan. *skov*, North Eng. "shaw," a wood. From this appear to be Eng. SCOW, SHAW, and SHOE, as simple forms—SKOGGIN and SCAWEN as an extended form—and perhaps SHOOBERT and SHOOBRICK as compounds.

In the third place, the coincidence or the resemblance between some of the endings of ancient names and local terminations must be reckoned in diminution of the names apparently derived from places. Thus the ending *burg, bury, brook, brick*, may be sometimes from *birg, birc*, protection, very common as the termination of ancient names, and not from the local *bury* or *borough*. I am inclined to think that *bridge*, in a few names such as DRAWBRIDGE, IRONBRIDGE, BRASSBRIDGE, is also from the same origin. Though the name WOODBRIDGE would be derived naturally enough from a locality, yet there were no iron bridges in the days when surnames were given, and I doubt whether a brass bridge exists even in the brain of Dr. Fairbairn.

So *burn* is sometimes from *bern*, a bear, and

not from *burn*, a brook. *Head* is sometimes from *haid*, state, condition, and not from the local word. *Ing* I take as a general rule to be the patronymic, and not from *ing*, a meadow. So *gate, gill, house, cot, lake, land, more, wall, wick, with, wood*, in certain cases I have throughout these pages taken to be from ancient terminations.

In like manner I take it that present German names ending in *hof* are in some cases from the ancient endings *olf, ulf*, wolf, and not always from the local *hof*, court. That this is so, will I think be clear from the following comparative list of ancient German and present German names, all of which latter are classed by Pott as local. But it must be remembered that Pott's work was written before the Altdeutsches Namenbuch had brought many of these ancient names to light.

Old Germ.	*Mod. Germ.*	*Old Germ.*	*Mod. Germ.*
Botolf	Potthoff	Jungolf	Junghoff
Burgolf	Berghoff	Lindolf	Lindhof
Duomolf	Dumhoff	Morolf	Morhof
Ekkulf	Eckhoff	Sandolf	Sandhoff
Eudolf	Uhthoff	Steinolf	Steinhoff
Fisculf	Fischhof	Sundarolf	Sundrehof
Geldulf	Kalthoff	Thiholf	Teichhof
Grasulf	Grashoff		

In the fourth place, a very considerable number of the names of places are simply the names of men, unqualified by any geographical term whatever. Mr. Kemble (*Saxons in England*) was the first in this country to point out that

many names of places, as Halling and Cooling in Kent, Patching in Surrey, Brightling in Sussex, were in Anglo-Saxon a nominative plural—Hællingas, Culingas, Peaccingas, Byrhtlingas, signifying respectively, "the Hallings," "the Coolings," "the Packings," "the Brightlings." These then are the names of family communities, being, as Latham observes, "political or social, rather than geographical terms."

In the names of places in Germany, especially in Bavaria, the nominative plural in *ingas* is comparatively rare, and we have most commonly a form in *ingen* or *ingum*, which, according to Förstemann, is a dative plural, but according to Max Müller,* an old genitive plural. Hence Göttingen, Tübingen, Leiningen, Grüningen, Harlingen, from the families of the Göttings, Tübings, Leinings, Grünings, and Harlings. Also very commonly a form in *inga* or *inge*, which may be either a dative singular or a genitive plural; in the opinion of Förstemann sometimes the one and sometimes the other. In Anglo-Saxon names of places the form *ingum* also occurs, though not frequently. Thus Godalming in Surrey was anciently Godelmingum, a settlement of the sons or descendants of Godhelm. Sometimes the same place in various charters appears in both the forms *ingas* and *ingum*. Thus Malling in Kent was in Anglo-Saxon variously Meallingas and

* Lectures on the Science of Language. Second Series.

Mallingum. Mr. Taylor, in "Words and Places," has carried this subject still further, and instituted a comparison, of the highest interest and importance, between the Teutonic settlements as indicated by these forms in England, Germany, and France.

In the last-named country there appears to be found a different—perhaps a later form. We have Les Henrys, Les Bernards, Les Roberts, Les Guillets, Les Guillemottes, Les Girards, Les Arnauds, &c., all of which, like the foregoing, seem to contain the names of family communities.

But I go further than this, and take the ground that many names of places, both in France and England, are nothing more than the name of a single man. When we find in France something like 6,000 places called after saints, without any geographical term whatever, as St. Omer, St. Leonard, &c., it naturally occurs to us that just on the same principle places might be called after men who were not saints. No one I think would doubt that the places called Fitz James, Robinson, David, Taillefer, are simply from the names of men. And as certainly do I take to be from the same origin Angelard, Audembert, Arnoult, Audiracq, Bertric, Bertrand, Blanchard, Brunembert, Folcarde, Folckling, Francillon, Ferando, Gandolphe, Guillaume, Guiscard, Godisson, Girouard, Godinand, Jacque, Jacquelin, Josse, Josselin, Jossenard, Humbert, Lambert, Méro-

bert, Willeman. These, which I have selected from Duclos' "*Dictionnaire général des villes, bourgs, villages, hameaux et fermes de la France,*" are all simply Teutonic names of men. In some cases there is a *le* or *la* prefixed, as Le Frank, Le Guidault, Le Bernard, Le Guildo, La Godefroy, La Caroline. There is one place called Fille-Guécélard, while we have also Guécélard by itself. Some names, however, as Les Allemands, Les Juifs, Les Innocents, Les Boutilliers, Les deux freres, Le Bras-de-fer, Le Grenadier, may perhaps only be derived from the signs of taverns.

So also in England, many names of parishes and places, such as Landulph in Cornwall, Biddulph in Staffordshire, Goodrich in Herefordshire, Haytor in Devon, Hicks in Gloucestershire, Burnard, Guthrie, Jellybrands, Lockhart, Osburn, Sibbald, and Thorbrand in Scotland, I take to be simply from the names of men. In some cases as that of Coldred in Kent, and Catmere in Berks, we can perceive one of the principles upon which such names have arisen. Thus the former place was in Anglo-Saxon Colrêdinga gemaêre, "the boundary of the descendants of Colred," and the latter was Catmêres gemaêre, "Catmere's boundary." The inconvenient length of these titles has caused the whole to be dropped except the name of the individual. Thus then, even if our names CATOMORE and CATMORE are directly from the place, yet the place itself is simply the name of an Anglo-Saxon. And as such, it furnishes the

link between our names and the Catumerus of Tacitus.

Many of the local terminations, such as *ton, ham, bury,* &c., speak for themselves—I subjoin a list of those most commonly occurring which seem to require an explanation.

By. Dan. *by,* a village or small collection of houses. This is the word which, more than any other, distinguishes the Danish settlements from the Saxon.

Den. Ang.-Sax. *den,* a valley. Leo thinks the word adopted from the Celtic.

Force. Old Norse *fors,* a waterfall. Hence WILBERFORCE, probably from the name Williber or Williberg, the latter anciently rather common.

Garth. Ang.-Saxon *geard,* Old Norse *gardr,* a place *guarded* by a fence, a farm-stead. Liable to intermix with *gard* as an ancient ending of personal names.

Gate. In the South of England an opening, Ang.-Sax. *geat,* but in the North also a road or way, Old Norse *gata.* Liable to intermix with an ancient termination *gaud* or *gat,* which Förstemann takes to mean Goth.

Gill. Old Norse *gil,* a small ravine, not necessarily, as sometimes stated, containing water. Liable to intermix with an ancient termination *gil,* which is probably a contraction of *gisal,* hostage.

Holt. Ang.-Sax. and Old Norse *holt,* a grove. Though this word is sometimes found in ancient names, see p. 281, yet as a termination there is no reason to think it in any case other than local.

Hope, Op. Anglo-Saxon *hopu,* a mound. Or sometimes in the Danish districts probably from Old Norse *hôp,* a recess.

How. Old Norse *haugr,* a mound, in particular a grave-mound.

Hurst. Anglo-Saxon *hyrst*, a grove.

Over. Anglo-Saxon *ôfer*, shore, border.

Shaw. Old Norse *skôgr*, Danish *skov*, a wood. Hence BRADSHAW = BROADWOOD. Though this word is found in a few ancient personal names, yet as a termination we may take it to be in all cases local.

Sted. Ang.-Sax. *stede*, Danish *sted*, a fixed place, a "farm-stead," a "house-stead."

Stow. Ang.-Sax. *stow*, a place.

Ster. Old Norse *stadr*, same as *sted* above, confined to the Norwegian districts of the North of Scotland.

Thorp. Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse *thorp*, German *dorf*, a village. Frequently, both in England, Germany, and Denmark, corrupted into *drup* or *trup*.

Thwaite. Norwegian *thveit*, Dan. *tved*, a clearing in a forest, Ang.-Sax. *thwitan*, to cut. Most common in Cumberland and Westmorland.

Toft. Ang.-Sax. *toft*, Old Norse *tôft*. Its present meaning seems to be a small home field. But the original sense appears to have been that of a spot where a decayed messuage has stood, "area domus vacua," Haldorsen has it. The Norwegian and Swedish form *tômt*, from *tômr*, empty, seems to point to this.

Wick. Ang.-Sax. *wîc*, a dwelling-place. Also a bay, which is the usual, if not the invariable Scandinavian sense. Apt to intermix with *wig*, *wic*, war, a common ending of ancient names.

With. Old Norse *vidr*, a wood. It is confined to the Danish part of England, and corresponds with *wood* in the Saxon. Sometimes confounded with *worth*, an altogether different word. *With* or *wood* is also a common termination of ancient personal names.

Worth, Worthy. Ang.-Sax. *worth*, *worthig*, an estate, farm, field.

The names of France do not appear, as far as I can judge, to contain such a variety of local terminations as those of England. The most common are *ville* and *cour*—also *iére*, the etymology of which I cannot explain. It is very frequently formed from a personal name. Thus from Robert, Bernard, Josserand, we have as names of places Robertiére, Bernardiére, Josserandiére.

As a prefix *bois* and *mont* are very common, and very frequently combined with a personal name. Thus in the *Annuaire de Paris* we have BOISGARNIER, BOISGAULTIER, BOISGELIN, BOISGONTIER, BOISGUILBERT, BOISGUYON, BOISRENAUD; and in the same volume we have GARNIER, GAULTIER, GELIN, GONTIER, GUILBERT, GUYON, RENAUD, from which the above local names have been formed. So we have MONTGERARD, MONTGOLFIER, MONTGOBERT, MONTAUFRAY, MONTANGERAND, MONTMORENCY, MONTAURIOL, MONTALEMBERT—and the corresponding GERARD, GOLFIER, GOBERT, AUFRAY, ANGERAND, MORENZO, AURIOL, and ELAMBERT, most, if not all, of which, as well as the foregoing, are of Teutonic origin.

There are some names, such as Eng. WATERFALL, German WASSERFALL, which it is difficult to know whether to ascribe to a local origin or not. They might belong to a class of nnmes like the Eng DRINKWATER, DRAWWATER (both of which Mr. Lower finds in the Hundred Rolls), and the Germ. KALTWASSER, GUTWASSER, SPAR-

WASSER (Coldwater, Goodwater, Savewater). But another German name STOBWASSER (Dustwater), reminding us of the Staubbach, seems to point more to a local name.

The number of English names derived from places has in my opinion been greatly overrated. As an approximation, I should be disposed to estimate them at about one third of the whole.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OLD SAXONS AND ANGLO-SAXONS.

It may seem a curious fact that we have more of Old Saxon than we have of Ang.-Saxon names. I use the word Old Saxon in its wide sense, and I mean to say that we have at the present day more of those names such as the early invaders—Angles, Saxons, Jutes, or Frisians—brought over with them to this country, than we have of those regular compound names which were current in the height of the Anglo-Saxon power. And further—that if we turn to the ancient seats from which those early settlers came, we shall find that still the same names are current there. There is a people—or rather a remnant of a people—who once owned a large portion of the German sea-board—now much broken up and intermixed, but still in some insulated places holding their nationality with little change—very near relatives of ours—though few know more of them than the name. Of all the ancient dialects none has a more close connection with the Anglo-Saxon than the Old Friesic—of all the modern dialects perhaps none has such strong points of resemblance to the English as the New Friesic. On all the wide continent of Europe they alone use the word "woman" like

ourselves. "It is generally," observes Mr. Latham, "the first instance given of the peculiarity of the Frisian language. 'Why can't they speak properly, and say *kone?*' says the Dane. '*Weïb* is the right word,' says the German. 'Who ever says woman? cry both." *(Ethnology of the British Islands.)*

Mr. Halbertsma, in the article written by him in Bosworth's "Origin of the English and Germanic languages," observes that there are few of the early Saxon names which are not in use among the present Frisians, though by time a little corrupted or abbreviated. The same writer remarks upon the connection between Friesic names* and those in use in England, quoting a few examples, which might be greatly increased by a reference to Outzen's Glossary, and to Wassenberg's "Eigennaamen der Friesen."

How then is the fact to be accounted for that while we have so many of these names which were common to all the Germanic races, and which are still found so numerously on the shores from which our early settlers came, we have comparatively very few of the regular Anglo-Saxon compound names, such as Athelstan, Athelhard, Ethelbald, Ethelred, &c.? It occurs to me as rather probable that the pure Ang.-Saxon system of compound names might be somewhat of a fashion, confined for the most part to the nobler classes (whose names of course it is that appear

* Such as Watse, Ritse, Hodse, Gibbe, &c

chiefly before us in history), and not pervading the mass of the people, who still held on mainly to the old names to which they had been accustomed. Hence, the Saxon nobility being in part extinguished, and in part Normanized at the Conquest, a reason may be found for the scantiness of names of this class at the present day.

But in fact we find, all through Anglo-Saxon times, many names which were German but not Anglo-Saxon, and Mr. Kemble, in his valuable treatise on "The Names, Surnames, and Nicnames of the Anglo-Saxons," has, I think, dealt with them from rather too exclusive a point of view. Some of these names he thinks can only be explained by reference to Cymric or Pictish roots—such, for instance, as Puch, Padda, Uelhisc, Theabul, Pechthelm, and Pehthat. The two former are only variations of German forms, pp. 378, 166—the third compares with a Williscus, p. 123—the fourth seems only a corruption of Theobald—and the two last, though probably from the name of the Picts, are yet formed on a common Teutonic principle as noticed in chap. 16.

Others, such as Podda, Dudda, Bubba, Tudda, Odda, Obe, Offa, Ibe, Beda, Becca, Beonna, Acca, Hecca, Lulla, he thinks were probably nicnames. But, as I have shewn throughout these pages, names of this class pervade the whole system of Teutonic nomenclature, and they are just the sort that are especially common in Friesland at the present day. The remarks of Mr. Haig upon

this subject are so much in accordance with my own views that I re-produce them here. "I believe that these simple names are the most ancient, that they belong originally to periods beyond the reach of history. They prevail in the dawn of our annals, as the compounds do in their noon; and it seems to me quite as probable that many of them were given from motives of association with the memory of persons who had gone before, as that they were given on account of personal peculiarities. Thus in the 8th century, when almost all the sovereigns in the Heptarchy bore compounded names, one of these simple names appears almost alone, and that belonging to the most illustrious prince of his time, Offa. His name had been originally Winifrid, but he received that of Offa, in memory of one who had ruled over the Angles, his ancestors, before their coming into Britain; a name which had already been borne by a King of the East Saxons, and perhaps for a similar reason, for he also counted an Offa among his ancestors."

It occurs to me, then, as possible, in the case of some of these personages who appear before us with a regular compound name and also with a simple name—the latter being in Mr. Kemble's opinion a nicname—that it may have been in fact the real original name, and the former only assumed in accordance with the prevailing fashion. Instances of these double names are Athelwold, also called Mol, king of Northumbria; Aldwine,

also called Wor, bishop of Mercia; Hrôthwaru, also called Bucge; and Adelberga, also called Tata.

There is another class of names to which something of a similar principle may apply. We find an archbishop of Canterbury whose name was Eadsige, but who was also called Æti, and signs by that name. So there was a bishop of Selsey who was generally called Sicgga, but whose name seems to have been properly Sigefrith. And there was an Ælfwine, bishop of Lichfield, who was also called Ælle—a Torhthelm, bishop of Leicester, who is called by nearly every contemporary authority Totta—an Eadwine, duke of the Northumbrians, who also appears as Eda. Mr. Kemble considers all these short names to be merely contractions, answering in fact to our Tom, Bob, Bill. I do not doubt that this may in some instances have been the case, but seeing that these short names are in reality older Teutonic names than the others, I would just suggest the possibility of a simple name being in some cases—as for instance, when a man had received an accession of dignity—lengthened out to correspond with his increased importance. The following remarks by Dr. Doran* bear upon this point. "Length, too, is supposed to have added dignity to a name. Diocles, the man, expanded into Diocletian, the emperor; a parvenu, on acquiring wealth, developed from

* "Notes on Names and Nicnames." Universal Review, May, 1860.

Simon into Simonides; and when the lady, whose name signified Brown (Bruna), became Queen of France, she added a train to that cognomen as ladies at court do to their dresses, and thenceforth swept loftily across records and registers as Queen Brunehault." In such a manner might perhaps Sicgga become Sigefrith, and Eada Eadwine. This is a theory, however, that must be stated with caution and reserve.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE SCANDINAVIAN VIKINGS.

It must already have been made apparent to the reader, of how high importance, in the explanation of Teutonic names, are the languages of the Scandinavian North. We find many names, borne by Germans, which cannot be explained by a reference to any German dialect, and of which we find the etymons in the Old Norse. The reason of this is two-fold. In the first place, it cannot fail to be the case that any ancient language, with a scanty literature, must have had many words which have not come down to modern times. This is the case with all the ancient German dialects; and the Old Norse, which amid the stern and desolate rocks of Iceland has preserved a treasure of ancient lore more abundant than the rest, being a language closely cognate, then comes in to their assistance.

In the second place, following out the theory which I have already laid down, that anciently names were bestowed, at least to a considerable extent, not with any reference to their meaning, but simply as having been borne by men who had gone before, it follows that in many cases they have survived dialects, and may often be carried back to a time when the two great branches of the German and the Scandinavian were as yet unsevered.

In any case it will be apparent that etymology alone would cause us vastly to over-rate the amount of the Scandinavian element in our nomenclature, and that we must take other circumstances into consideration in attempting to form even an approximate estimate.

In the year 787, according to the Ang.-Saxon Chronicle, the first three ships of the Northmen visited our shores. And the reeve of the shire, little knowing what manner of men they were, rode over to take them, and there they slew him. "These were the first ships of Danish men which sought the land of the English nation." But the Icelandic records take notice of earlier Scandinavian invasions of Britain, and the opinion of some of our ablest ethnologists is in favour of this belief. Mr. Latham, referring to the statements of the Ang.-Saxon Chronicle, makes the following remarks:—"For the fact of Danes having wintered in England A.D. 787, they are unexceptionable. For the fact of their never having done so before, they only supply the unsatisfactory assertion of a negative. . . . . The present writer believes that there *were* Norsemen in Britain anterior to 787, and also that these Norsemen *may* have been the Picts."

The extent of the Scandinavian colonization of England, and the characteristic features which distinguish it, have been described by Mr. Worsaae in his work on the Danes and Norwegians in England. Its head-quarters were in Lincoln-

shire, and that part of Yorkshire round the estuary of the Humber. It extended across the island to Chester, and as far north as Cumberland, where it might probably be met by a more purely Norwegian stream from the Isle of Man—Cumberland and Westmorland being more Scandinavian than Northumberland and Durham. The Watling Street formed a boundary to the south-west, which it rarely passed. To some—though, as it seems to me, not to any very marked extent—names of Scandinavian origin are more prevalent in this district than in the rest of England.

There are two classes of names which we may fairly ascribe to the influence of the Northern invasions. The first class consists of names which are in themselves Scandinavian rather than German—that is, names which we find to have been borne by Northmen and not by Germans. The second class consists of names which though in themselves as much German as Scandinavian, yet do in point of fact appear to have been introduced into this country by the Northmen. Neither of these two classes are numerous, and there remains a much larger class in which we cannot attempt to draw any distinction.

In the first class are to be included many of the compounds of Thor, as noticed at p. 128. Also Ketell and its compounds, as English THURKETTLE and ASHKETTLE, and French TURQUETIL and ANQUETIL. Likewise English TURKLE and ROSKELL, from the Old Norse Thorkell and

Hrosskel, contractions, as Grimm thinks, of Thorketell and Hrossketel. And English BLUNKELL, which seems to be a similar contraction of the Old Norse Blundketell. ULPH and ORME, as contrasted with WOLF and WORM, exhibit the Scandinavian form as compared with the German. Though the elision of *w* in the final syllable of names was common in some German dialects, it was not so at the beginning. The well-known Danish name Sweyn (English SWAIN and SWAINSON), is one not found among the Germans. Among other names which may be ascribed to the Northmen are English OTTER, OLIFF, HACON, GUNNER, BROTHER, HAVELOCK, DOLPHIN, STURLA, SCHOOLEY,* all of which appear in our early history.

In the second class of names are such as HAROLD, which, though in itself as much German as Scandinavian, yet, as Mr. Kemble has observed, does not make its appearance in our annals until introduced by the Northmen. I include also HOWARD, which also then first makes its appearance. So that there may be a foundation of strict truth for Lord Dufferin's remark in a lecture on the Northmen, that "some sturdy Haavard, the proprietor of a sixty-acre farm, but sprung from that stock the nobility of whose blood has become proverbial, may be successfully opposing a trifling tax at Drontheim, while an illustrious kinsman of his house is the representation of England's majesty at Dublin."

* The Old Norse Skûli, from *skyla*, to protect

Among our Irish names are also to be found some trace of the Scandinavian colonization. We have Mc.AULIFFE (Olaf), Mc.GARY (Geiri), Mc.OSCAR (Asgeir), Mc.VICAR (Vikar), Mc. SWINEY (Sweyn), Mc.CASKILL (Askell). "Even to the present day," observes Mr. Worsaae, "we can follow, particularly in Leinster, the last traces of the Ostmen through a similar series of peculiar family names, which are by no means Irish, but clearly original Norwegian names; for instance, MAC HITTERIC or SHITERIC (son of Sigtryg), O'BRUADAIR (son of Broder), MAC RAGNALL (son of Ragnvald), ROAILL (Rolf),* AULEEF (Olaf), MANUS (Magnus), and others. It is even asserted that among the families of the Dublin merchants are still to be found descendants of the old Norwegian merchants formerly so numerous in that city. The names of families adduced in confirmation of this, as HARROLD (Harald), IVER (Ivar), COTTER or MAC OTTER (Ottar), and others which are genuine Norwegian names, corroborate the assertion."

It does not seem probable that we have many Scandinavian names derived indirectly through the Normans. For even in Normandy names of Scandinavian origin seem to be much less common than they are with us, though it may be owing in part to the greater tendency of the language to disguise or corrupt them. A notable instance is the name of the first duke of Normandy, changed from Hrolf into Rollo.

* Rather Hroald?

In Norway and Denmark at the present day the ancient names are more commonly used as christian than as surnames. They have OLUF, HARULD, KNUD, IVER, STEEN, ESKILD, ELSE, ARNOLD, GUNDE, HILLE, TERKEL, and TORBEN, some of which are more corrupted from their original forms than they are with us.

CHAPTER XXXI.

A CHAPTER OF FRAGMENTS.

There are several groups which I have found it difficult to bring in under any of the heads into which I have divided this work. And there are some others, overlooked in their proper places, which, along with the first-named, will be introduced here.

There is a class of words which seem to have the force of an intensitive, such as *all*, omnis, which is common as a prefix. But though we can account for such names as compounds, there is an evident difficulty with regard to the simple forms, and unless we can suppose the word to have had the sense of the Celtic *all*, magnus, celsus, eximius, we must, I think, assume such forms in the first instance to have been contractions of compound names.

All. Omnis.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Allo, Alla, 5th cent. English ALLO, ALOE, ALLEY, AWL. Mod. Germ. ALLE. French ALÉ, ALLIÉ.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, illustrious) Old Germ. Alabert, 9th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Aluberht—Eng. ALBERT, ALLBRIGHT—Mod. German ALBRECHT—French ALABERT, ALBERT. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Alafrid, 8th cent.—English ALLFREY. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Alager, 10th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Algar—English ALGER—Modern German ALKER—French ALGIER, ALÂGRE. (*Hard*, fortis) Ang.-Sax. Ealhard—English ALLARD—Mod. German ALERT—French ALLARD—Ital. ALARDO. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Alaher, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Ealhere

—French ALLAIRE. (*Mag*, might*) Eng. ALLMACK. (*Man*) Old Germ. Alaman, 11th cent.—Eng. ALLMAN—Mod. Germ. AHLMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Alamar, 9th cent.—Eng. ALMAR—Mod. Germ. ALLMER. (*Moth, moz*, courage) Old Germ. Alamoth, 6th cent.—French ALLEMOZ. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Alamunt—English ALMOND. (*Noth*, bold) Ang.-Sax. Ælnoth—Eng. ALLNUTT—French ALINOT. (*Ric*, power) Old German Alaric (Gothic king, 5th cent.), Alarih—French ALRICQ, ALLERY. (*Run*, companion) Old German Alarun, 8th cent.—French ALLERON. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Aloard, 8th cent.—Eng. ALLWARD—Mod. Germ. AHLWARDT—French ALLOUARD. (*Wid*, wood) Old German Aluid, 9th cent.—Eng. ALLWOOD. (*Wig*, war) Old Germ. Alawig, Alawih, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Alewih—Eng. ALLAWAY, ALLVEY—French ALLEVY. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Allowin, 7th cent.—English ALWIN—French ALAVOINE.

Of the same meaning I take to be *fil*, which Förstemann calls "a yet unexplained root, in which we can scarcely venture to think of *filu* (multus)."† There does not appear to me to be any difficulty other than that which exists in the previous case. The Saxon form *ful* intermixes in a few instances.

Fil, Ful. Multus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Filla, 8th cent. English FILL, FILLEY, FILE, FULL. Mod. Germ. FÜLL. French PHILY, FIALA, FEUILLE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. FULLECK—French FILOCQUE. Eng. FILKIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Filing. English FILLING.

* We only find one Old Germ. name in which this appears as a termination. Of course there may be others, which have not come down to us, and of which the above seems very probably to be one. See also TALLEMACH, p. 376.

† In the name Feologild, of the 16th archbishop of Canterbury, it appears as if from *feolo*, yellow, and it is very probable that the Anglo-Saxons did take it in that sense.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Boud, bot, pot,* messenger) Old German Philibaud, 7th cent.—Eng. FILPOT*—French PHILIPPOT, PHILIPPOTEAUX. (*Bert,* illustrious) Old German Filibert, 7th cent.—English FILBERT—Mod. Germ. FILBERT—French PHILIBERT. (*Hard,* fortis) Eng. FULLERD—French FILARD, FEUILLARD. (*Hari,* warrior) Eng. FILER, FILLARY—Fr. PHILERY. (*Liub,* dear) Old Germ. Filuliub, 9th cent.—Eng. FULLALOVE. (*Man*) Old Germ. Filiman, 9th cent.—English FILEMAN—Mod. German FIELMANN—French FILLEMIN. (*Mar,* famous) Old German Filomar, 5th cent.—Eng. FILLMER, PHILLIMORE, FULLMER—Mod. Germ. FILLMER. (*Dio, thew, thius,* servant) Old Germ. Feletheus, king of the Rugii, 5th cent.—English FILLDEW, FELTOE, FELTUS, FELTHOUSE? FIELDHOUSE? (*Gar,* spear) English FULLAGAR.

Perhaps of a similar meaning may be *gans,* (German *ganz,* totus, integer.) Or it may be, as Förstemann thinks not improbable, only another form of *gand,* p. 74. The name of the Vandal king Genserich, Grimm derives from gänserich, a gander. It may, however, only be from this stem, with the common termination *ric,* power. There is, however, uncertainty about the correct form, see p. 204.

Gans. Totus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Genzo. Mod. Germ. GENTZ, GANS. French CANCE, CANCY.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Gansalin—Mod. German GÄNZLEN—French CANCALON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari,* warrior) Old German Gentsar, 9th cent.—French GANTZÈRE. (*Man*) English GANSMAN.

* Generally assumed to be a diminutive of Philip—which may be the case—the French having several similar forms, as ROBERTET and HENREQUET.

Possibly to the above may belong the Cauncy or Chauncy in the Roll of Battle Abbey, English CAUNCE, CHANCE, CHANCEY, French CHANCEAU.

I have referred, p. 66, to the ending *heit*, English *hood*, as in Adalheid, &c. This, as an ending, may be reasonably explained, but when we find apparently the same word as a prefix and even as a simple form, it becomes difficult to say in what manner we should interpret it. Weinhold *(Deutschen Frauen)* refers to Old High Germ. *haitar*, serenus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Haito, Haido, Haida, Eid, 8th cent. English HEIGHT, HAYDAY, ADE, ADIE. Mod. Germ. HAID, HEYDT. French AIDÉ. Hait. Hood.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Heidilo, Aitla, 8th cent.—English HATELY—Mod. Germ. HEIDEL—French CHÂTEL. English HAYDOCK.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Heidin, 9th cent. English HAYDON. Mod. Germ. HEYDEN, HAYDN. French ADIN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Haitar, 9th cent.—English HAYTER—Mod. German HEITER—French HETIER. (*Rad*, counsel) Old Germ. Aitrada, 9th cent.—Eng. HATRED.*

What the meaning of *horn* is in men's names seems very doubtful. If from horn, *cornu*, there are two senses of which we might think—first, that of a sharp point, like so many of the names in chapter 13—secondly, that of those feats of the drinking-horn on which the Northmen especially so much prided themselves. But Förstemann, in the name Hornung, (he has not the simple form

* If it be pronounced like our word *hatred*.

Horn,) refers to Ang.-Sax. *hornung*, spurius, filius naturalis. I am inclined to think, however, that Hornung is nothing more than the patronymic of Horn; the form in which it is found in Anglo-Sax. names of places, as Horningaden and Horningamære, "the valley of the Hornings" and "the boundary of the Hornings," seems inconsistent with any other supposition. Unless, therefore, Horn itself may be taken to mean illegitimate, that meaning ought not to be given to the patronymic Horning. Horn was the hero of one of the most popular of the early romances.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Horn. Cornu? Anglo-Saxon Horn, *found in Hornesbeorh,** *Cod. Dip.* 1309. Aldwin Horn, *a tenant before Domesday.* English HORN. Mod. Germ. HORN, French HORNE.

DIMINUTIVES.

English HORNIDGE—Mod. German HORNECK, HORNIG. Mod. Germ. HÖRNLEIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old German Hornung, 8th cent. Ang.-Saxon Horning, *found in Horningeshæth, now Horningsheath in Sussex.* English HORNING. Mod. Germ. HORNUNG.

COMPOUNDS.

(Hard) Mod. Germ. HORNHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. HORNER? *(Man)* Eng. HORNMAN, HORNIMAN—Mod. Germ. HORNEMANN.

If the word *horn* may be taken to have the meaning of illegitimate, there is another word, *belis*, also occurring in men's names, which according to Grimm, has the opposite meaning. It is found in the name of Belisarius, the Gothic general under the emperor Justinian, and there

* The surname HORNSBY is from a similar origin (Dan. *by*, village).

are eight other instances of the same name, with some unimportant variations, in the Altdeutsches Namenbuch. Grimm *(Gesch. d. Deutsc. spr.)* refers to Gothic *valis*, legitimate, and makes Belisar = a Gothic Valishar (*hari*, warrior). The following modern names are with some diffidence introduced here.

Belis. Legitimate.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English BELLISS,* BELLIES, BELLOWS, PALLACE. Mod. Germ. PALLAS. French PELOSSE, PALISSE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Belesar, 6th cent. English BELSER, PALLISER. French BELLISCER, BELSEUR, PELISSIER. Ital. BELISARIO.

I doubt very much the explanation of our name LOVECHILD as meaning, an illegitimate person. Luuecild is an early name in the *Liber Vitæ*—it seems to be more probably an epithet of affection.

The Eng. TWISS, TWICE, corresponding with an Old Germ. Zuizo, 9th cent., (High Germ. *z* = Ang.-Sax. *t*,) appears to have the meaning of geminus, twin. So also English TWAY, TWINE, whence the patronymic TWINING. Perhaps also TWIGG, with which appears to correspond an Anglo-Saxon Tuica, found in Tuicanham, now Twickenham. Or the last may have the sense of spear, like many other words of the same class elsewhere referred to. TWYMAN, however, I should rather compare with the Old Norse *tweggiamaki*, a double man, i.e., of twice the ordinary size or strength.

* See also p. 269.

Our name LAMMAS might be supposed to be derived from the season, like CHRISTMAS, NOEL, &c. But Lammasse occurs in the Hundred Rolls without prefix; LAMAS is also a French name; and there was a king of Lombardy in the 5th cent. called Lamisso or Lamissio—the name, according to the old chroniclers, being derived from *lama*, water, on account of his having in childhood been rescued from a pond.

The following stem seems somewhat obscure —Förstemann refers to Old High German *mez*, modus, or *maz*, cibus.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Mass. Mess. Old Germ. Mazzo, Masso, 8th cent. Ang.-Sax. Mæssa,* *found in Mæssanuyrth, Cod. Dip.* 721. English MASSIE, MESSIAH. Mod. Germ. MASS, MESS. French MASSE, MASSÉ, MASSEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Massila, *father of Maldra or Masdra, king of the Suevi*, 5th cent., Mezli, 9th cent.—Massilia, *Lib. Vit.*—English MASSALL, MEASEL—Mod. Germ. MASSL, MÄSSEL. Old Germ. Mazelin, bishop of Wurzburg, 11th cent.—English MASLIN—French MASSILLON, MAZELIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Massana, *wife of the Lombard king Cleph*, 6th cent. English MASSINA, MESSEENA, MASSON. Mod. Germ. MASSEN. French MASSENA,† MASSON.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Messinc. Eng. MESSING. French MESENGE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French MASSART. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. MASSURE, MEASURE—Mod. German MESSER—French MAZIER,

* And Mæssings, found in Mæssingaham, now Massingham.

† "Mr. D'Israeli (Coningsby, 2, 203) says that Massena, as well as other French marshals, was a Hebrew, and that his real name was Manasseh. He was a native of Nice. Now in the Piedmontese dialect, *mäsena* signifies a child. . . Is there any foundation for Mr. D'Israeli's statement?" *E. G. R. in Notes and Queries. Vol.* 10, *p.* 147.

MESSIER, MEZIÈRE. (*Man*) English MASHMAN—Mod. Germ. MASSMAN—French MASSEMIN.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*.

(*Bert*, famous) Eng. MASSINGBERD—French MASIMBERT.*

The stem *wag, way*, is difficult to separate from the stem *wac*, p. 362. But it seems to me that there is a separate word, probably having the meaning of waving or brandishing, as in the Wægbrand (Wave-sword) in the genealogy of the kings of Northumbria.

Wag, Way. Wave, brandish.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Wago, Waggo, 9th cent. Waga, second from Woden in the genealogy of the Mercian kings. Wege (*Domesday*). English WAGG, WEGG, VAGUE, WAY. Mod. Germ. WAGE, WEGE. French VAGHI, VÉGÉ, VEÉ, WEY.

DIMINUTIVES.

English WAYLEN. French WEGELIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Vagan, 8th cent. Old Norse Vagen. English WAIN. French VAGNEY, VAGANAY, WEYN.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Gaud*, Goth) English WAYGOOD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Wagher, 8th cent.—English WAGER—Mod. German WAGER, WEGER. (*Man*) English WAGMAN, WAYMAN—Mod. Germ. WEYMANN—French ? WEGMAN. (*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Wagpraht, 9th cent.—English WEYBRET.

Respecting the root *aus, aur*, I quote the following remarks of Förstemann. "We must assume such a German root with the meaning of light, brightness; and see it in the German form of the Sanscrit root *usch*, as we also find it in the Latin *aurum, aurora, uro*; in the Greek ἠώς, and

* There is an Old Frankish name Masembold, 8th cent., similarly formed from this stem.

in the Ang.-Sax. *eârendel*, a star. Here appears the simple form of the root, of which we have an extension in *aust, auster* (oriens)."

Aus, Aur. Brightness.

SIMPLE FORMS.

English ORE, OUSEY. French AUREAU, AURAY, AURY, OURY, ORY, AUSSY, USSE.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ausilas, 6th cent.—English AURIOL, ORIEL—French AUZOLLE, AUREILLE, ORIOLLE. Old German Orizo, 10th cent.—English ORRISS.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Orein, 11th cent. English ORRIN. French AUZON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Auripert, 7th cent.—French AUSBERT. (*Gan*, magic) English ORGAN—French AUREGAN. (*Gar*, spear) English ORGER—French AURIGER. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Ausari, 9th cent.—French AUSSIÈRE. (*Wald*, power) Old German Ausvold, Ausold, 9th cent.—English HOUSEHOLD?

In the *Haupts zeitschrift* of Weinhold he refers to the name Ochon, of a king of the Heruli, 6th cent., deriving it from the Goth. *auhns*, oven, in the older meaning of fire. Should this derivation obtain, the English OVEN, as well as the Modern German OKEN, and the French OCHIN, may be similarly explained.

A stem of uncertain meaning is *gad*, which Förstemann refers to a lost verb *gadan*,* in the sense of uniting. But various other words are so liable to intermix that I will not attempt to give any general meaning to the group.

* Hence, I presume, the Mod. Germ. *gatten*, to unite, *gatte*, spouse, &c.

Probably the form *cat* would come in more properly here than as introduced at p. 168.*

SIMPLE FORMS. Gad.

Old Germ. Gaddo, Gatto, Geddo, Getto, 7th cent. Eng. GADD, GATTY, GEDD, GET, GETTY, CADDY. Mod. German GADE, GEDE, KADE. French GADY, GADÉ, GATEAU, GATHÉ, GETTE, CADEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

English CADDICK—Modern German GAEDCKE. English CADELL. French GATILLON, CADILHON.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English GETTER—French CADIER. (*Leof*, dear) English GATLIFFE, GETLIVE. (*Man*) Anglo-Saxon Cædmon—English CADMAN, GETTMAN. (*Niw*, young) Old Germ. Gatani, 8th cent.—Eng. GEDNEY. (*Walah*, stranger) Old German Kaduwalah, Cadualus, 8th cent.—Ceadwalha,* king of Wessex—English CADWELL.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *l*.†

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Gadelher, 11th cent.—Mod. Germ. KETTLER—French GATELLIER.

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* Ought, perhaps, rather to be brought in here than along with *hath*, war, p. 109.

† As well as the form *gadel*, there is also a form *gader*, which might account for such names as English GATHERGOOD, (in the 13th cent. found as Gadregod).

CHAPTER XXXII.

CONCLUSION.

I might—ere taking leave of the subject—amuse the reader by many instances of the curious relation in which names sometimes stand to avocations. Thus of nine MASH'S in the London directory, five are dealers in potatoes. PORTE, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE are wine-merchants in Paris, VERJUS is a doctor, and VIRGILE keeps the hotel Byron. On the other hand CLOVIS and ODIN are tailors, SALADIN is a hair-dresser, MILORD is a grocer, and MINERVE sells lemonade. Madame THAIS watches over the morals of a religious order; Madame MIZERY keeps an hotel, and I dare say makes people very comfortable.

Again—as I have throughout these pages advocated the opinion that many curious-sounding names are only corruptions of ancient names, so I may give a few instances of others which we might have had. We have many which seem to be from beverages—we might also have had ICE-AND-CREAM—the Old Germ. Isancrim (Iron-fierce.) We have GOODENOUGH, and I have taken it to be from an Old Frankish name Godenulf—so we might have had Badenough, from an Old German Badanulf. The termination *wif*, woman, common in ancient female names, might have

given us, without any corruption, EGG-WIFE, ANGEL-WIFE, SILLY-WIFE, and COLD-WIFE.* The Old Germ. names Austrigosa and Wisegoz (Ostrogoth and Visigoth) would naturally have become EASTER-GOOSE and WISEGOOSE.

Many other examples I might introduce, but I prefer to close the subject with a more serious train of thought. My aim has been to vindicate the antiquity, and to assert the nobility, of our common English names. I have endeavoured to show that very many of those which seem the meanest and the most vulgar, are in reality the most ancient—that, philologically speaking, the Norman territorial seigneurs are the parvenus—the Babbs and the Bubbs and the Dadds, the Raggs, the Ruggs, and the Wiggs, the Potts, the Juggs, and the Tubbs, the grand old nobility. And in the names of our great rivals by sea and land, I have sought to trace the forgotten relationship of two thousand years.

An eminent modern scholar, the late Dr. Donaldson, has remarked of English names, that "though generally very much corrupted in orthography and pronunciation, they often preserve forms of words which have been lost in the vernacular language of the country, and so constitute a sort of living glossary." This is true, but it is not the whole truth. They contain words which have been lost in the whole cycle of Teutonic languages — they contain senses which have perished, though the words are still extant—

they contain all forms of ancient dialects, and all forms of transition between one dialect and another.

Nor is their value less as a record of past modes of thought. There is not one of them but had a meaning once—they are a reflex of a bye-gone age—a commentary on the life of our fore-fathers.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 24. The ending *ma* in Friesic names, which I have taken to be a diminutive, is considered by Pott and Ruprecht to be the same as *man*. In that case it would not be the same as the ending *ma*, *mia*, &c., in Old Frankish names with which I have compared it, as many of these names are feminine.

P. 26. The name Erasmus I have taken to be a latinized form of a Friesic Erasma. But in default of finding it in any case in the latter form, the derivation of Pott from the Greek Erasmios must perhaps be preferred.

P. 105. HOULET, HULETT, &c., might also be the same as a Hugolot in the Liber Vitæ, a diminutive or compound of *hug*, p. 357.

P. 125. I have to apologise for the name CRIMSON. I found it in Mr. Bowditch's index, and concluded that there was such a name. Subsequently, referring to the text, I found that it ran—"we have *no* Crimson!"

P. 135. The name Albruna, of the wise woman of the old Germans, (from *alf*, *elf*, and *rûn*, wisdom or mystery, p. 364) was probably derived from her supposed character of soothsayer. From the same origin comes Oberon, the name of the fairy king. We have AUBERON as a Christian name, but I do not know it as a family name.

P. 151. NEFFLEN is, I think, a German, not an English name.

P. 256. NESTLE, NESTLING, &c. Grimm, *(Gesch. d. Deutsch. Sprach.)* refers, in the case of an Old German name Nestica, to *nest*, torques, *nestila*, fibula.

P. 261. FRIDAY might also be derived from an Ang.-Saxon Frigedæg, (found in Frigedæges trêow, Cod. Dip. 1221). So FREBOUT, also FREEBODY, might be the

same as an Old German Friobaudes, 6th cent., from *fri*, liber. Hence also FRIAR and FRIARY, Modern German FREIER, from an Old German Friher, 8th cent. And FREEMAN, corresponding with a Friumon in the Liber Vitæ.

P. 262. SIEVEWRIGHT would be better placed along with SEARIGHT, to an Old German Seuerit, p. 322, from Goth. *saivs*, Ang.-Sax. *sae*, mare.

P. 263. The introduction of the name GWYNN here may be liable to misconstruction. I merely mean to ask the question whether—comparing it with an Old German Guuine—a Teutonic name can in any case be mixed up with the Celtic.

P. 310. DANDELYON. The family of this name became extinct in the reign of Edward IV.

P. 313. The name PICTURE might be from Pictor as a latinization of painter.

P. 317. The most certain instance of Scot as a baptismal, and not as a descriptive name, is a Scot Agumdessune (for Agemundessune ?) in the Liber Vitæ.

P. 349. Our name RECKNELL is more probably the same as the German RECKNAGEL, p. 221.

P. 382. The Ang.-Sax. Uhtred ought not, I think, to come in here; the stem *act*, p. 450, is more suitable.

P. 397. The authority for the statement that the name of the Maid of Orleans was properly Darc, not D'Arc, is her latest French biographer, whose name I do not at present remember, and whose information was derived from an examination of ancient documents.

P. 425. Pott has GROVE and GROVEMANN as Low German names.

P. 464. Our name GRASSICK corresponds with a Garsic in the Liber Vitæ, Ang.-Saxon *gærs*, another form of *græs*.

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